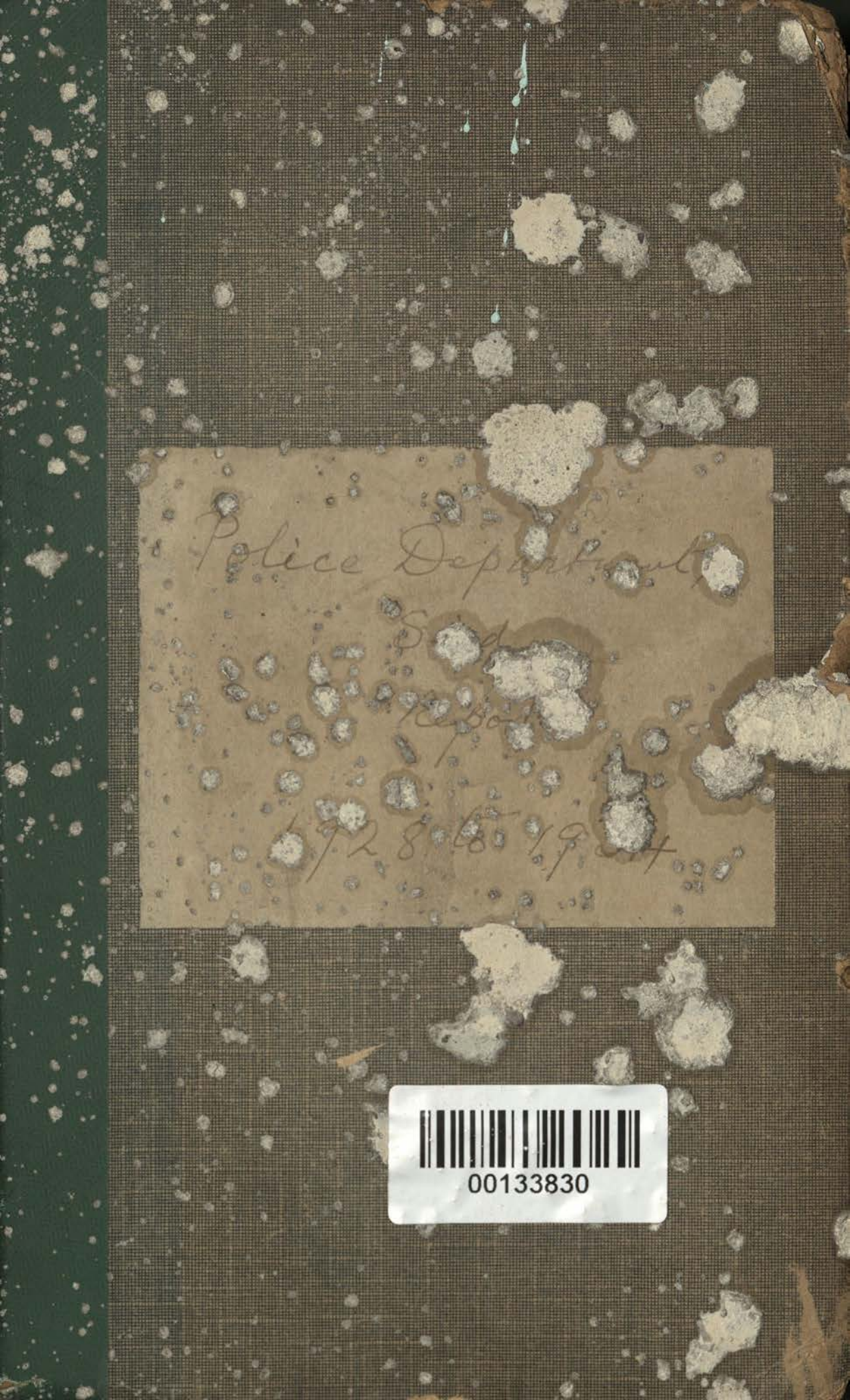

Police Department

Sand

Report

1928 to 1934

00133830

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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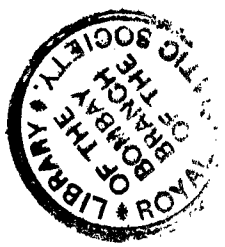

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

133830

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR 1928.—1934

Price: Annas 7 or 9*d.*

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00133830

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Government House, Karachi, 19th April 1929.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1928. Copies have been sent to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency. The Deputy Inspector General has compiled an interesting and well written report, and the Commissioner concurs generally with the views expressed therein.

Charges.

2. The office of the Deputy Inspector General was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson from 1st January 1928 to 15th March 1928, Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah from 16th March 1928 to 7th May 1928 and Mr. E. E. Turner from 8th May 1928 to 31st December 1928. There were also many changes in the district charges during the year. Only in the Karachi district and on the Sind Railways was the charge held by the same officer throughout the year. These frequent changes, though doubtless unavoidable, are most unfortunate and, it is to be hoped, will be less in number in the present year.

Reported crime.

3. There was a slight decrease of 42 in the number of reported cognizable offences, the figures having fallen from 11,529 to 11,487. In the previous year a decrease of 6 was recorded. The more noticeable cases are the decreases of 156 in the Thar Parkar district, 114 in the Upper Sind Frontier district and 128 on the Sind Railways. Better economic conditions in the Upper Sind Frontier district have contributed towards the decrease. In the Thar Parkar district the reason is uncertain, but on the Sind Railways better supervision by Railway Officials and a modified system of patrols are probably responsible for the improvement. Against these decreases there was an appreciable increase in the Sukkur district of 244. In spite of the absence of facilities to the public for reporting crime, occasioned by the abolition of outposts and police stations, a large increase in the number of reported cognizable offences is recorded in this district, which is the most criminal in Sind and the most under-staffed. The strengthening of the Police force in the Sukkur district is at the present time the most urgent need of all the innumerable needs of the Police department.

Excluded cases.

4. The percentage of cases excluded to cases reported rose from 24·98 to 25·31, the highest on record for the quinquennium ending 1928, though the number of excluded cases dropped from 3578 to 3545. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 619 as against 606 in the previous year. Prosecutions were undertaken in 137 cases but the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 64 to 59·38, which however is appreciably above the percentage in 1926 when it was only 45·74.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 90 cases during the year as against 105 in the previous year and 73 in 1926. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 4,253 against Rs. 5,323 in 1927.

Ratio of crime to population and police.

5. A detailed comparison is made in paragraph 10 of the Deputy Inspector General's report. The incidence of reported crime per 1000 of population is 3·39 which, compared with that of other Provinces, places Sind again second in India. The Deputy Inspector General concludes his remarks by pointing out that Sind, with an area considerably more than half as large as the Presidency Proper and with a population one-fifth as large, has to deal with an amount of crime equal to roughly one-half that of the Presidency Proper, with a Police Force equal to only 29 per cent. of that sanctioned for the Presidency; and he adds that "This clearly indicates the criminality of the comparatively small population in Sind and the inadequacy of the Police Force as at present constituted." The Commissioner cannot remember having seen the situation expressed in exactly these terms before; and though there are doubtless other factors to be considered, the comparison is a striking one.

True crime.

6. The number of true cases under the head murders and cognate offences dropped from 281 in the previous year to 263. The average for the previous three years is 274. Decreases in the figures of true crime are also noticed under all heads except dacoities and robberies. Under these heads the figures of crime increased from 11 and 71 to 12 and 75, respectively. The figures of true crime considered with the figures of reported crime seem to indicate that there has been some slight falling off in crime in the year under review.

Undetected crime.

7. The number of real cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal decreased from 7889 to 7490 and the percentage of undetected cases dropped from 47·74 to 44·70. It is satisfactory to note that with this drop in the percentage of undetected cases to real cases for disposal, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of

increased from 37·44 to 41·19, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried increased from 77·49 to 77·67. The Deputy Inspector General points out that the best results were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier district and though there is some improvement in the figures of the Sukkur district it again exhibits the worst results. This will probably continue to be the case until the district force is once again raised to a proper strength : under present conditions it is difficult to blame anyone.

The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 34·99 to 33·32 ; but the percentage of complainants who received back their property increased from 53·02 to 54·12. Property valued at Rs. 5,27,237 was stolen in 1928 as against Rs. 6,00,924 in 1927.

Results in the Courts and pending cases.

8. There was a small decrease in the percentage of cases ending in conviction, including Class VI cases, to cases tried. The percentage dropped from 78·53 to 78·41. There was, however, a slight improvement in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of, the percentage having increased from 39.41 to 42·65. Further, an improvement is also noticed in the percentage of persons arrested by the police and convicted to those tried —the percentage rose from 43.79 in the previous year to 46·21 in 1928. As regards Magistrates' cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried rose from 21·95 to 25·02. There is still much room for improvement here. In the Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions to cases tried rose from 70·69 to 74·41. The highest percentage was obtained on the Sind Railways where it reached 100 per cent. and was closely followed by the Thar Parkar district where it reached 96 per cent. It was only 40 per cent in the Karachi district, which is the lowest; as pointed out in previous years' reports the Jury System is largely responsible for this miserable percentage. However, the transfer of the Karachi district, (with the exception of the Karachi taluka) to the Sessions Court, Hyderabad, is now an accomplished fact and it will be interesting to see next year what effect this has on the sessions cases of the Karachi (now Tatta) district.

The number of pending cases increased from 2323 to 2551. Appreciable increases are noticed in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts. Cases pending with Magistrates increased from 1860 to 1988 and with the police from 463 to 563. To remedy this state of affairs an increase in the police and in the number of Resident Magistrates is undoubtedly necessary. One of the chief causes for the delay in disposing of cases is the impossibility of getting summonses served punctually by an insufficient force.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. Since 1925 there has been a steady decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. If the number of cases dealt with under sections 109 and 110 only are taken into consideration, the decrease is more noticeable. There has been a drop from 1617 in 1925 to 801 in 1928—that is to say the total is only half of what it was in 1925, and if the figures are a reliable guide, this has had no adverse effect on crime. The following is an extract from the District Magistrate, Hyderabad's remarks on the subject. "The decrease in the number of cases under section 110 sent up by the police seems to be due to the present policy of seeking to stop crime by substantive prosecutions for offences actually committed, rather than by the use of the so called 'preventive' sections. And judging by the reported crime figures, and also by the general amount of crime prevalent, it appears to the District Magistrate that the policy has justified itself. Of course if any great wave of crime were to declare itself, it would doubtless be necessary to increase the number of cases under section 110. But generally speaking such cases are apt to be a waste of time and effort, even if successful." The Commissioner has for years been opposed to the indiscriminate use of Chapter VIII and has expressed himself very clearly on this point in his review of the Report of the Cattle Theft Committee. He is glad to see that other experienced officers are beginning to share his views on the subject. The big 'gang' cases in the Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts will probably do more to check cattle-theft than any number of Chapter VIII cases. They are of course much more trouble to prepare and handle, but they are the right way of tackling the problem.

An examination of the results obtained in the cases dealt with under Chapter VIII in 1928 shows that, taking into account completed cases only, the percentage of persons required to give security increased from 52·6 to 53·25. In police cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security dropped from 61·7 to 59·06 and in Magistrates' cases the percentage increased from 21·00 to 37·91 which, in the case of the latter, is a very marked improvement. The low percentage obtained in Magistrates' cases last year was the subject of adverse criticism and an enquiry was promised. It was ascertained that in a large number of cases in which persons were discharged the complainants withdrew their charges, but even so, this was regarded as unsatisfactory, and a circular was issued by the District Magistrates with the Commissioner's concurrence, ordering that a brief searching examination of the complainant should be made before an order under section 112, Criminal Proce-

dure Code was made, and, if the facts and evidence were not forthcoming, the application should be rejected at once and the applicant told to file a complaint of criminal intimidation, if he had any evidence.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers increased from 56·00 to 68·98 in 1928. The Commissioner is glad to notice this improvement which is all the more creditable in view of the fact that there were many changes of officers in the various charges. It was remarked last year that in the Upper Sind Frontier district only 28 out of 83 cases were investigated. In the year 1928, 48 out of 84 cases were investigated, which is much more satisfactory. Details of cases investigated are contained in paragraph 13 of the Deputy Inspector General's Report.

Particulars of inspections of Police stations and Outposts visited are given in paragraph 39 of the Report. The Commissioner is glad to note that 111 out of 112 Police stations were visited. The number of outposts visited was 122 out of 142 which is also good.

Internal administration.

11. The conduct and discipline of the Police Force have been very good. The number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment dropped from 407 to 370. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon Mr. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police and that of Rao Sahib on Mr. Jeoosingh, Office Superintendent, in the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind.

The percentage of admissions into hospitals increased from 22·05 to 25·86 which, however, is appreciably below the percentage of 31·5 in 1926.

The number of vacancies increased from 54 to 120 but, as pointed out by the Deputy Inspector General, this large increase is not because there was any difficulty in obtaining recruits These vacancies were reserved for the Police Force displaced in consequence of the handing over of the Watch and Ward duties on the Railways to the Railway administration. Two hundred and seventy one were recruited as against 358 in the previous year. The number of resignations dropped from 121 to 77, which would appear to indicate that the men are fairly contented.

The percentage of educated officers and men on the actual strength increased from 47·37 in 1927 to 50·93 in 1928.

Buildings.

12. Except for the sum of Rs. 15,600 sanctioned for the completion of the work of constructing Police Lines at Saidabad no allotment for Major Works was sanctioned by Government. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Minor Works. Plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for works which are estimated to cost Rs. 9,90,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 for Major Works and Minor Works, respectively. It is appalling to think of the amount that will be required for Major Works in a few years' time if the present policy of making no allotments has to be continued much longer.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A full description of the work done by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department is given in paragraph 47 of the Deputy Inspector General's Report. The services of the Crime Branch were utilized in connection with the following (1) suppressing the traffic in minor girls in Sind, (2) dealing with the counterfeiting of coins and currency notes, (3) dealing with Bauriah activities and (4) dealing with cattle thefts.

The result of the Karachi Coining case which was finished in the year under report, was most satisfactory and reflects great credit on the Department. The work of the Political branch was happily not very heavy.

Strength.

14. The Commissioner would invite a reference to paragraph 51 of the Deputy Inspector General's Report. The urgency for strengthening the Police Force in Sind cannot be exaggerated and has been remarked upon by the Commissioner in his review of previous reports. All the district schemes for reorganization that were submitted to Government have been returned to be reconsidered in the light of the Retrenchment Officer's proposals and the reports on them. Fresh schemes have now been prepared by the Deputy Inspector General and will be submitted as soon as the Inspector General's remarks on them have been received. The Commissioner earnestly hopes that when these schemes come to be considered by Government early sanction will be accorded.

General.

15. The Commissioner has never felt justified in attaching any special importance to the criminal statistics of a single year, which is far too short a period on which to base any very definite conclusions. But taking the figures for what they are worth, there seems to have been a slight improvement in 1928 under most of the more important heads, and at any rate

there has been no noticeable deterioration. One of the interesting points that emerges from the comparison between one year and another is that on the whole the figures are remarkably constant, *e.g.*, reported crime has practically speaking not varied at all in 1926, 1927 and 1928. Whether it would show any substantial increase if the public had adequate facilities for reporting can only be a matter for speculation at present: but it is sincerely to be hoped that the matter may be put to a practical test before long. In the meantime the Commissioner would like to place on record his opinion that the force as a whole is unquestionably more efficient and probably more honest than it was 20 years ago, and that if the long-delayed reorganization can be carried into effect, there is no reason why it should not effectively tackle every form of crime except cattle theft and Baluch murders. To remove those two blots on the social landscape something more radical than police activity is required.

Personnel.

16. Mr. Wilson did an excellent year's work as Deputy Inspector General, and his transfer to the Presidency just when he was getting a real grip of Sind problems was most regrettable. Since his arrival, Mr. Turner has spared no pains to get in touch with all branches of Police administration. The Commissioner concurs in the commendation bestowed on individual officers in the Deputy Inspector General's Report, and at the same time desires to place on record his appreciation of Mr. Turner's judicious supervision of the whole force.

W. F. HUDSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Government House, Karachi, 16th April 1929.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Deputy Inspector General of Police's report on the administration of the Criminal Tribes in Sind for the calendar year 1928.

2. In the year under review no section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or the other provisions of that Act. The total number of persons registered dropped from 2655 (the Deputy Inspector General now reports the figure to be 2671) to 2522. During the year 9 persons were added to the list of registered persons and 105 were removed from it, owing to the improvement in their behaviour. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or the Criminal Tribes Act was 36 as against 61 during the year 1927. Though the figures of prosecutions undertaken cannot be regarded as a very important criterion of the criminality of these tribes, the statistics are, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. No special advance has been made in the matter of treatment and control of criminal tribes in Sind generally, since the submission of the report last year. As pointed out by the Deputy Inspector General of Police this Province would derive considerable benefit from a strict and systematic application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act as it is practically virgin soil in *this* respect. The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer and the creation of Settlements are, in the Commissioner's opinion, very necessary. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, has suggested to Government the starting of a small Settlement in Sind with a Settlement Officer on Rs. 150—5—200, and he was asked by Government in their letter No. 8571-II-E, dated the 21st December 1928, to submit a detailed scheme on the subject. The Commissioner is not aware whether there has been any further development in this direction, but hopes that a start will be made during the present year.

W. F. HUDSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

No. 2410 OF 1929.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 2nd April 1929.

From

E. E. TURNER, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

THROUGH—THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1928.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1928 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement 'A', Parts I and II.
Statement 'B', Parts I and II.
Statements 'C', 'D' and 'E'.
Supplementary Statement No. II.
Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.

2. The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and the offices of the Superintendents, Assistants, Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of this Province during the year :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. G. S. Wilson ...	1st January 1928 ..	15th March 1928.
	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ...	16th March 1928 ...	7th May 1928.
	Mr. E. E. Turner	8th May 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents.		
Karachi Headquarters	Mr. F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E. ..	1st January 1928 ..	7th June 1928
	„ P. M Stewart ...	8th June 1928 ...	31st December 1928.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Assistant Superintendents.		
Karachi Headquarters—*concld.*	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton	1st January 1928	12th March 1928.
	„ W. H. Brotherston	13th March 1928	9th November 1928.
	„ M R. Price	10th November 1928	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police, Karachi Town.		
	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st January 1928	31st August 1928.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal	1st September 1928	30th September 1928.
	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st October 1928	6th December 1928.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal	7th December 1928	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police, Karachi Traffic.		
	Mr. W. E. Sutton	1st January 1928	20th June 1928.
	„ W. H. Brotherston	21st June 1928	29th June 1928.
	„ K. R. Eates	30th June 1928	9th November 1928.
	„ W. H. Brotherston	10th November 1928.	31st December 1928.
Karachi District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1928	31st December 1928
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Mir Maqbul Khan	1st January 1928	12th March 1928.
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad Khan.	13th March 1928	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents.		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. P. M. Stewart	1st January 1928	30th March 1928.
	„ A. E. Caffin	31st March 1928	1st November 1928.
	„ H. M. Haslehust	2nd November 1928	31st December 1928.
	Assistant Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr. A. E. Caffin	1st January 1928	25th January 1928.
	„ Gokaldas Wadhumal	26th January 1928	29th January 1928.
	„ U. H. Rana	30th January 1928	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani	1st January 1928	20th January 1928.
	Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram	21st January 1928	31st December 1928.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendents.		
Sukkur District.	Mr. J. A. Coghlan ...	1st January 1928 ...	31st January 1928.
	„ A. E. Caffin	1st February 1928 ...	23rd March 1928.
	„ A. W. S. Barnard ...	24th March 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. J. C. Maxwell Gumbleton .	15th December 1928 .	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendent.		
Larkana District.	Mr. R. T. Barker ...	1st January 1928 ...	28th January 1928.
	„ L. S. Rusby ..	29th January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Assistant Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr. L. S. Rusby	1st January 1928 ..	28th January 1928.
	„ D. B. T. Judge ..	29th January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	1st January 1928 ..	19th January 1928.
	„ Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan.	20th January 1928 ..	27th January 1928.
	„ Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	28th January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents.		
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. J. C. Wilson.... ...	1st January 1928 ...	31st January 1928.
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas ..	1st February 1928 ...	2nd February 1928.
	„ R. T. Barker ...	3rd February 1928 ...	21st June 1928
	Mr. W. E. Sutton ...	22nd June 1928 ...	13th November 1928.
	„ A. E. Caffin	14th November 1928 ..	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	1st January 1928 ..	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st Jannary 1928 ..	17th March 1928.
	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton ..	18th March 1928 ...	6th December 1928.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendents—concld.		
Upper Sind Frontier District—*concld.*	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	7th December 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents.		
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah ...	1st January 1928 ...	13th March 1928.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	14th March 1928 ..	9th November 1928.
	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah ...	10th November 1928. .	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ...	1st January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways ...	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	1st January 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Superintendents.		
	Mr. N. P. A. Smith ...	1st January 1928 ...	4th April 1928.
	„ P. M. Stewart ...	5th April 1928 ...	23rd June 1928.
	„ R. T. Barkar	24th June 1928 ...	31st December 1928.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1928 ...	30th July 1928.
	Vacant	31st July 1928 ...	14th August 1928.
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	15th August 1928 ...	31st August 1928.
	„ Galbraith	1st September 1928 ..	30th September 1928.
	„ Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	1st October 1928 ...	2nd November 1928.
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	3rd November 1928 . .	31st December 1928.
	R. S. Naraindas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1928 ...	15th November 1928.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ..	16th November 1928. .	6th December 1928.
	Vacant	7th December 1928 ...	31st December 1928.

II—Police Cases.

3. The subjoined statement gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928

exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Indian Penal Code.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi Headquarters	1,412	1,494	1,529
Karachi District	1,051	868	945
Hyderabad	1,697	1,612	1,637
Sukkur	1,933	1,944	2,152
Larkana	1,911	1,839	1,869
Thar Parkar	745	847	705
Upper Sind Frontier	668	874	760
Nawabshah	996	990	972
Sind Railways	700	665	547
Total ...	11,143	11,133	11,116
Class VI.			
Karachi Headquarters	66	90	74
Karachi District	10	9	13
Hyderabad	45	53	26
Sukkur	55	47	83
Larkana	29	34	37
Thar Parkar	44	32	18
Upper Sind Frontier	24	25	25
Nawabshah	22	19	18
Sind Railways	85	87	77
Total ...	380	396	371
Total of all Classes.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,508	1,584	1,603
Karachi District	1,061	877	958
Hyderabad	1,742	1,665	1,663
Sukkur	1,988	1,991	2,235
Larkana	1,940	1,873	1,906
Thar Parkar	789	879	723
Upper Sind Frontier	692	899	785
Nawabshah	1,018	1,009	990
Sind Railways	785	752	624
Total ...	11,523	11,529	11,487

The above figures show a slight decrease of 42 cases under all classes as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This decrease in reported crime is arrived at as under :—

Under Indian Penal Code ...	Decrease of ...	−17
Under class VI	Decrease of ...	−25
	Net decrease ...	−42

The increase or decrease in each district is given below :—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Karachi Headquarters ...	—19	Hyderabad ...	—2
Karachi District ...	81	Thar Parkar ...	156
Sukkur	244	Upper Sind Frontier ...	114
Larkana	33	Nawabshah ...	19
		Sind Railways ...	128
	377		419
Net decrease ...	—42		

4. From the above figures it is observed that there is a slight increase in reported crime in Karachi Headquarters and Larkana District which calls for no comment. The increase of 81 cases in Karachi District is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police more to a real increase in reporting on the part of the public rather than to any actual increase in crime itself. The District Superintendent of Police at the same time points out the futility of making such comparisons from year to year until it can reasonably be held that the greater part of all crime committed is reported. This state of affairs can only be reached when the Police Force is increased substantially, and the general public realize their responsibilities in this respect.

The District Superintendent of Police has given no reason for the large increase of 244 cases in the Sukkur District. The Rohri Division is responsible for an increase of 310 cases, while there was a decrease of 66 cases in the Shikarpur Division.

There was an abnormal decrease of 106 cases in Shikarpur Police-station for which no explanation can be furnished by the District Superintendent of Police.

This District was utterly denuded of Police in the Retrenchment Scheme of 1922, and suffered more than any other District in Sind. Since then Crime has been mounting year by year, until it is now the most criminal District in Sind. The District forms an exception to the general rule whereby reported crime decreases with decreased facilities to the public for reporting offences. Nearly one-third of the Crime of the whole District is centred in the Towns of Sukkur and Shikarpur, and the strengthening of the Police in these Towns is an urgent necessity. The decrease of reported crime in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah Districts is insignificant, and calls for no remarks. The decrease of 156 cases in Thar Parkar is not attributable to any particular factor. The decrease occurred mainly in thefts and cattle thefts. There was a good inundation in the District during the year.

The Upper Sind Frontier is responsible for a decrease of 114 cases, which is mainly accounted for under the heads of "Offences against property and persons". The District Superintendent of Police points out that the reason for the decrease of offences against persons is probably due to a good inundation which minimised disputes over water. In 1927 also the figures of one police-station which show a large decrease this year were unusually high owing to a large number of cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, being registered as the result of a Cattle raid.

The decrease of 128 cases on the Sind Railways is made up of thefts from Passengers Trains, &c., thefts of goods from yards, and thefts of Railway property. The Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease to increased supervision on the part of the Railway Officials over Railway Yards, combined with an intelligent use of patrols from different police-stations, travelling over different sections of line affording little opportunity to bad characters who were known to operate in Passenger Trains, in Musafirkhanas and on Railway Platforms.

During the last three years the total amount of registered crime throughout Sind has shown practically no variation. In 1921 the reported crime amounted to 12,944 cases. It might therefore be said that the full effect of the retrenchment of 1922 has been felt during these last 3 years, and that reported crime has reached its normal level under the existing conditions. It is generally admitted that the crime reported is much below the crime which actually takes place, and there can hardly be any doubt that in many cases reported crime is not always registered by the Police. The remedy for these evils is to give greater facilities to the public to report offences, and with regard to non-registration by the Police to increase the force to a reasonable working strength which at present does not exist, and to deal in a deterrent manner with any officer who neglets his duty in this respect.

5. The following statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the year 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Head of crime.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Murders	191	219	202	214	188	225	217	236
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide...	116	97	128	111	103	105	92	134
Dacoities	27	24	22	45	30	19	13	17
Robberies	129	126	142	146	133	128	106	130
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	3,337	3,374	3,138	2,777	3,041	2,713	2,561	2,381
Thefts	3,003	2,868	2,647	2,690	2,558	2,632	2,587	2,510
Cattle-thefts	2,691	2,242	2,209	2,120	1,920	1,791	1,892	1,882
Receiving stolen property	600	549	543	389	508	579	599	507

The above table shows the figures from the year 1921. It is interesting as showing the remarkable drop which has occurred under the heads of burglaries and cattle-thefts. Under the former there has been a drop of nearly 1,000 cases, and under the latter of 809 cases since 1921, the year previous to the retrenchment of the force. It is only an optimist who can argue that these figures denote a real change in the habits of the people. Both these forms of crime are still as rife as ever, and the only feasible explanation which can be brought forward is that the decrease is due to lack of reporting centres combined with an inadequate Police Force for supervision purposes.

Cases struck off as false.

6. The number of cases excluded as false was 3,545 (including 78 class VI cases) as compared with 3,578 (including 65 class VI cases) for the last year. The percentages for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1924	...	...	...	19·17
1925	...	...	...	21·81
1926	...	...	...	20·40
1927	...	...	...	24·98
1928	...	...	...	25·31

The percentage for 1928 is higher than that of any of the previous four years. As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible as pointed out last year to offer any comments on these figures.

Maliciously false cases.

7. Out of a total of 3,545 cases excluded 619 were declared to be maliciously false.

The figures for the last 5 years have been :—

1924	...	...	...	606
1925	...	...	...	547
1926	...	...	...	571
1927	...	...	...	606
1928	...	...	...	619

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 137 including 45 pending from the previous year. Out of these 38 ended in conviction, 24 in discharge or acquittal, 2 were withdrawn and 73 were pending at the close of the year.

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 27·74 as against 44·14 in 1927 and 32·82 in 1926.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last three years have been.

1926	...	...	... 45·74
1927	...	...	... 64·00
1928	...	...	... 59·38

Although there is a slight falling off in the percentage as compared to the previous years, I consider the results to be satisfactory. It is a difficult matter to secure convictions in cases of this nature

In this connection the District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks as under :—

> " The prevention of this sort of thing is a most difficult problem, and in spite of the care obivously taken by the District Superintendent of Police before sanctioning prosecutions, the proportion of convictions is small. Neither the Police nor the Law is to blame, but the age long custom of the people who regard a criminal accusation as a legitimate way of harassing an enemy. The only effectual remedy is a change of heart on the part of the public, and that must unfortunately be a slow process."

Vexatious complaints.

8. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 90 cases during the year under report, as against 105 cases in 1927, 73 cases in 1926 and 67 cases in 1925. The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 4,253 against 5,323 in 1927, Rs. 4,247 in 1926 and Rs. 3,880 in 1925. The average compensation awarded in each case in 1928 is about Rs. 47 which is lower than the average of the last three years.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, in his remarks on the Sukkur District report writes as under :—

> " Magistrates are notoriously weak in the use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in spite of constant urging by District Magistrates. Their attention is being drawn once again to the necessity of making a proper and sufficient use of the section."

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

9. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1927 and 1928, is subjoined :—

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years).	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code ...	1927	13,845	3,513	7,889	25·37	56·98
	1928	13,579	3,467	7,490	25·53	55·16
Class VI ...	1927	476	65	360	13·66	75·63
	1928	427	78	278	18·27	65·11
Total ...	1927	14,321	3,578	8,240	24·98	57·60
	1928	14,006	3,545	7,768	25·31	55·46

10. The population of the Province according to the census of 1921 is 32,79,377. With the total true crime standing at 7,768, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 422 inhabitants as compared with 1 per 398 in 1927. The highest ratio is shown again by Karachi Headquarters, *viz.*, 1 to 188 and the lowest by the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 891.

The proportion of true crime to Police works out to 2·81 offences to 1 Policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with Crime Investigation) and of cognizable crime investigated to 4·08. The proportion of population to each Policeman is 628. Statement showing the incidence of reported crime per 1,000 of population during 1928 :—

District.	Cognizable crime reported. I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including Cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi Headquarters ...	7·39	·03	·01	...	·10	·98	3·53	·17
Karachi District... ...	2·95	0·6	·02	·003	·02	·65	1 33	·17
Hyderabad	2·90	·05	·03	·005	·02	·66	·99	·17
Sukkur	4·38	·09	·05	·01	·04	1·30	1·28	·17
Larkana	3·19	·08	·04	·01	·05	·65	·96	·14
Thar•Parkar	1·82	·04	·02	·01	02	·22	·81	·10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·26	·20	·11	·004	·06	·64	1·12	·11
Nawabshah	2·36	·05	·06	..	·03	·52	·97	·17
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·39	·07	·04	·005	·04	·73	1·34	·15

The latest available figures for other Provinces are for 1926. A comparison with these shows that the Province of Sind stands second in India, Burma standing first with a percentage of 4·06 crimes per 1000. Third is the Central Provinces with 2·48 against 3·39 in Sind.

Comparing the Sind figures of 1927 for Police, area and population with those of the Presidency for the same year it appears that in Sind one Policeman investigates 2·23 crimes in a area of 9·53 square miles inhabited by 631 persons. In the Northern Range in the Presidency the area supervised by one Policeman is 4 square miles inhabited by 731 persons, and the crime investigated is 1·55. In the Southern Range the area per Policeman is 5·37 square miles inhabited by 934 persons, and the crime investigation per Policeman is 1·50. The facts may perhaps be put in a more convincing manner by saying that Sind with an area of considerably more than half that of the Presidency Proper, and a population of one-fifth of the latter, has to deal with an amount of crime equal to roughly one half of that of the Presidency Proper, with a Police Force equal to only 29 per cent., of that sanctioned for the Presidency Proper.

This clearly indicates the criminality of the comparatively small population in Sind, and the inadequacy of the Police Force as at present constituted.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

11. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table :—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Class I	166	103	56	53·72	62·05	57·71	64·78
Class II	775	472	219	62·60	60·90	70·75	68·31
Class III	2,221	589	135	22·61	26·52	80·40	81·35
Class IV	59	38	17	69·38	64·41	77·27	69·09
Class V	4,269	1,883	460	40·60	44·11	80·10	80·37
Total ...	7,490	3,085	887	37·44	41·19	77·49	77·67
Class VI	278	228	25	82·50	82·01	90·56	90·12
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,768	3,313	912	39·41	42·65	78·53	78·41

The results of cases convicted to cases tried during the year under report are practically the same as those of the preceding year, with a slight improvement in cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of. There has also been a slight increase in persons convicted to persons sent for trial as recorded in para. 18.

12. The details of the true Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below:—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1925	1926	1927	Triennial average.	1928
Murders	158	186	193	179	172
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	108	88	88	95	91
Dacoities	22	21	11	18	12
Robberies	100	77	71	83	75
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,659	2,589	2,351	2,533	2,085
Thefts	2,110	2 199	2,065	2,125	2,018
Cattle-thefts	1,502	1,429	1,579	1,503	1,467
Receiving stolen property	360	411	466	412	453

Real cases of murder and cognate offences show a decrease of 21 over the preceding year and 7 on the triennial average.

No special reason can be assigned for fluctuations in this type of crime over which the Police have practically no control. Dacoities and robberies show a very slight increase over the figures of last year, but are below the triennial average.

There are substantial decreases under the heads of Burglaries and Cattle-thefts, while offences under receiving stolen property, though slightly below the figures of the preceding year, are well above the triennial average.

13. Personal investigation of serious crime.

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.	No. of serious crimes reported.	No. of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	No. of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karachi Headquarters.	*Superintendents.*				
	Mr. F. W. Gerrard ...	...	...	...	
	Mr P. M. Stewart ...	...	...	...	
	Assistant Superintendents of Police.				
	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton. .	1	1	...	
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	7	7	...	
	„ M. R. Price	7	7	...	
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.				
	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	8	8	...	
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	1	1	...	

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.	No. of serious crimes that are reported.	No. of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	No. of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Superintendent.				
Karachi District.	Mr. J. Hobson	18	*12	6	*4 visited by Deputy Superintendent of Police.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.				
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	2	...	2	
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.	17	15	2	
	Superintendents.				
Hyderabad District.	Mr. P. M. Stewart ..	...	...	...	
	„ A. E. Caffin ...	...	...	...	
	„ H. M. Haslehust ...	...	...	...	
	Assistant Superintendents of Police				
	Mr. A. E Caffin	...	...	...	
	„ U. H. Rana	29	19	10	
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.				
	Mr. Chimardas D. Motwani ...	1	...	1	
	„ Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	34	18	16	
	Superintendents.				
Sukkur District.	Mr. J. A. Coghlan ...	3	...	3	
	„ A. E. Caffin	6	3	3	
	„ A. W. S. Barnard ...	23	18	5	
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.				
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	51	47	4	
	Superintendent.				
Larkana District.	Mr. L. S. Rusby	2	1	1	
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.				
	Mr. D B. T. Judge ...	43	27	16	

District.	Name of Superintendent, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.	No. of serious crimes that are reported.	No. of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	No. of cases in which scenes were not visited.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.				
Larkana District—*concld.*	Mr. Gopaldas Doulatram ...	1	1	...	
	„ Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan.	1	1	...	
	„ Chimandas D. Motwani ...	43	38	5	
	Superintendents.				
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. J. C. Wilson	2	2	...	
	„ R. T. Barker	5	2	3	
	„ W. E. Sutton	7	4	3	
	„ A. E. Caffin	7	2	5	
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.				
	Mr Tahilram, D. Waswani ...	9	8	1	
	Superintendents.				
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	7	6	1	
	„ J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton...	68	37	31	
	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	9	5	4	
	Superintendent.				
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ...	7	2	5	
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	22	9	13	
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.				
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ...	25	19	6	
	Superintendents.				
Sind Railways...	Mr. S. E. Histed	8	7	1	

The visitation of serious offences, on the whole, has been carried out satisfactorily. The monthly Reviews of the District Officers, together with the diaries of Sub-Divisional Officers are carefully checked, and in all cases in which serious offences were not visited the reasons given were found to be adequate.

14. The details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Headquarters	1927	186	194
	1928	175	182
Karachi District	1927	205	205
	1928	216	218
Hyderabad	1927	356	364
	1928	428	431
Sukkur	1927	370	374
	1928	489	509
Larkana	1927	433	437
	1928	474	477
Thar Parkar	1927	198	204
	1928	174	177
Upper Sind Frontier	1927	298	301
	1928	213	216
Nawabshah	1927	164	171
	1928	246	255
Sind Railways	1927	66	73
	1928	71	86
Total ...	1927	2,276	2,323
	1928	2,486	2,551

On a separation of the cases pending with the Magistracy from those pending with the Police the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with Magistrates.	Pending with Police.
1924	2,405	1,770	635
1925	2,685	1,994	691
1926	2,588	1,961	627
1927	2,323	1,860	463
1928	2,551	1,988	563

The number of pending cases shows an increase over that of the previous year as under:—

Indian Penal Code	210
All Classes	228

The number of pending cases shows no signs of diminution and year after year the same reasons are adduced and circulars are issued to the Subordinate Magistrates on the subject of the speedy disposal of cases. The state of affairs, however, has remained the

same for years past, and there appears to be no likelihood of remedying the evil in the present condition under which magisterial cases are conducted. In my opinion there are many contributory causes to delays in the trial of cases, and I do not consider it is always just to blame the Magistrates concerned. The denuded Police Force in Sind has to serve in the course of the year a colossal number of summonses, and in many instances it is a physical impossibility to carry out the service of such processes in time. That inordinate delays in the trial of cases in Sind do occur is an admitted fact, and I consider the following extract from the remarks of the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, on the subject, sums up the situation :

> "There is, however, no doubt that cases take far too long under trial in Sind, and almost every one concerned seems to combine to prolong them. Magistrates allow postponement for all sorts of inadequate reasons, such as absence of pleaders ; absence of Police Prosecutors ; requests by accused on the ground that they are going to apply to the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate for withdrawal. Police Officers in charge of cases or required as witnesses fail to attend, on account of other work ; witnesses are not summoned, or accused are not produced, or if produced and released on bail, fail to attend on pretext of illness. Departmental subordinates required to give evidence fail to appear and so on."

Until there is a substantial increase in the Police Investigating and Prosecuting Staff, these defects, so far as the Police are concerned, will not be remedied.

Sessions cases

15. The results of Sessions cases are given in the subjointed table :—

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters	36	27	16	11	9	
Karachi District	23	10	4	6	13	
Hyderabad	88	70	54	16	18	
Sukkur	107	86	63	23	21	
Larkana	99	80	57	23	19	
Thar Parkar	41	25	24	1	15	1 dropped on account of the death of the accused.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	44	32	22	10	11	1 withdrawn.
Nawabshah	61	45	38	7	16	
Sind Railways	4	4	4	...	...	
Total ...	503	379	282	97	122	2 withdrawn.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried during the last three years is:—

1925	...	...	65·33
1926	...	...	69·28
1927	...	...	70·69

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report comes to 74·41 which is more satisfactory than the figures of the preceding three years.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each District is given below:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	59·26
Karachi District	...	...	40·00
Hyderabad ...	...	...	77·14
Sukkur ...	...	...	73·26
Larkana ...	...	...	71·25
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	96·00
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	68·75
Nawabshah ...	...	...	84·44
Sind Railways	...	...	100

The low percentages in the case of Karachi Headquarters and Karachi District would appear to he due to the Jury system applicable to those charges, though the Karachi Headquarters, figures are higher than they have been in the preceding few years. Karachi District has now been placed under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Sessions Court, so it will be interesting to see whether the percentage of convictions increases during the year 1929.

16. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code:—

District.	Real cases disposed of.	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1927	1928
Karachi Headquarters	1,081	476	43·09	44·03
Karachi District	609	252	43·89	41·38
Hyderabad	1,024	457	41·37	44·63
Sukkur	1,287	733	63·12	56·95
Larkana	1,097	463	46·87	42·21
Thar Parkar	432	178	48·16	41·20
Upper Sind Frontier	667	250	36·45	37·48
Nawabshah	867	340	49·02	39·22
Sind Railways...	426	199	51·56	46·71
Total ...	7,490	3,348	47·74	44·70

The percentages of undetected cases, for the last five years stand as follows :—

1924	...	...	46·90
1925	...	...	50·13
1926	...	...	47·26
1927	...	...	47·74
1928	...	...	44·70

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of undetected cases during the year under report is the lowest during the last five years.

The best results are again in the Upper Sind Frontier District next to which stands Nawabshah. Sukkur, though with a better record than the preceding year, again exhibits the worst results. Taken as a whole it is astonishing that the results are as good as they are. With many police-stations possessing an investigating staff obviously inadequate to cope with the work which has to be done, or attempted to be done, it is incredible that so many cases are actually detected. In the Retrenchment Scheme of 1922 Sukkur was particularly badly treated, and the staff of the Rural police-stations is altogether inadequate to cope with the work, and such work as is done must necessarily be performed in a very superficial manner. This appears to be the real reason for such a high percentage of undetected cases in that district.

17. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt Customs, Gambling and Arms Act Cases.

Laws.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	15	13	12	1	1	1 Classed C.
Opium Act	1	1	1	...	...	
Salt Customs	...	...	...	...	...	
Arms Act	57	38	35	3	15	2 Classed C. 2 Classed B.
Gambling Act	42	38	33	5	3	1 withdrawn.

III.—Persons in Police Cases.

18. The number of persons arrested by the Police was 12,395 against 11,901 in 1927 and 11,392 in 1926. Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of

previous years the total for each of the three years stands as follows :—

1926.	1927.	1928.
15,180	15,687	16,061.

During the year under report 11,140 persons were placed before the Courts, 439 were released by the Police and 3,648 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Out of 11,140 persons disposed of by trial 5,148 were convicted or 46·21 per cent. The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1924	...	...	... 44·08
1925	...	...	... 46·44
1926	...	...	... 43·54
1927	...	...	... 43·79
1928	...	...	... 46·21

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried has risen from 43·79 to 46·21 and compares favourably with the percentages of the previous four years.

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period :—

Year.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentages.
Indian Penal Code.			
1924	8,943	3,636	40·66
1925	9,280	4,008	43·19
1926	10,220	4,205	41·14
1927	10,624	4,348	40·93
1928	10,450	4,587	43·89
Class VI.			
1924	709	619	87·31
1925	880	710	80·68
1926	678	540	79·65
1927	810	659	81·36
1928	690	561	81·30

IV.—Direct Cases.

19. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by Magistrates during the year under report was 1651 against 1599 in in the preceding year, 413 or 25·02 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1928 against 351 or 21·95 per cent. in 1927.

V.

20. The total number of persons tried was 3,408 of whom 540 or 15·85 per cent. were convicted as against 499 or 13·87 per cent. in the preceding year.

VI.

21. There was an increase in the total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy from 27,486 in the year 1927 to 30,699 in the year under report.

Of the latter, 24,369 were tried against 22,213 in 1927. Of the cases tried 21,020 or 86·26 ended in conviction as against 18,147 or 81·70 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 77·62 against 70·43 in 1927.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1928 show that of the 1,19,765 persons tried, 88,472 persons were convicted.

	Persons Tried.	Persons Convicted.
1924	20,658	14,984
1925	18,645	14,622
1926	24,045	17,068
1927	27,708	19,515
1928	28,709	22,283
Total ...	1,19,765	88,472

The above represents a percentage of 73·87 of the latter on the former as against 70·98 in the previous quinquennial ending 1927.

VII

22. Property valued at Rs. 5,27,237 was stolen in 1928 as against Rs. 6,00,924 in 1927. Of the former Rs. 2,20,374 or 33·32 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 2,43,223 or 34·99 per cent., in 1927. On the other hand property belonging to 2,710 com-

plainants was recovered in 1928 as against 2,702 during 1927, or in other words 54·12 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 53·02 per cent. in 1927.

As compared with the figures of 1927 the percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen has fallen from 34·99 to 33·32, but there is an improvement in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.

VIII.—Habitual Offenders.

23. The (attached) table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

There has been a decrease of 364 persons dealt with by the Police as compared with the preceding year.

There is a large decrease of 364 cases during the year under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and it is interesting to note the action taken under these sections since 1925.

The following are the figures :—

	109, C. P. C.	110, C. P. C.
1925	151	1,466
1926	147	1,105
1927	168	937
1928	129	672

It will be seen that since 1925, the preventive action taken by the Police under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has decreased by more than half, and it would appear that this has had no adverse effect on crime. In fact during the last two years the crime results have been more satisfactory. It would therefore seem that the old policy of indiscriminate prosecution under this section was not justified, and that concentration on prosecution for offences actually committed combined with an intelligent and judicial use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is likely to have more effect than a crop of petty prosecutions under this section.

23. Statement showing the No. of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi Headquarters.												Karachi District.											
	1927.						1928.						1927.						1928.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	10	21	4	...	...	...	25	26	9	5	...	...	27	4	106	12	...	16	4	9	163	26	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	2	15	3	...	...	...	7	14	7	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	14	...	7	120	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	2	61	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to Jail.	2	15	3	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	13	...	5	59	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	1	4	1	...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	27	2	6	12	...	2	4	1	34	19	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Hyderabad.												Sukkur.											
	1927.						1928.						1927.						1928.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	7	18	39	35	...	15	54	13	5	31	...	...	144	25	55	146	...	11	168	15	29	74	...	30
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	7	23	1	...	3	32	5	3	3	...	...	23	17	19	5	...	6	40	4	14	...	...	9
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	1	1	...	...	32	2	...	3	...	...	23	7	10	5	...	...	34	3	1	...	...	7
No. of persons sent to Jail.	...	4	22	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	6	6	1	13	...	...	2
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	1	6	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	4	17	26	...	...	59	...	5	15	...	16
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	5	4	33	...	11	22	8	2	28	...	...	15	4	19	83	...	5	51	11	10	49	...	3
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	32	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...
No. o persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Larkana.												Thar Parkar.											
	1927.						1928.						1927.						1928.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	226	42	350	65	...	119	122	50	347	45	16	145	4	2	96	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	14	8	201	4	...	34	...	31	193	...	5	121	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	14	2	38	3	...	4	...	6	20	...	5	10	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to Jail,	...	6	163	1	...	30	...	25	173	...	...	111	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	32	22	99	16	...	81	44	6	118	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	151	11	31	45	...	4	77	13	26	45	11	20	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
No. of persons died ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts,	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	23	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier.												Nawabshah.											
	1927.						1928.						1927.						1928.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	76	17	28	19	...	1	50	8	63	20	...	...	3	17	259	8	...	...	14	4	54	12	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	10	6	15	...	...	1	2	7	33	...	...	...	...	9	201	...	...	...	...	2	45	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	10	4	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	1	177	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	37	4	12	...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	3	2	43	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	29	7	1	19	...	...	28	1	21	20	...	...	...	6	13	8	...	...	8	2	9	12	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons lunatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total.											
	1927.						1928.						1927.						1928.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	497	168	937	285	...	162	437	129	672	215	16	175
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	49	82	561	10	...	58	81	71	415	3	5	130
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	47	28	108	9	...	6	75	20	103	3	5	17
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	453	1	...	52	6	51	312	...	...	113
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	160	42	278	43	...	81	129	10	139	24	...	18
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	233	41	75	200	...	22	208	48	102	173	11	23
No. of persons died	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	4
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	32	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...

24. The following table shows the No. of accused who were indentified as having been previously convicted, and also those who are classed as habitual offenders:—

	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted Col. 9 statement A. Part II.	Convicted in Penal Code Col. 9 Statement A Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed a habitual offenders.
Karachi Headquarters ...	763	584	164	30
Karachi District... ...	461	442	86	73
Hyderabad	803	743	152	50
Sukkur	736	676	283	39
Larkana	785	731	323	82
Thar Parkar .. .	377	362	84	49
Upper Sind Frontier ...	479	444	108	3
Nawabshah	466	448	114	31
Sind Railways	228	157	39	25
Total ...	5,148	4,587	1,353	382

The figures include classification by the Jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last five years of persons identified as previously convicted:—

1924	...	...	1,315
1925	...	...	1,547
1926	...	...	1,544
1927	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	1,353

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

25. Wandering gangs, many possessing criminal tendencies undoubtedly exist in Sind. At present in view of the inadequate strength of the Police Force it is impossible to exercise any supervision over them or their doings. It is hoped that when the whole question of the policy regarding Criminal Tribes in Sind is settled, it will be possible to take some concerted action against these Gangs.

IX.

26. The number of prisoners who escaped from Police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	...	...
Karachi District ..	3	3	...
Hyderabad	6	6	...
Sukkur	8	6	2
Larkana	14	11	3
Thar Parkar	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	1	...
Nawabshah	5	2	3
Sind Railways	2	1	1
Total ...	40	31	9

There was no escape of prisoners in Karachi Headquarters during the year under report, as well as in the preceding year.

Out of the total escapes 27 were from police custody and 13 were from lock-ups and sub-jails.

In all cases the policemen at fault were punished.

The total of escapes has increased by 11 as compared with the preceding year. Throughout Sind, at those police-stations which are not at taluka headquarters, no provision of any sort exists for the escort of prisoners, while even at taluka headquarters only two Constables are allowed for the escort of both prisoners and treasure.

In these circumstances it is astonishing that escapes from police custody are not more frequent.

27. The total strength of the Police Executive Force as it stood on 31st December 1928 amounted to 5,226 as shown in column 15 of the Statement 'D' against 5,239 in the preceding year.

The decrease of 13 is explained as under :—

Increase—

(1) One Assistant Superintendent of Police in excess was temporarily posted in charge of Rohri Division in the Sukkur district ...	1
(2) The strength of the Armed Police of the Sukkur district was increased by 4 Constables for the Jail guard, Shikarpur, sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3268, dated 24th April 1928 ...	4
Increase ...	5

Decrease—

(1) The strength of the Finger Print Bureau in the Sind C.I.D. was decreased by 1 Inspector and 3 Sub-Inspectors in consequence of the reorganization scheme of the Finger Print Bureau sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 680/2, dated 28th November 1927	4
(2) Two Constables of the Finger Print Bureau in the Sind C.I.D. were replaced by Puttawallas in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 680/2, dated 28th November 1927 ...	2
(3) The strength of the Armed Police of the Hyderabad district was reduced by 2 Head Constables and 6 Constables due to the abolition of the Imperial Bank of India Guard in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4423-2, dated 20th October 1928 ...	8
(4) The strength of the Larkana district was reduced by 1 man on account of replacement of 4 Unarmed Policemen by 3 Camel Policemen for Shah Hassan Out-post in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3199/2, dated 4th February 1928	1
(5) The strength of the Sind Railways was reduced by 3 Constables on account of the transfer of watch and ward duties to the Jodhpur Railway, in Government Resolution No. 1963/2, dated 5th March 1928 ...	3
Total decrease ...	18
Net decrease 18—5 =	13

28. The distribution of the Force according to various duties performed is shown below :—

Guard at Central Jails with reliefs ...	72
Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escorts to prisoners and treasure and Policemen on orderly duty	1,345
Reserve (including Clerical Establishment of all Police Offices except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers) ...	1,005
Employed in Courts	16
Employed in prevention and detection of crime	2,763
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	25
	5,226

29. The following table shows the number of punishments Judicial as well as Departmental inflicted during the year on Officers and men :—

District.	No. actual strength of Police.	No. Judicially punished.	No. of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1928 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,017	4	66	70	80	6·88
Karachi District ..	270	...	19	19	21	7·04
Hyderabad	636	...	34	34	53	5·35
Sukkur	756	2	114	116	84	15·34
Larkana	635	2	43	45	45	7·09
Thar Parkar	547	....	31	31	45	5·67
Upper Sind Frontier ..	441	...	11	11	40	2·49
Nawabshsh	443	...	32	32	28	7·20
Sind Railways	305	1	11	12	36	3·93
Sind C. I. D.	31	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,081	9	361	370	437	7·28

The percentage of punishments to total actual strength has fallen from 7·89 in 1927 to 7·28 in the year under report.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated 30th September 1920, is given below :—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi Headquarters ...	12	1	15	1
Karachi District ...	7	...	15	1
Hyderabad	12	4	17	...
Sukkur	11	...	21	1
Larkana	15	1	14	...
Thar Parkar	10	1	12	1
Upper Sind Frontier ..	10	...	7	1
Nawabshah	6	...	14	1
Sind Railways	6	..	9	...
Sind C. I. D.	8	...	8	...
Total ...	97	7	132	6

30. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services :—

District.	No. of men (actual strength).	Rewards.			Percentage
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,017	...	...	425	41·79
Karachi District ...	270	...	...	189	70·00
Hyderabad	636	...	...	354	55·66

District.	No. of men (actual strength).	Rewards.			Percentage.
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money and good service tickets, &c.	
Sukkur	756	...	...	504	66·67
Larkana	635	...	...	349	54·96
Thar Parkar ...	547	1	0·18	251	45·89
Upper Sind Frontier ...	441	...	...	199	45·12
Nawabshah ..	443	...	...	177	39·95
Sind Railways ...	305	...	...	311	101·97
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	28	90·32
Total ...	5,081	1	.02	2,787	54·85

The percentage of rewards has fallen from 61·29 to 54·85.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred in January 1928 on Zaman Shah Mahabub Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred in June 1928 on Jeoosingh Hemansingh, Office Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

31. The percentage of admission into hospital this year is 25·86 as against 22·05 last year.

32. There were 50 deaths in the force during the year as against 52 last year.

VACANCIES.

33. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 120 against 54 last year. The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

1925	...	...	...	54
1926	...	...	...	57
1927	...	...	...	54

The total of 120 vacancies were distributed as under:—

Karachi Headquarters	... 31
Karachi District	... 8
Hyderabad	... 21
Sukkur	... 16
Larkana	... 10
Thar Parkar	... 2
Upper Sind Frontier	... 14
Nawabshah	... 8
Sind Railways	... 9
Sind C. I. D.	... 1
Total	...120

This large number of vacancies bears no relation to any difficulty in obtaining recruits. The vacancies were purposely reserved with a view to absorb in the District Police the 7 Head Constables and 97 Constables of the Sind Railway Police who were to be relieved from duty there in consequence of the Railway Company taking over the watch and ward duties on the Railway from 1st January 1929. Subsequently the Railway Company were not prepared to take over these duties from the fixed date, and it has now been settled that they will take over in 3 Sections on 1st April, 1st May, and 1st June. All the vacancies will, therefore, be absorbed by 1st June 1929.

34. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each District is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength:—

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi Headquarters ...	46	971	46	324	100	33·37	36·38	29·25
Karachi District	21	249	20	183	95·24	73·49	75·19	68·34
Hyderabad	30	606	29	321	96·67	52·97	55·03	51·24
Sukkur	31	725	31	387	100	53·38	55·29	45·45
Larkana	29	606	29	267	100	44·06	46·61	45·06
Thar Parkar	22	525	21	232	95·45	44·19	46·25	41·11
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	424	17	172	100	40·57	42·86	37·60
Nawabshah	20	424	20	216	100	51·06	53·27	46·59
Sind Railways	16	289	16	226	100	78·20	79·34	77·23
Sind C. I. D.	15	16	15	16	100	100	100	82·93
Total ...	247	4,834	244	2,344	98·79	48·49	50·93	45·65

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 50·93 as against 47·37 in 1927, 45·42 in 1926 and 43·85 in 1925.

It is very satisfactory to note that the degree of Literacy in the Force is gradually rising.

35. The number of men enlisted during the year 1928 was 271 as against 358 in 1927, 351 in 1926 and 371 in 1925.

During the last 6 months of the year there was no recruitment and as already pointed out in para. 33, all vacancies throughout Sind were reserved for the absorption of the Police to be released from the Staff of the Sind Railway Police. There is no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits.

RESIGNATION.

36. The number of resignations was 77 in the year under report as compared with 121 in 1927, 122 in 1926, and 153 in 1925.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the five years ending 1928.

Period.	Total No. of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1924 ..	3,434	16·39
Do. 1925 ...	3,064	20·37
Do. 1926 ...	2,844	24·19
Do. 1927 ...	2,271	25·85
Do. 1928 ...	2,004	24·95

37. The drill of the Armed Police at all Headquarters is satisfactory though in some districts, owing to the paucity of men, it is not often possible to obtain a sufficient force for proper instructional purposes.

The number of marksmen was 1471 in the year under report against 1509 in the preceding year.

Details by Districts are given below :—

Shooting results.

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1927.	1928.
Karachi Headquarters	276	265
Karachi District	30	25
Hyderabad	173	194
Sukkur	290	253
Larkana	230	221
Thar Parkar	214	197
Upper Sind Frontier	147	153
Nawabshah	149	163
Total ...	1,509	1,471

The results of the Musketry call for no comment. The course prescribed for smooth bore weapons is undoubtedly too easy as evidenced by the excessive number of marksmen. Steps are being taken to bring the course into line with that in force in the Presidency proper.

In the Annual Competition Shooting the prizes were secured by the following Districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	Thar Parkar ...	Sukkur	Upper Sind Frontier.	Nawabshah.
2nd Prize...	Karachi Headquarters.	Nawabshah ...	Nawabshah ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
3rd Prize...	Sukkur ...	Do. ...	Thar Parkar ...	...
4th Prize ...	Thar Parkar ...	Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	...
5th Prize ...	...	...	Hachi Headquarters.	...

38. No allotment was sanctioned by Government during the year under report, for the construction of any Police Major Works. A sum of Rs. 15,600 was, however, sanctioned for the completion

of the work of constructing police lines at Saidabad, which work was already in progress, and has now been completed.

An allotment of Rs. 80,000 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works, and was utilized on the construction of various works of an urgent nature.

There are still Major Works amounting to Rs. 9,90,000 and Minor Works amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 awaiting allotment of funds. This is only for those works which have been administratively approved, and which can be commenced as soon as funds are available.

In addition to the above mentioned works there are others still in the correspondence stage, the rough estimates of which amount to Rs. 5,00,700. The remarks made in last year's report under this paragraph still hold good. There are so many places throughout Sind where quarters are required but there seems no prospect of giving adequate housing accommodation to the persons concerned.

Stress was laid last year on the question of early attention being given to the question of housing the Police at Sukkur. This matter must once more be brought prominently to notice, as the housing of the police in that town must be the first of the schemes for the better housing of the police in this province.

39. The number of Police Stations and Outposts inspected by the various Officers are detailed below:—

Distriet.	Name of officer.	Police-station.			Out-posts.		
		No. of stations in charge of each officer.	Inspect-ed.	Not visited.	No. of out-posts incharge of each officer.	Inspect-ed.	Not visited.
	Superintendents.						
Karachi Head quarters.	Mr. F. W. Gerrard ...	5	5	...	...	...	...
	„ P. M. Stewart ...						
	Superintendent.						
Karachi Dis-trict.	Mr. J. Hobson ...	8	8	...	17	17	...

District.	Name of officer.	Police-stations.			Out-posts.		
		No. of stations in charge of each officer.	Inspected.	Not visited.	No. of out-posts in charge of each officer.	Inspected.	Not visited.
	Deputy Superintendents.						
Karachi District.	Mir Maqbal Khan ..	7	3	...	12	5	2 newly created in the end of the year.
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.		4	...		5	
	Superintendents.						
Hyderabad district.	Mr. P. M. Stewart ...	18	18	...	23	18	5
	„ A. E. Caffin ...						
	„ H. M. Haslehust ...						
	Assistant Superintendents						
	Mr. A. E. Caffin ...	9	9	...	11	7	4
	„ Gokaldas W. ...						
	„ U. H. Rana ...						
	Deputy Superintendents.						
	Mr. Chimandas D. ...	9	9	...	12	12	...
	„ Gopaldas D. ...						
	Superintendents.						
Sukkur district.	Mr. A. E. Caffin ...	8	3	...	8	1	The D. S. P. inspected also 7 Police-stations incharge of S.D O. Shikarpur.
	„ A. W. S. Barnard...		10	...		5	
	„ J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton.		2	...		2	
	Deputy Superintendent.						
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	7	7	...	...	...	...
	Superintendents.						
Larkana district.	Mr. R. T. Barker ...	17	2	...	17	4	...
	„ L. S. Rusby ...						
	Assistant Superintendents						
	Mr. L. S. Rusby ...	8	...	...	3	...	...
	„ D. B. T. Judge ...	...	7	1	...	1	2

District.	Name of officer.	Police-stations.			Out-posts.		
		No. of stations in charge of each officer.	Inspected.	Not visited.	No. of out-posts in charge of each officer.	Inspected.	Not visited.
	Deputy Superintendent.						
Larkana district.	Mr. Chimandas D. ...	9	9	...	14	14	...
	Superintendents.						
Thar Parkar district.	Mr. J. C. Wilson ...	14	...	...	...	2	12
	„ R. T. Barker ..		4	..	...	5	
	„ W. E. Sutton ...		8	..	32	11	
	„ A. E. Caffin ..		2	...	...	2	
	Deputy Superintendent.						
	Mr. Tahilram D. ...	6	6	...	6	6	...
	Superintendents.						
Upper Sind Frontier district.	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard..	7	2	...	...	...	...
	„ J. G. Maxwell, G. ...		4	...	8	4	...
	K. S. Zaman Shah, M...		1	...	...	4	...
	Superintendents.						
Nawabshah district.	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah.	12	6	...	15	9	...
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...		6	...		6	...
	Deputy Superintendent.						
	R. S. Tejumal N. ...	5	5	..	5	5	...
	Superintendent.						
Sind Railways	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	9	9	...	10	10	...

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition.

40. The following statement shows the number of shops inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders

contained in the Commissioner in Sind's No. 9315-H., dated the 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department :—

District.	No of shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	7
Karachi District	...
Hyderabad	5
Sukkur	9
Larkana	3
Thar Parkar	3
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Nawabshah	2
Total ...	33

Almost all the above shops were inspected by the various Police Officers in accordance with standing orders. The detailed reports of their inspections were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind. The shops were further personally inspected by the Police Inspectors concerned.

The total number of licenses under the Act was 14793 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 14272, and the total of arms covered by the licenses was 15,735 as against 14926 in the previous year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 27 of which 11 ended in conviction.

Of these 3 were in Karachi Headquarters, one was in Hyderabad District and 7 were in Upper Sind Frontier District.

41. The extent of the import and export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the attached table, as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3272, dated 21st June 1889.

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during 1928:—

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By imports including transhipment.	(a)3,869	(b) 5,200	19	2,652	83,35,587	1,03,74,000	...	...	...	...
By Export ...	14	42	...	4	3,789	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	14	42	...	4	6,089	..	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By import, including transhipment.	...	...	...	...	468	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,500	...
By export ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	101	8	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	8	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By imports including transhipment.	(c) 40,000	115,000	40,869	...	(d) 176	(a) Includes 55 air rifles. (b) Includes 37 air guns. (c) Whole quantity is gelignite. (d) Includes 56 bayonets, 1 dagger and 4 sword sticks. (e) Includes 1 dagger.
By Export ...	...	...	...	...	(e) 7	
By transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...		...	...	7	

Besides the above 40 cannons, 5 tanks, 8,000 fuses for shells mechanical accessories for tanks and Artillery materials valued at Rs. 1,35,303 were also imported.

Village Police.

42. There are no Village Police in Sind.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the Police in 1926, 1927 and 1928 was as follows:—

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Warrants	18,301	19,007	11,717
Summonses and notices ...	143,372	147,568	131,980

838 warrants were executed and Rs. 39,937 recovered. The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged on this work comes to 4·54 and 47·77, respectively, as against 6·83 and 53·01 in 1927.

Process serving is a serious problem so far as the police are concerned in Sind.

In some police-stations where the entire staff only amounts to 9 or 10 men one finds the total number of processes received for service approaching the colossal figure of 5,000 per year or over 13 per day. These processes have to be served over a large area, and, yet perhaps, only one man is sanctioned for the purpose. Obviously it is physically impossible for one man to do the work. In the Re-organization Scheme which has been submitted adequate provision for the service of processes has been made.

The number of fires extinguished was 211 as against 212 in 1927.

13,821 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 15,787 in 1927.

Petty offences dealt with under—

The Public Conveyance Act	3,640
The Cruelty to Animals Act	341
The District Police Act	5,594
The Cantonment Act	0
The Municipal Act	0
The Lunatic Asylum Act	3
The Motor Vehicles Act	918
The Prostitution Act 19	10

Enquiries were made in 34 cases of suicide, 1,458 accidents and 28 suspicious deaths.

342 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts.

44. There were 12 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

45. The number of Finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau, at Karachi, during the year under report was 3,271 as against 3,247 in the previous year and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 9,522 as against 876 in the previous year. This abnormal increase is due to the fact that the slips were sorted and removed in accordance with instructions laid down in para 39, page 13 of the Bombay Presidency Police Finger Print Bureau Manual of 1927. The total of slips now on record in the Bureau is 61,657. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1928 numbered 994 as against 919 during the previous year. The number of slips received for search was 9,068 as against 8,817 during the year 1927. Of these 2,045 were traced as against 2,091 in the preceding year.

221 enquiries were traced by Foreign Bureaux as under :—

Phillaur	92
Mount Abu	29
Poona	19
Bombay	13
Allahabad	60
Madras	2
Calcutta	1
Shillong	1
Bangalore	1
Bagdad	2
Iraq	1
Total ...	221

During the year 1928, 1 officer was trained as an expert, 3 officers were trained as Chief Operators and 38 as Operators. In addition, 17 Judicial Clerks and 5 Excise Officers were trained as Operators.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the Officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 14. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 10. Written evidence was given in the 47 cases.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

46. Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, from 1st January 1928 to 12th March 1928, during which time he personally investigated 1 case which ended in conviction.

Mr. M. R. Price held charge as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, from 10th November 1928 to 31st December 1928 during which period he investigated 1 case which was classed as A.

Mr. U. H. Rana, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hala, investigated 10 cases personally of which 4 ended in conviction, 1 was withdrawn, 1 was classed B and 4 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Report of the Sind C.I.D. for the year 1928.

47. Mr. Barker reports as follows:—

"Charge of the Sind C. I. D. was held by Mr. N. P. A. Smith upto the 4th April afternoon, by Mr. P. M. Stewart upto 23rd June afternoon and thereafter by myself.

Crime Branch.

2. The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1)	Deputy Superintendent of Police ...	1
(2)	Inspectors	2
(3)	Sub-Inspectors	3
(4)	Head Constables	7
(5)	Clerk	1
(6)	Peons	6

One Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable of the Crime Branch are working in the Political Branch from September 1928. K. S. Sukhia was in charge of the Branch upto the 30th July afternoon when he proceeded on deputation to Baluchistan. Mr. Gokaldas acted for him from 15th August forenoon to 31st idem afternoon. Mr. Galbraith from 1st September forenoon to 30th September afternoon and Mr. Gokaldas from 1st October forenoon to 3rd November forenoon when the Khan Sahib returned.

3. There were 19 pending cases at the end of the year 1927 which were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	...	...	... 14
Classed as "A"	...	...	... 2
Acquitted	...	...	... 1
Classed as "C"		...	... 2
		Total	... 19

4. (*a*) In the Coining case mentioned in paragraph 5 (*a*) of the last year's report all the 6 accused were convicted as under:—

Accused No. 1 (Akbar Ali).—Rigorous imprisonment for five and a half years and a fine of one thousand rupees, or in default to suffer one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 (Ghulam Ali).—Rigorous imprisonment for seven years' and a fine of one thousand rupees, or in default one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 3 (Dickenson).—Rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Accused No. 4 (Muhammad Ali).—Rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of one thousand rupees, in default one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 5 (Ghulam Abbas).—Rigorous imprisonment for five and a half years and a fine of one thousand rupees, in default one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 6 (Wheeler).—Rigorous imprisonment for four and a half years.

(*b*) In the cheating case of forged Railway receipts mentioned in paragraph 5 (*d*) of the last year's report, one accused was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, 1 was discharged and 2 are still under trial.

(*c*) The Head Clerk of the Port Officer mentioned in paragraph 5 (*e*) was convicted by the Sessions, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*d*) The gang of bogus Bank promoters, mentioned in paragraph 5 (*f*) of the year 1926, who had opened branches in Sind styled " Bharat Commercial Bank, Ltd., and who were dodging the court for three years, were secured from the Punjab and were convicted by the Additional City Magistrate, one to two years, another to eight months, and the case against the third accused Lakhhpatrai, who had lost his sight, was withdrawn.

5. During the year the Crime Branch was utilised in co-operation with the local police in—

(*a*) Suppressing the traffic in minor girls in Sind ;

(*b*) Dealing with Counterfeiting of Coins and Government Currency Notes ;

(*c*) Dealing with Bauriah (Criminal Tribes) activities ;

(*d*) Dealing with Cattle-thefts.

(*a*) 14 cases of kidnapping were taken up by the C. I. D. and 17 girls were secured.

The shortage of women in Sind and the poverty in Gujrat and Kathiawar encourage the traffic. Hindus and Muslims in Sind are willing to pay large sums for girls whom they marry and treat well, so the girls generally have no complaint and their guardians are indifferent hence convictions are not easy to secure.

(*b*) Three persons were sent up under different sections for counterfeiting coins, one has been covicted by the Sessions Court, Sukkur, and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Two Moulvis, one of Sukkur town and the other of Mehar taluka, Larkana district, are standing their trial in the Sessions Court at Sukkur.

(*c*) Successful raids were made on Delhiwal Bauriahs in Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, and 25 persons were arrested at Sayed Shafi Muhammad Shah's village in Nawabshah district, and round about Thar Parkar and Larkana districts.

In another raid in the Thar Parkar district, 3 Bauriahs were arrested with property which they had brought to Sind after committing a robbery in the Jodhpur State. They were sent to Jodhpur and have since been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 each.

(*d*) The Sind C. I. D. also collected information regarding various cattle-lifters and Patharidars throughout Sind and passed on the information to the local Police concerned. Two Patharis in the Hyderabad and Jacobabad districts were raided conjointly with the local Police, with the result that 265 head of

cattle, valued at about Rs. 12,000 were seized under section 550, Indian Penal Code, and owners being traced, 3 persons were sent up, two of whom have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 413, Indian Penal Code. The third accused was acquitted.

6. Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the Crime Branch throughout the year except for a period of 3 months between August and October when he was sent on deputation to Baluchistan to help the Baluchistan Police in the investigation of a complicated Commercial Fraud Case filed by the General Officer Commanding Western Command against a military contractor, for frauds involving several lakhs of rupees.

This officer at the request of the Commissioner in Sind was deputed to trace Abdullah Khokar's missing children over whose shudi and removal from Sind by the Arya Samajists the Larkana riot took place. These children were traced at Ahmedabad and brought to Sind. The restoration of the children to their Muhammadan parents had a very smoothing effect on the Muhammadan community of Sind.

The Khan Sahib in co-operation with the local police had raided a Bauriah encampment in the Nawabshah district, mentioned in paragraph 6 (*c*) *supra,* and recovered jewellery which connected the gang with a number of serious offences in the Presidency. Their *modus operandi* was to leave Sind disguised as Sadhus in parties of 3 and 4 and collect at a rendezvous in the Presidency, then to go about on begging expeditions, mark houses, commit robberies and dacoities, and after covering hundreds of miles from the scenes of offences, send the property by Railway parcels to Sind under fictitious names and take delivery of them on their arrival here. The cases are now in the hands of the Bombay-Presidency C. I. D.

7. An interesting case of murder has been entrusted to this department by the Superintendent of Police, Jacobabad. Brief facts of the case are that a Bawa of Rohri taluka went to village Lahari in Kelat State. He carried on with the wife of one Chuhar, Bania, of that village, conspired with the woman and induced Chuhar to come with his family to Sind promising him lucrative employment. The Bania accompanied the Bawa with his wife and 2 minor children a daughter and a son. On 18th June 1928 the wife of Chuhar and the Bawa murdered the Bania Chuhar on the banks of Phuleli Canal at Hyderabad and threw the dead body in the canal. The Bawa wrote misleading letters to the relatives of Chuhar at Lahari informing them that the minor daughter of Chuhar was dead.

After committing the murder the Bawa and the deceased's wife sold the minor girl to a Bania at Bakshapur in Jacobabad taluka for Rs. 250. The Mukhi of that place informed the mother of the deceased at Lahari of this marriage. The mother and the relatives of the deceased thereupon grew suspicious and came to Bakshapur where they learnt that Chuhar was missing, and reported the matter to the Police. The Jacobabad Police arrested the Bawa and the deceased's wife and handed over the case to C. I. D. on 17th November 1928. The accused were after lengthy investigation, sent up for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, where the case is pending.

8. The Photographic Branch under Inspector Galbraith was useful during the year and economic.

9. The following Officers are mentioned for good work in the Crime Branch. Inspectors Galbraith, Ali Muhammad, Sub-Inspectors Piaro Khan and Muhammad Sharif.

Political Branch.

10. The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Two Inspectors.
(3) Eight Sub-Inspectors (including 5 Shorthand Reporters.)
(4) Nine Head Constables.
(5) Five Peons.

R. S. Naraindas was in charge for practically the whole year except for a short period from 16th November when he proceeded on 2 month's leave and was relieved by Mr. Gokaldas.

Communal feeling in Sind led to a good deal of work in the Branch including the Shorthand Staff. Two cases were placed before the Courts, one under section 108, C. P. C., and another under section 295,-A., I. P. C., both for objectional speeches against Islam. In the former case the speaker was ordered to furnish security for 12 months and the latter is before the Court of Sessions. There were numerous other matters which kept the Branch fully occupied during the year.

I would mention Mr. Rupchand, Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafur and Ghulam Kadir for good work during the year.

My acknowledgments are due to R. S. Naraindas and K. S. Sukhia for valuable assistance and advice. The Head Clerk Mr. Dias has proved himself capable and hardworking.

Work of the Karachi Reporting Staff.

During the year the Reporting Staff has carried out its ordinary work of collecting and reporting details of foreigners and suspect arriving in, or deporting from Karachi. In addition it has been utilised as a clearing house for information in connection with outside criminals resident in Karachi or released from jail there. All information received from any Province in India regarding criminals and others alleged to have gone to Karachi has been at once handed over to the Reporting Staff for locating the person concerned, the subsequent surveillance being entrusted to the Officer-in-charge of the Local Police-Station concerned. The surveillance of released convicts has also in the first instance been entrusted to this Staff.

48. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2,328 cases of which 1,098 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 47·16 as against 50·91 in 1927. The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Staff shows a decrease of 100 cases as compared with the preceding year, and 13 non-police cases, and 11 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 11 plus 2 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 13 in all.

The strength of Prosecutors in the Presidency Proper amounts to 57. These figures speak for themselves. Unless it is admitted that the Presidency Proper is over-staffed in this particular branch of the force, there can be no possible justification for the paucity of Prosecutors in this Province. It has already been pointed out that the Crime of Sind is half that of the Presidency Proper yet the staff allowed to deal with cases in Court is only one-quarter the strength of that considered necessary in the Presidency Proper. It is impossible to expect the 13 Prosecutors in Sind to perform in any efficient manner the work which should be done by double that number. To expect an Officer to prosecute cases in several Courts miles apart at one and the same time is not only farcical, but, what is more important, highly detrimental to the interests of justice and a cause of constant postponements of cases. As an illustration the Sub-Public Prosecutor, Karachi, may be mentioned who is supposed to attend to the work in 5 different Courts which have cases for hearing every day. Obviously it is impossible for him to carry out the work. No provision of any sort exists for the prosecution of minor cases in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates, and these cases have to find their way through the Courts as best as they can. The totally inadequate strength at most police-stations does not permit of any attention being paid to the conduct of such cases in Court.

In the Re-organization Scheme which has now been submitted an endeavour has been made to remedy the above defects in the Police Administration of this Province.

49. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 34,71,344 as compared with Rs. 34,30,716 in 1927-28. The increase of Rs. 40,628 is mainly due to :—

(1) Grant of uniform allowance, passage money and house rent allowance to the Superintendents.

(2) Unusual expenditure on T. A. to Constabulary owing to a new Jail Department policy of moving large batches of convicts from Sind to the Presidency.

(3) Payment of rent of newly built quarters on Adams Road by the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

(4) Extraordinary increase in T. A. on account of pursuit of Makrani outlaws and rewarding the Police Officers and private individuals.

The cost of the Police Clerical Establishment during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 1,73,035 against Rs. 1,60,259 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 12,776 is mainly due to the grant of increments to the clerks and the appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies.

Salient features.

50. There is no outstanding feature to be recorded for the year under report. Communal friction continued to simmer, but has not resulted in any breach of the peace. Laudable efforts have been made by the Police in Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts to deal with the cattle-lifting problem, and the gang cases prepared against certain individuals in the districts of Nawabshah and Hyderabad have already ended in conviction and the accused have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

A certain amount of excitement was caused at the beginning of November on receipt of news from the Jodhpur and Rajkot Police to the effect that 4 Makrani outlaws who had committed several murders and robberies in those states, were about to pass through Sind *en route* to Makran. The pursuit of these outlaws was taken up in the first instance by the Thar Parkar Police, and subsequently by the Nawabshah Police. The outlaws were armed with service rifles and a large supply of service ammunition, and

were desperate men. One of them had been shot by the Jodhpur Police and another was shot dead by the Thar Parkar Police. The remaining two after a long chase were finally captured in the Nawabshah district having been surrounded in an old Tomb, and forced to surrender by a clever ruse without any further loss of life. In the course of the pursuit 1 Police Pagi was unfortunately shot dead by the outlaws and 3 other men including 1 policeman were injured. The police of both the districts of Nawabshah and Thar Parkar displayed most commendable zeal and ability in running these outlaws to earth, and thanks are also due to the various Zamindars and private persons who co-operated with the police on this occasion.

There was a considerable agitation in connection with the Junejo Mosque in the Sukkur taluka with a view to divert the alignment of one of the Barrage Canals. Picketting was resorted to by certain Muhammadans and police assistance was necessitated. In consequence of the tact and firmness displayed by the local officers the agitation was abandoned after a few days.

A force consisting of 2 officers and 90 men was raised in Sind in December for despatch to Aden to serve there as an Armed Police Contingent. The force was composed of policemen selected from certain districts in Sind, and direct ex-service recruits. The force sailed for Aden in January 1929, and the Aden Authorities have expressed their pleasure at the smart appearance of the contingent.

The Karachi district towards the close of the year was separated into the two separate Sessions Districts of Karachi and Tatta. In future the whole of the Karachi district, with the exception of the Karachi taluka, will, for Sessions cases, be under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Sessions Court.

The Simon Commission held its sittings in Karachi during November and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind was called upon to give evidence before the Commission.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Sind during November.

The operations of the Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to expand, and on 31st December 1928 the total number of members amounted to 2834 an increase of 263 over the number of the preceding year. The available balance in the Funds on this date was Rs. 71,748 and the sum out on loan was Rs. 1,20,116.

Needs of the Department.

51. Before anything else the most crying need of the Department is a substantial increase in all branches of the Force in this Province. This has been the constant cry since 1923 when it was realized that the retrenchment effected in 1922 was far too drastic, and that the police were left in the crippled state in which they have been endeavouring to carry out their duties ever since. A re-organization scheme was submitted in 1925, but the proposals embodied in that scheme were not calculated to bring the force upto the necessary standard of strength for the efficient performance of its duties. During the four years which have elapsed since the submission of that scheme nothing has been done to relieve the strain to which the force is subjected.

In the Presidency proper a police station recording over a 100 cognizable crimes per year is regarded as a criminal one. In Sind more than 33 per cent. of the mofussil police-station record this number and more. Such police stations are manned by 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 or 2 Head Constables and a few Constables. It is impossible to expect all the investigation work and other multifarious duties of the Police-station Officer to be carried out with any degree of efficiency with such a totally inadequate strength.

The big towns of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Shikarpur are understaffed, and the men get no rest. Processes are hurled at the police for service, but an adequate staff for this purpose does not exist. Thousands of petitions and applications are received for enquiry, but the Police-station Officer has not the time to devote to such matters, and the non-existence of appointments of Inspectors in some Sub-divisions causes this work to fall on the shoulders of the Sub-Divisional Officer, who cannot always devote sufficient time to such matters. Lack of police is the constant complaint of the more intellectual members of the public, and requests for police protection on the part of the general public has to meet with a refusal as there are no police available to meet such demands. The prestige of the force has deteriorated during the last few years and this is solely due to the fact that the force cannot, with its impoverished strength, carry out the duties it is called upon to perform. The general public who, perhaps, do not realize the true state of affairs regard police inactivity as a sign of apathy and negligence and do not realize that it is physically impossible for the force to perform certain duties which if it were adequately staffed it might be able to undertake. It cannot be too strongly urged that a continuance of these sentiments on the part of the public is grossly unfair to the force, the members of which have

striven to do their duty and have borne, without complaint, the impossible task of giving protection to the public with a skeleton strength. It is submitted that this state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible. The whole question of the re-organization of the Police in Sind has again been considered, with the result that a new scheme now has been submitted.

The special features of this scheme may be summarized below :—

(1) A large increase of Head Constables for investigating purposes.

(2) The re-opening of certain out-posts, and the opening of a few police stations.

(3) An increase in the Force in the big towns.

(4) An increase in the Armed Branch, mostly in respect of Escorts for prisoners and treasure.

(5) Adequate provision for the service of summonses and warrants.

(6) Institution of Prosecuting Head Constables and increase in the superior prosecuting establishment.

(7) The abolition of the Mounted Police as at present constituted and its replacement by a so-called pony Constabulary on a reduced Horse Allowance.

In 1922 the retrenchment amounted to 999 officers and men throughout Sind with a saving of Rs. 5,78,928 per annum.

The scheme which has now been submitted replaces 990 officers and men at an extra cost of 3,96,736 and involves the creation of only 3 police-stations and 44 out-posts, against the reduction of 25 police-stations and 185 out-posts which occurred in 1922.

Conclusion.

52. On the whole the results of the year's working are equal to, and in certain respects better than, those of the previous year. In fact considering the difficulties under which officers and men have to work it is astonishing that crime detection is even as good as it is revealed by the statistics, and the District and Sub-Divisional Officers are to be congratulated on their untiring efforts to maintain efficiency with the inadequate forces under their control. It is unfortunate that during the year circumstances necessitated frequent changes in the district charges thus militating against continuity of policy. The Karachi Headquarters Police under Messrs.

Gerrard and Stewart maintained its nigh level of efficiency, while Messrs. Barnard, Hobson, and Maxwell Gumbleton deserve mention for the manner in which they have administered their charges.

Mr. Judge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has managed his Sub-division, one of the most troublesome in Sind, in a very efficient manner, and among Deputy Superintendents of Police mention must be made of Khan Sahib Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah, Khan Sahib Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah and Rao Sahib Tejumal Naraindas for the quality of their work during the year.

The work of my office staff under Rao Sahib Jeusingh Hemansingh was satisfactory during the year, and I desire to specially acknowledge the work which has been performed by both the Head Clerk Mr. Bulchand Hemandas and the Accountant Mr. Jethanand Navalrai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT A—PART I.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	4	10	..	14	...	2	3
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	4	2	..	6	...	...	...
5	467, 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	1	...	3	...	1	2
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	5	...	5	...	...	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	60	104	...	164	8	24	44
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	67	221	...	288	15	117	92
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	2	...	3	...	1	...
		TOTAL ...	138	347	...	485	23	145	144
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303. 396 ...	Murder	115	236	...	351	6	16	148
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	6	33	..	39	1	5	22
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	42	101	...	143	1	8	52
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	27	...	34	4	8	13
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	12	80	...	92	5	15	20
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	14	...	17	2	6	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	6	24	...	30	...	10	6
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	139	574	...	713	7	429	104
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	14	...	15	1	8	3
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	97	746	1	842	10	610	121

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

True cases.													
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 9+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	8	1	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	23	4	85	39	6	124	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
27	31	3	61	99	6	160	...	2	12	17	1	2	...
2	...	...	2	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
103	56	7	166	144	16	310	...	4	12	19	3	2	..
104	39	29	172	...	...	172	3	3	...	7	3	37	...
8	2	1	11	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
67	10	3	80	...	...	80	...	1	...	3	1	3	...
7	2	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
37	8	5	50	2	1	52	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	6	7	...	...	7	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
10	4	...	14	...	...	14	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	56	17	167	45	6	212	1	4	254	12	1	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
38	48	11	98	94	9	192	...	1	479	7	3	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person* —concld.								
21	363 to 369, and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	61	185	1	245	20	76	81
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt or assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	23	74	...	97	5	33	26
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	13	67	...	80	9	16	17
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	75	...	90	1	34	23
		TOTAL ...	540	2,251	2	2,789	72	1,275	638
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	12	17	...	29	1	3	12
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	31	130	...	161	29	20	37
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	11	86	1	96	6	34	29
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	50	...	55	4	18	11
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	418	2,381	4	2,795	116	165	426
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	2	...	3	...	...	3
		TOTAL ...	478	2,666	5	3,139	156	240	518

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
34	25	4	64	31	2	95	...	5	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
24	7	2	33	9	3	42	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
27	7	3	37	25	8	62	...	1	4	5	...	...	...
21	10	...	31	...	...	31	...	1	14	1	...	...	...
472	219	82	775	209	29	984	4	18	752	49	9	42	...
8	2	2	12	7	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33	14	28	75	9	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	14	27	44	1	71	...	...	16	...	1	...	...
12	9	1	22	12	2	34	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
530	104	1,447	2,085	18	5	2,103	1	4	74	8	2	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
589	135	1,492	2,221	90	9	2,311	1	4	92	10	4	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*									
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	30	131	...	161	11	98	34
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	141	...	149	2	89	17
		TOTAL ...	38	272	...	310	13	187	51
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*									
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft... of cattle ..	496	1,882	32	2,346	140	263	470
		Theft... ordinary ...	337	2,510	130	2,717	155	307	346
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	88	241	...	329	19	64	84
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	256	507	...	763	20	116	157
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	55	183	1	237	9	104	39
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	37	252	...	289	6	152	39
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	5	...	5	...	1	...
		TOTAL ...	1,269	5,580	163	6,686	349	1,007	1,135
		TOTAL OF V.—I.P.C CLASSES.	2,463	11,116	170	13,409	613	2,854	2,486
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*									
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	2	...	4	...	1	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	7	88	...	95	1	28	13
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	38	262	...	300	5	41	43
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	9	19	...	28	...	2	8
		TOTAL ...	56	371	...	427	6	72	65
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,519	11,487	170	13,836	619	2,926	2,551

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.	Lunatic.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
7	10	1	18	96	10	114	...	...	61	1	.	...	...
31	7	3	41	1	...	42	...	...	57	..	...	...	...
38	17	4	59	97	0	156	...	...	118	1	...	...	...
599	169	667	1,467	51	23	1,518	3	23	3	10	12	...	...
797	124	967	2,018	94	30	2,112	1	17	2	4	3	...	...
69	40	44	153	95	17	248	...	2	4	5	7	...	...
337	83	33	453	74	6	527	2	9	2	5	6	...	...
41	14	27	83	306	6	389	...	2	68	2	1	..	...
39	20	23	91	213	15	304	...	1	136	2	...	...	...
1	1	2	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,883	450	1,763	4,269	834	97	5,103	6	54	215	28	29	...	...
3,085	887	3,348	7,490	1,374	161	8,864	11	80	1,189	107	45	44	...
...	...	2	2	2	..	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
40	8	5	53	81	73	134	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
173	16	18	207	191	178	398	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
15	1	...	16	3	1	19	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
228	25	25	278	277	252	555	...	4	1	7	2	...	...
3,313	912	3,373	7,768	1,651	413	9,419	11	84	1,190	114	47	44	...

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.- *Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	8	15	2	...	14	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	6	2	...	...	8	5
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	4	5	...	...	4	2
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	.....	3	...	...	2	2
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	7	...	...	4	4
8	213, 215, 224,225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	39	135	2	...	127	69
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	442	953	13	...	709	149
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	5	...	...	7	3
		TOTAL ...	501	1,125	17	...	875	246
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	230	456	28	...	337	165
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	9	38	1	...	12	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	104	196	5	...	187	119
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	37	2	...	17	6
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	10	90	11	...	63	46
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	11	...	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	6	14	...	...	15	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	406	937	13	...	946	162
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	.....	6	2	...	1	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	248	1,627	20	3	1,465	76
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	143	366	39	...	237	90
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....	1	1	..	...	...
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	68	144	2	...	123	45
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	70	...	...	64	33
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	82	1	...	62	22
		TOTAL ...	1,263	4,075	125	3	3,530	785

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	5	39	48	9	35	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...
560	1	539	662	26	540	2	...	...	127	118	...	266	5	9
4	...	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
629	6	591	721	39	582	2	1	...	134	118	1	269	5	9
172	5	307	...	...	..	6	...	2	6	...	...	17	...	91
2	1	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
68	...	98	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	18	...	4
11	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	20	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
784	8	265	138	9	116	4	...	...	115	520	...	95	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,389	1	278	284	17	245	2	...	...	107	1,139	...	30	...	...
147	8	203	118	4	95	...	...	...	30	...	...	34	...	...
...	...	...	16	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	70	24	12	12	1	...	...	16	2	...	3	...	...
31	...	18	49	8	37	...	...	..	3	6	...	8	...	...
40	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	15	...	1	...	...
2,745	24	1,359	639	57	515	16	...	2	303	1,682	...	209	...	97

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	54	85	1	...	90	64
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	51	125	11	...	113	68
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	15	105	1	...	87	8
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	41	1	..	32	17
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	437	1,295	67	..	1,258	814
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	.....	41	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	559	1,692	81	...	1,580	971
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	84	359	4	...	283	15
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	99	4	...	67	28
		TOTAL ...	91	458	8	...	350	43
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	463 275	1,350 1,567	45 91	... ...	1,319 1,451	835 1070
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	33	153	15	...	125	72
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	283	660	35	...	691	449
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	83	212	17	1	206	65
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	39	369	2	...	320	50
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	.....	3	...	...	3	1
		TOTAL ...	1,176	4,314	205	1	4,115	2,542
		TOTAL OF I.P.C. CLASSES.	3,590	11,664	436	1	10,450	4,587

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Absconded.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
26	16	48	45	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	51	32	1	17	1	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...
79	...	30	149	2	147	...	...	...	2	59	...	...	...	...
15	4	7	41	2	38	..	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...
444	8	370	47	7	40	5	4	1	27	78	...	24	...	...
...	...	41.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
609	28	547	314	12	266	6	4	1	32	140	...	27	..	...
268	...	124	270	15	243	1	...	...	31	205	...	7	...	...
39	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	...	24	50	...	...	...	...
307	...	134	271	15	244	2	...	...	55	255	...	7	...	...
484	36	389	70	35	19	8	3	....	49	8	..	8	...	...
381	12	254	164	73	77	3	1	...	40	8	1	16	1	...
53	10	39	179	28	117	1	2	...	4	4	...	6	...	...
242	8	161	16	5	10	4	...	...	48	1	2	6	2	...
141	2	46	418	10	361	...	1	...	23	113	1	7	...	...
270	...	38	694	23	628	...	...	...	48	261	...	7	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,573	68	927	1,541	174	1,212	16	7	...	212	395	4	50	3	...
5,863	126	3,558	3,486	297	2,819	42	12	3	736	2,590	5	562	8	106

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	4	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	4	90	...	...	84	65
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	58	603	...	...	576	476
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	14	34	...	...	30	20
		TOTAL ...	76	731	3	...	690	561
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,666	12,395	439	4	11,140	5,148

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	8	83	75	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...
100	...	63	212	167	41	...	2	...	17	...	...	2	...	...
10	1	15	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...
129	1	90	299	243	49	...	2	...	19	...	...	16	3	...
5,992	127	3,648	3,785	540	2,868	42	14	3	755	2,590	5	578	11	106

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	*Sections of I. P. Code.*															
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	35	134	169	2	10	40	72	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	2	13	15	2	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	47	148	195	6	16	60	45	65	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promisory notes and falsifying accounts.	4	9	13	...	2	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	4	12	16	...	4	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	112	114	...	5	15	88	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	95	431	526	10	37	128	220	128	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	3	3	6	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3	3	6	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	26	290	316	42	218	27	13	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	12	13	...	7	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	150	2,328	2,478	186	1,344	646	139	161	...	...	...	2	...	...	
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	177	2,630	2,807	228	1,569	673	154	181	...	..	...	2	...	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	16	208	224	31	82	33	27	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	33	322	355	45	169	79	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	26	197	223	18	101	44	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	75	727	802	94	352	156	79	119	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	125	576	701	73	297	145	20	164	...	2	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	15	97	112	10	35	14	14	38	...	1	...	..	..	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	65	789	854	128	487	125	47	65	...	2	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	3	2	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	10	66	76	1	2	25	43	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	6	6	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property,	...	20	20	5	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	91	101	10	69	9	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	228	1,650	1,878	233	902	322	138	278	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		537	24,142	24,679	110	1,200	2,069	20,429	870	...	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL .	537	24,142	24,679	110	1,200	2,069	20,429	870	...	1	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,116	29,583	30,699	678	4,060	3,349	21,020	1,578	...	12	...	2	...	...

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*					
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	69	174	2	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	3	11	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	66	243	1	3
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	18	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	3	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	12	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	420	...	...
		TOTAL ...	156	881	3	5

B.—Part II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	Transferred.	Committed	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	6	80	97	55·11	52	8	...	...	...	...
14	5	6	2	18·18	1	...	...	...	...	...
307	27	81	62	25·41	107	27	3	...	...	...
24	1	2	8	44·44	9	4	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	2	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	2	7	58·33	9	...	...	...	...	...
425	1	150	258	61·43	16	...	...	...	...	...
1,035	40	323	436	49 32	194	39	3	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband .	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	...	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	4	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3	4	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement.	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	111	576	...	19
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	23	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	516	4,375	5	52
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	..	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	629	4,974	5	71
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	30	323	...	5
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	62	535	...	5
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	57	476	...	...
		TOTAL ...	149	1,334	...	10
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	295-A 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	9	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	567	1,777	...	21
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	30	248	...	3
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	205	1,546	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	7	2	...	3
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	3	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A),C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	42	156	48	8
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	8	8	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII,C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	27	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	83	...	1
		TOTAL ...	869	3,860	56	37
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			597	25,337	8	11
		TOTAL ...	597	25,337	8	11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,404	36,390	72	34

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	15	16	17	18
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	3	2	50·00	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	...	3	2	50·00	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
668	66	156	29	5·03	33	384	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	5	21·74	5	15	...	...	...	...
4,844	451	1,320	314	7·17	269	2,488	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,537	517	1,476	348	6·99	307	2,887	...	...	2	...
348	58	69	50	15·48	65	06	...	...	...	...
592	85	150	26	4·86	90	241	...	...	...	...
533	51	106	60	12·61	83	233	...	...	...	...
1,473	194	325	136	10·19	238	580	...	...	...	...
9	...	8	1	11·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,323	206	621	65	3·66	555	865	11	...	...	...
275	20	40	12	4·84	137	61	5	...	...	...
1,750	172	436	62	4·01	169	900	11	...	...	...
6	4	1	1	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	8	107	107	52·45	14	2	...	...	...	...
16	12	...	3	18·75	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	8	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
100	13	24	9	10·84	4	50	...	...	...	...
4,748	435	1,245	263	6·72	881	1,897	27	...	...	...
25,931	76	3,053	21,098	83·24	951	752	1	...	...	...
25,931	76	3,053	21,098	83·24	951	752	1	...	...	...
38,732	1,262	6,426	22,283	61·11	2,572	6,155	32	...	2	...

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
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STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1928.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking ...	1,653	713	43·13	2,27,562	48,633	28·78
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	332	...	.....	34,006	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	3,196	1,594	49·87	2,63,833	1,27,511	40·94
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	8	5	62·50	6,930	598	16·57
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	58	31	53·45	6,883	3,070	34·42
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	64	26	40·63	9,070	2,565	26·68
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	28	9	32·43	12,959	3,991	18·87
TOTAL ...	5,007	2,710	54·12	5,27,237	2,20,374	33·32
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	4	...	...	86	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	88	34	38·64	2,776	2,026	72·98
TOTAL ...	92	34	36·96	2,862	2,026	70·79

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous years, property to the value of Rs. 7,338 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, the sum of—

Rs.	868	was recovered in the	Karachi Headquarters.
,,	2,200	,, ,,	Karachi District.
,,	1,766	,, ,,	Hyderabad District.
,,	1,699	,, ,,	Sukkur District.
,,	495	,, ,,	Larkana District.
,,	320	,, ,,	Thar Parkar District.
,,	580	,, ,,	Upper Sind Frontier District.
,,	1,100	,, ,,	Nawabshah District
Rs.	9,028		

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 316 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year ... Rs. 52,005.

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,049 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year ... Rs. 1,66,969.

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 663 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year ... Rs. 87,087.

Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
174	139	79·89	17,301	13,959	80·68

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1928.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	1	1	2	5	22	19	131	8	3
Karachi District ...	...	1	...	1	5	17	...	18	...	52
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	...	1	1	1	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	109	...	31
Larkana	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	75	...	51
Thar Parkar ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	...	3	14	...	51	...	28
Nawabshah	...	1	...	1	3	17	...	54	...	40
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	56	...	...
Sind C. I. D. and F.P.B.	...	1	...	2	4	12*	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	4	10	39	190	21	646	8	286

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	827	12	21	1,052	...	...	...	71
Karachi District ..	86	...	100	280	...	...	...	11,709
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	405	...	102	660	...	...	...	4,417
Sukkur	519	...	81	775	...	...	...	5,585
Larkana	365	...	125	648	...	...	...	5,053
Thar Parkar... ...	249	...	181	551	...	...	...	13,637
Upper Sind Frontier ...	253	...	106	456	...	...	...	2,644
Nawabshah	246	...	89	453	...	...	...	3,867
Sind Railways ...	242	...	...	315	...	...	..	1,048
Sind C. I. D. and F.P.B.	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	3,194	12	805	5,226	...	...	...	48,031

* This includes one Sindhi Short-hand Teacher and Reporter.

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	216,883	181,342	5	...	·07	206·16	1,619	1·54
Karachi District ...	325,182	...	15	29	41·82	1161·36	957	3·42
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	573,480	81,888	18	23	6·69	868·86	1,609	2·44
Sukkur	510,292	115,457	15	8	7·21	658·44	2,094	2·70
Larkana	597,960	...	17	17	7·80	922·78	1,874	2·89
Thar Parkar ...	396,331	8,835	14	32	24·75	719·29	757	1·37
Upper Sind Frontier ...	240,619	9,954	7	8	5·80	527·67	870	1·91
Nawabshah	418,660	15,270	12	15	8.54	924·19	946	2·09
Sind Railways ...	...	...	9	10	3·33	...	559	1·77
Sind C. I. D. and F.P.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	32,79,377	412,746	112	142	9·19	627·51	11,285	2·16

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1928.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	46	1,002	46	971	40	424	51	...	2	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Karachi District	22	246	21	249	...	185	21	...	4	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	30	627	30	606	40	417	28	1	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	32	740	31	725	40	448	29	...	2	1	111	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Larkana	29	616	29	606	40	476	27	...	5	1	37	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar	22	527	22	525	252	242	21	...	5	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	17	438	17	424	78	327	16	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	20	431	20	423	40	369	20	1	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	16	298	16	289	...	110	16	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	15	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	250	4,951	247	4,834	530	2,993	236	2	24	12	323	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	4

L (IV) 21—11

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.														
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	...	425	46	324	38	83	204	161	347	17	10	2	21	...	4	33·04	·17	·39
Karachi District	...	189	20	183	5	26	19	34	96	3	2	4	2	...	3	1·85	·06	1·11
Hyderabad	...	354	29	321	53	59	62	93	221	20	13	...	18	...	7	34·13	·10	1·10
Sukkur	...	504	31	387	17	75	96	72	327	11	8	2	5	2	7	24·07	·07	·93
Larkana	...	349	29	267	26	108	74	92	207	10	4	5	2	2	5	43·31	·20	·79
Thar Parkar	1	251	21	232	46	69	60	79	175	22	12	5	3	4	8	5 48	·22	1·46
Upper Sind Frontier	...	199	17	172	33	24	51	55	186	8	12	2	15	1	4	43·76	·13	·91
Nawabshah	...	177	20	216	24	31	140	49	85	9	7	3	5	2	9	4·06	0·12	2·03
Sind Railways	...	311	16	226	11	17	50	50	106	4	9	2	3	...	3	19·2	·14	·98
Sind C. I. D.	...	28	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	2,787	244	2,344	253	492	756	685	1,750	104	77	25	74	11	50	25·86	·14	·98

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Supplementary Statement No. 2.

Annual Police statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Sind during the year 1928.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Cases.		
	Dealing in arms and ammunition.	Possession or carrying of arms.		Miscellaneous journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in cols. 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.
		Firearms.	Other arms.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Karachi Headquarters ..	7	1,522	8	2	5	3	365
Karachi District ...	...	1,013	7	...	3	...	...
Hyderabad ...	5	2,044	61	...	4	1	50
Sukkur	9	1,371	130	128	...	...	...
Larkana	3	2,427	284	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	3	2,015	299	3	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,628	312	46	15	7	825
Nawabshah ...	2	1,388	61	11	...	...	...
Total ...	33	13,408	1,162	190	27	11	1,240

The number of arms covered by the licenses in columns 3 to 5 is as follows :—

District.	Columns 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters	1,530	2	1,532
Karachi District	1,020	...	1,020
Hyderabad	2,297	...	2,297
Sukkur	1,729	163	1,892
Larkana	2,713	...	2,713
Thar Parkar	2,511	..	2,511
Upper Sind Frontier	2,257	64	2,321
Nawabshah	1,449	...	1,449
Total ...	15,506	229	15,735

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

NO. 2411 OF 1929

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 2nd April 1929.

From

E. E. TURNER, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SUBJECT.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in Sind.

SIR,

As required by Government letter No. P.-23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the report for the year 1928 on the subject mentioned above, as an appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year.

NOTIFICATION.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified :—

(1) Jagiranis of Dubar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs, throughout Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

(3) Bhands, throughout Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas ...
(7) Khushks ...
} Parts of these tribes living in certain villages in the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis ... Parts of this tribe living in certain villages in the Nawabshah and Karachi district.

REGISTRATION.

Instructions under section 4 have issued in respect of all these tribes. Registration is general and without discrimination.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10.

This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 11.

This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

As regards Jagiranis, the five miles radius within which their movements were restricted is not in force. They are restricted in their movements to the ten villages round Dubar the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No. 3835-E., dated 12th June 1923.

SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 16.

There are three settlements in Sind. One in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro in which the most dangerous of the Hurs of both districts are interned. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer, and the inmates maintain themselves by agricultural labour. So far no members of any tribe other than that of the Hurs have been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

STATISTICS.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2522 as compared with 2671 at the commencement, a reduction of 149. During the year 9 persons were added to the register. Against this increase there was a reduction of 158 which is explained as under—

35 by death.
105 for improvement of character.
18 for any other reason.

During the year under report only 19 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. Four of these were Hurs, and 3 were Khushks of Nawabshah. Convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 17 of which 9 were under section 22-(i), and the remainder under 22-(ii). The convictions under 22-(i) include 3 Hurs, 2 Bhands, 2 Mangwanas and 2 Khushks.

As remarked last year these figures give very little idea on the criminality which exists among the registered tribes in Sind. Except the Hurs and Jagiranis who can be supervised to a great extent very little supervision is possible over the remaining members of the registered criminal tribes.

Notes on Individual Tribes.

Jagiranis.—There is no regular settlement at Dubar, and the Jagiranis live in hamlets scattered round Dubar. They attend roll call, and are not supposed to absent themselves from their place of residence without a pass. It would appear that the conduct of the restricted members of the Tribes has not been so satisfactory during the year under report, and there was an outcry that they were committing thefts, starting out at night and returning before the morning roll call. Actually, however, very few definite complaints were reported against them in this connection. Scarcity of water and failure of crops may possibly be the cause of this lapse on the part of the members of the tribe. The District Magistrate mentions that steps are being taken to dispose of lands to those of the tribe who own no land, or are in a position to cultivate more than they now possess. During the year the following cases occurred against Jagiranis :—

Three were prosecuted in a direct complaint under sections 323-504, Indian Penal Code, of whom 2 were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and the third to 6 months.

Five Jagiranis were concerned in a direct complaint under sections 332-379, Indian Penal Code, and section 22 of the Forest Act, and were convicted.

One Jagirani was sentenced to 3 months' under section 504, Indian Penal Code, and bound over for a period of 12 months.

Two were sent up under sections 457-380, and one under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and these cases were pending at the close of the year.

Eight were sent up for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act for being absent without permission. Two of these cases were withdrawn, and the remainder were pending at the close of the year.

Two Jagiranis were also sent up in Chapter VIII proceedings but were acquitted.

Only 3 Jagiranis obtained exemptions from the restriction of the Act during the year.

The above figures indicate that strict vigilance is still essential in dealing with the restricted members of this tribe.

Five Jagirani boys are attending the village schools.

Hurs.—The more fanatical members of this tribe, including women and children, are confined in the following 3 settlements : —

Sanghar	...	...	...	128
Sinjhoro	...	...	...	42
Jalalani	...	...	...	78
		Total	...	248

Outside the settlement the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 979 in the Nawabshah district, and 821 in Thar Parkar.

Control over these persons is excercised by means of surprise visits by Police Officers to the villages where they reside, and intermittent enquiries regarding their movements. A certain number of these registered members also have to report themselves at fixed intervals at different police-stations.

The settlers support themselves by working as cultivators to the Zamindars who possess lands in the vicinity of the settlements. Their economic condition, especially in the Thar Parkar district is unsatisfactory. From the point of view of the crimes brought home to them the criminal activity of the Hurs is negligible, only 4 offences under the Indian Penal Code in both districts being proved against them.

During the year 14 Hurs were released from the Sanghar Settlement, and 9 from Settlement in the Nawabshah district.

Although the Hurs have remained quiet for so long, there is no knowing when a wave of fanaticism may break-out, and, in these circumstances, it would seem that releases from the settlements should only be made very cautiously and gradually.

In the Jalalani Settlement the son of the notorious Bachu who was regarded as "Badshah" by the Hurs in their days of outlawry, still retains a firm hold over a large section of the tribe.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 68 persons at the close of the year. Though the movements of these persons are

nominally restricted under section 10 of the Act it is not feasible with the present paucity of police to excercise any real supervision over them. The number of convictions secured against them appears to furnish no true index of their criminality. During the year there were only 2 prosecutions against them under the Indian Penal Code, while 2 were dealt with for infringement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

JOKHIAS, KIRIAS, MANGWANAS, KHUSHKS AND SHAHANIS.

The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to only 207 against 215 of the preceding year. The figure 213 shown in last year's report appears to have been a mistake. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district, with the exception of 5 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Karachi district.

The details are shown below:—

Jokhias ..	...	19
Kirias ...	...	72
Mangwanas	...	2
Khushks ...	...	73
Shahanis (in Nawabshah)	...	36
Shahanis (in Karachi district)	...	5
Total	...	207

The difference of 8 members from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows:—

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

Died	...	1
Struck off on account of improvement in character.		2
Total	...	3

KARACHI DISTRICT.

Died	...	1
Struck off on account of improvement in character.		4
Total	...	5

It would seem that the registered members of the above tribes continue to earn their living chiefly by crime, making a speciality of cattle-lifting. They reside close to the Riverain forest where they obtain ample opportunities of indulging in their favourite form of crime, and removing all traces of it.

Khushks are also addicted to crimes of violence such as robbery and dacoity, and Shahanis occasionally commit burglaries.

It would seem that a settlement is the only fit place for the members of these tribes. Adequate supervision cannot be exercised over them under the present conditions.

Revision of the registers.

No revision of the registers and forms took place during the year.

General.—The difficulties in connection with the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act in Sind have already been brought to notice in former annual reports.

The chief obstacle is the lack of any village agency for reporting or supervisionary purposes. There is no village police system in Sind, and nothing to take its place. In the Presidency Proper the act is worked to a large extent through the village Patel, but in Sind, the absence of any such official renders practically useless the application of the provisions of section 10 of the Act. Such being the case it falls to the lot of the police to exercise some sort of supervision over the registered members of the tribes. In view of the fact that the strength of the force is not nearly sufficient to cope with the ordinary investigating work and other multifarious duties they are called upon to perform, it is obvious that very little attention can be paid to supervision over the criminal tribes.

The whole question, therefore, of the control of the registered members of the criminal tribes is, at present, in a very unsatisfactory state. There can be no doubt that this Province would derive considerable benefit from a strict and systematic application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, as it is practically Virgin Soil in this respect. Concentration is required under sections 11 and 16 of the Act with adequate staffs for the purpose of management and supervision. The notification under section 3 of the Act of well known Patharidars and cattle-thieves, and dealing with them

subsequently under the above two sections, would also appear to be the only practical method of dealing with Sind's premier form of crime, and putting an end to what has been the curse of this province for years past.

It is, however, impossible to take any action in this direction unless financial assistance is forthcoming for the establishment of settlements and for additional staff which would be required for the efficient working of section 11 of the Act.

Apart from the tribes already registered there are numerous other gangs wandering about Sind who should be brought under strict supervision as they undoubtedly possess criminal tendencies, and are responsible for a certain amount of crime in this Province. The case of the Delhiwal Bauriahs may be taken as an example. A large number of these people exist in Sind, and many had established their headquarters in the Nawabshah district. From there, as their Headquarters, they were regularly proceeding on campaigns to the Presidency looting the country wherever they went, a large amount of the stolen property being despatched to Nawabshah by post.

This gang was unearthed last year, and a gang case against them has been sent up in the Presidency by the Poona C. I. D.

The Sind C. I. D. has been engaged in an enquiry to endeavour to trace the members of this tribe in Sind with a view to bring them under the Act, but there is very little use in taking such action against them unless they can be interned in a settlement, or brought under strict supervision in accordance with section 11 of the Act. As either of these alternatives involves financial considerations there appears to be no prospect of any salutary action against them being possible at present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

L (IV) 21—12 KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR 1929

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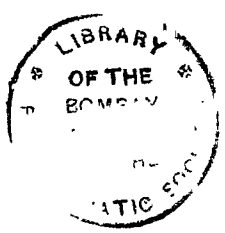

No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Government House, Karachi, 24th April 1930.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1929.

Charges.

2. Mr. E. E. Turner held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year, and the Commissioner is pleased to note that there were fewer changes of Superintendents in the district charges than was the case last year. In four charges there was no change.

Reported Crime.

3. A decrease is again recorded in the figures of reported cognizable offences. These figures have fallen steadily from 11,859 in 1925 to 11,132 in 1929, except in 1927 when there was a slight increase of six. It has been repeatedly noted that owing to the paucity of the Police Force in Sind much crime goes unreported. This undoubtedly is correct; yet it seems to the Commissioner legitimate to infer from this gradual fall in the figures of reported crime that crime in the Province, if not decreasing, is not increasing. The inadequacy of the strength of the Police in Sind has been a constant factor in the question from 1923 and it ought now to be possible to attach some importance to the figures of reported crime. They ought to show whether crime has increased or decreased in the past three years. Important to note is the fact that though thousands of homes in Sind were rendered destitute as a result of the floods and the misery and want of the people in certain districts of the Province were intensified by the outbreak of epidemics of cholera and malaria, yet a fall in the figures of crime was recorded, and it is remarkable that this decrease is noticed in at least two of the three districts that suffered most by the floods, namely, Thar Parkar and Hyderabad. In Nawabshah there was an inappreciable increase of three. No very definite conclusions can be drawn from the above; but it would not have been unreasonable to have expected an increase. The Deputy Inspector-General remarks as follows: "It is obvious that these various calamities must have had a restraining influence both

on the public in the matter of reporting offences, and on the criminals themselves in the commission of crime." Ordinarily the greater the want the greater the temptation to commit crime; but the Commissioner is inclined to agree in the view expressed by the Deputy Inspector-General.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases dropped from 3,545 to 3,400 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported fell from 25·31 to 24·49. Six hundred and forty were declared to be maliciously false as against 619 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 193 of these cases; the percentage of convictions obtained was 54·1 as against 59·38 in the previous year and 64 in 1927. This falling of is regrettable and the Commissioner trusts it will be arrested in future years. The Deputy Inspector-General points out that the sentences passed in certain of these cases are not sufficient. The District Magistrates will be asked to give this their attention.

Use was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 85 cases as against 90 in the previous year and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,825 as against Rs. 4,253.

Ratio of crime to population and Police.

5. Sind again has the notoriety of standing second in the whole of India in incidence of reported crime. The latest reports available for other Provinces are of 1927. Burmah is first with an incidence of 4·06 per one thousand of population followed by Sind with 3·52. In the Presidency Proper it is only 1·45. Important to note in this connection is the proportion of the entire police to area, population and crime and to see how it compares with that in the Presidency Proper. These details are stated fully in paragraph 10 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report who sums up the situation in the following terms: "Compared to a Policeman in the Presidency Proper a Policeman in Sind has to look after approximately double the extent of territory containing about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population but more than half the crime. Yet the strength of the entire Police Force in Sind approximates only to about 29 per cent. of that of the Presidency Proper."

True crime.

6. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 7,490 to 7,631 in 1929. Cases under the head murder and cognate offences increased from 263 to 309. The average of the previous three years is 273. It is remarkable that whereas an increase is recorded in the figures of most districts there has been a noticeable reduction in the figures of the Upper Sind Frontier district—the number fell

from 77 in 1928 to 54 in the year under review. It is necessary to point out that a proper comparison of the figures of the year under review cannot be made with those of the previous year since the statistics furnished include pending cases. For example—the number of reported offences under this head is 300 whereas true cases disposed of is 309. In the circumstances the triennial average is adopted as a basis for comparison. On this basis increases are also recorded under the head—' Dacoities and house-breakings with intent to commit an offence, ' but not such as to call for any particular comment.

Undetected crime.

7. The number of real Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 7,490 to 7,631 as noted in paragraph 6 but as against this it may be pointed out that the number of reported Indian Penal Code cases decreased from 11,116 to 10,791. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 44·7 to 47·76 and the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 41·19 to 38·04 These results cannot be regarded as satisfactory and no doubt the duties performed by the Police in connection with the floods are to some extent responsible. The Tatta district alone records an improvement under both heads. The percentage of undetected cases dropped from 41·38 to 41·27 and the percentage of cases ending in conviction increased from 46·76 to 50·57.

Similarly with regard to stolen property the results have not been good The number of complainants who received back their property fell from 54·12 to 50·85. Against this however is an improvement in the percentage of property recovered which increased from 33·32 to 34·18.

Results in the Courts and pending cases.

8. As already remarked in paragraph 7 above there has been a decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases disposed of. A decrease is also noticed in the percentage of convictions obtained in cases tried. Including Class VI cases the percentage dropped from 78·41 to 76·38. A slight improvement is noticed in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in police cases. It increased from 46·21 to 46·56. In Magistrates' cases (cognizable) the percentage dropped from 15.85 to 14.56. In Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried decreased from 74·41 to 73·18. This decrease is most noticeable in the Thar Parkar district and on the Sind Railways. The figures are as under :—

	1928.	1929.
Thar Parkar	96	63·89
Sind Railways	109	85·71

No reasons have been offered. In the Tatta district the percentage increased from 40 per cent. to 82·76 per cent. The contention in the past that the Jury system was responsible for the very low percentage of convictions in the Karachi district appears to be fully justified.

There were 2,445 cases pending at the end of the year as against 2,551 in the previous year a decrease of 106 cases. The number of cases pending with Magistrates decreased from 1,988 to 1,759 but in police cases the number increased from 563 to 686. Taking the cases collectively increases are registered in the Upper Sind Frontier district and on the Sind Railways. In the case of the former it is remarked by the District Superintendent of Police and concurred in by the District Magistrate that the frequent transfers of Mukhtiarkars, the cholera and malaria epidemics have been largely responsible for the increase. Though the figures of the year for the Province as a whole show some improvement the Commissioner is convinced that the number of pending cases is larger than it should be. While an insufficiency of Resident Magistrates and an inadequate Police Force are largely responsible for the existing state of affairs and the want of funds renders it impossible to hope for immediate relief in this direction there are other contributory causes, which have been previously noted upon. The Commissioner is again giving the matter his attention and is about to issue a Circular embodying all the instructions that have issued from time to time in this connection. He also proposes to convene a conference at which the question will be fully gone into.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 1,629 to 1,190 and there has been no consequent increase in crime, if figures of reported crime are any guide. In the Thar Parkar district not a single person was proceeded against by the Police and only 7 by the Magistrates, yet reported crime under all heads decreased from 723 to 700. It might now be finally accepted that an intensive use of Chapter VIII is not necessary to prevent crime.

An examination of the results obtained in 1929 shows that out of 1,190 persons proceeded against the police was responsible for action against 1,074, while 116 cases were taken up by magistrates *suo motu*. The percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons proceeded against dropped from 59·06 to 41·90 in Police cases and from 37.91 to 18.9 in Magistrates' cases. These results must be regarded as most unsatisfactory. It is principally in

respect of offences under section 107 that poor results are registered. This is noticeable mostly in the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. In the Sukkur district 115 persons were proceeded against by the Police and 58 by the Magistrates under section 107 and in neither case was a single person ordered to give security. In the Larkana district out of 91 cases taken up by the Police in only 5 was security demanded. No persons were proceeded against by Magistrates. In the Upper Sind Frontier district out of 124 persons in Police cases 16 were ordered to give security and out of 5 taken up by Magistrates none was asked to furnish security. The year was an abnormal one and the already overworked Police were called upon to perform duties not ordinarily part of their work and the Commissioner feels certain that this fact is largely responsible for the poor results obtained.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The Commissioner is pleased to note that the percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers increased from 68·98 to 76·00 and that all police-stations were visited and only 13 out of 141 out-posts were not visited.

Internal administration.

11. From the details of punishments inflicted and rewards granted, as reported in paragraphs 29 and 30 respectively, of the Deputy Inspector-General's report it would seem that the conduct of the Police Force has not been so satisfactory as it was in the previous four years. The number of punishments has increased and the number of rewards has decreased. The following honours were conferred upon Police Officers :—

Khan Bahadur Sayed Muhammad Shah, District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, was granted the King's Medal.

Rao Sahib Naraindas, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D., was raised to the rank of Rao Bahadur and the title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon Mian Jan Muhammad Rajabali now retired Inspector.

The health of the Police was seriously affected by the virulent type of malaria that prevailed in some parts of the Province. The percentage of admissions into hospital increased from 25·86 to 30·06 and was as high as 79·64 per cent. in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The number of deaths increased from 50 to 67.

The number of vacancies decreased from 120 to 68 and enlistments increased from 271 to 332. The number of resignations increased from 77 to 83.

Buildings.

12. The total amount sanctioned for works during the year was Rs. 1,90,094 (1,15,200 for major works and 74,894 for minor works) against Rs. 95,600 in the previous year. Funds remain to be provided to the extent of Rs. 10,25,000 for works the plans and estimates of which have already been approved.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A full and interesting account of the activities of the Criminal Investigation Department is contained in paragraph 47 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The Crime Branch was particularly helpful to the district police in cases relating to counterfeiting, kidnapping and embezzlements. And it was with the help of this branch that the arrests of the accused in what is known as the Jacobabad shooting case was effected. The Political Branch was not kept very busy.

Strength.

14. It is unfortunate that it has been necessary once more to delay the strengthening of the police the inadequacy of which has already been recognized. In the last year's report the Commissioner expressed the hope that Government would be able to communicate their sanction to the several district re-organization schemes about to be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Inspector-General of Police, at that time. These proposals have been received back from the Inspector-General of Police and re-examined by the Deputy Inspector-General and are now again before the Commissioner. In this connection it is however to be observed that Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 8387-V., dated the 16th September 1929, on the subject of the cattle-lifting have expressed their inability to provide funds for the re-organization of the Police Force and have expressed the wish that the creation of the special independent Inter-District Police Force should be considered along with the re-organization proposals. The Deputy Inspector-General has been asked to submit his recommendations in respect of the Special Police Force and to report what modifications or reductions will be required in the schemes for the re-organization of the District Police in Sind already submitted by him. If Government are unable to provide funds for the re-organization of the Police Department as a whole, the Commissioner trusts it will be possible to meet the cost of the Special Police Force the creation of which will no doubt afford some relief to the investigating branch of the Police Department.

General.

15. There is nothing of outstanding importance from the police point of view calling for special remarks in the year under review except mention of the Jocobabad murder case which was thoroughly enquired into by the

Criminal Investigating Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and has already been referred to. The Commissioner has had occasion to comment on the unsat sfactory results obtained both under investigation and prosecution and it must be conceded that the standard of efficiency, judged by results, reached by the police department in the year under review is not as high as it stood last year. But there were extenuating circumstances. The severe floods in Sind imposed additional duties on the Police Force and the epidemics of cholera and malaria hindered the work of investigation and prosecution. The members of the Force themselves suffered considerably from the virulent form of malaria which spread itself through most districts of the Province, and these factors must necessarily have increased the strain put upon an already over-worked Police Force.

Criminal Tribes.

16. In the year under review no section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other of the provisions of that Act. The total number of persons dropped from 2,522 in 1928 to 2,373 During the year 5 persons were added to the list and 154 were removed from it owing to improvement of character and other reasons—some having died. The number of persons convicted either under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, or Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report was 38 as against 37 in 1928.

It is satisfactory to note that there is an early prospect of effecting a better control over criminal tribes and gangs having criminal tendencies. Government have in their Resolution on the question of cattle-lifting in Sind, accepted the proposal that gangs of patharidars should be notified under the Criminal Tribes Act and have approved of the internment of the worst offenders in Settlements in the Presidency Proper. The Deputy Inspector-General has been asked to submit his proposals in this connection and to place a Deputy Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department on special duty for the purpose. Another step in the right direction is the proposal of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer submitted to Government under his letter No. EV/9, dated the 13th March 1930, recommending the establishment of a small Settlement in Sind under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Commissioner trusts early sanction will be accorded to the proposal.

Personnel.

17. The Commissioner in Sind fully endorses the remarks made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the excellent work done by the

Police in Sind in a year of an unusually arduous nature. He finds it difficult to single out any particular officer for commendation but desires to place on record his appreciation of the solid work done by the Deputy Inspector-General himself throughout the year.

G. A. THOMAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THROUGH

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

No. 2691 OF 1930.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND.

Karachi, dated the 2nd April 1930.

From

E. E. TURNER, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1929.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1929 with the following accompaniments:—

Statements 'A' Parts I and II.
Statements 'B' Parts I and II.
Statements 'C,' 'D' and 'E'.
Supplementary Statement No. II.
Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Appendix No. IX).

Charge.

2. The Officers who have held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants, Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1929 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix No. I.

The Districts of Sukkur and Thar Parkar were unfortunate in having several changes of Superintendents during the year, but this was inevitable owing to officers proceeding on or returning from leave.

The remaining districts were fortunate in having, in nearly every case, a continuous administration throughout the year.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total Cognizable reported Crime.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code is attached as Appendix II.

The figures of 1929 show a decrease of 355 cases under all classes as compared with those of the preceding year.

This decrease is classified as under :—

Indian Penal Code	325
Class VI	30
Total	355

The decrease or increase is shown district by district as under :—

Decrease.		Increase.	
(1) Karachi Head-quarters ...	66	Sukkur ...	9
(2) Karachi district (Tatta district) ...	93	Nawabshah ...	3
(3) Hyderabad ...	60	Sind Railways	14
(4) Larkana ...	52		26
(5) Thar Parkar ...	23		
(6) Upper Sind Frontier	87		
	381		

4. In the case of those districts displaying an increase in crime, such increase is small and calls for no remarks.

Sukkur still maintains the reputation of being the most Criminal District in Sind, and, as remarked last year the reported crime has been steadily mounting year by year. Although the slight increase in 1929 is small, the fact remains that this district, more than any other district in Sind, feels acutely the shortage of police. In this connection the District Magistrate, Sukkur, has remarked :—

> "Mr. Ray remarks that there has been a steady increase in crime since the retrenchment of 1922 in which, as pointed out by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in last year's report this district suffered more than any other district in Sind, with the result that it is now the most criminal district. The District Magistrate can only emphasize once more that the strengthening of the Police Force in this district is a matter of urgent necessity. It is hardly too much to say that large areas are really not policed at all."

In regard to decreases Karachi (Tatta district) heads the list with a decrease of 93 cases. The decrease, though more or less general under all heads, is most marked under house-breakings.

The District Superintendent of Police considers that it would be a mistake to think that this represents a real decrease in crime, in view of the fact that until all cognizable crime committed is reported and registered, no great faith can be placed on the crime figures from year to year. He also states that it is possible that floods of September may have had some effect on crime.

The decrease of 87 cases in the Upper Sind Frontier district is mostly under thefts and cattle-thefts.

The District Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease mainly to the cholera epidemic and malaria, and to a lesser extent to the floods.

The decrease of 66 cases under Karachi Head-quarters is mainly under the head of ordinary thefts. In view of the high standard of reporting and registration in this charge the decrease must be regarded as a real decrease.

There was a large drop in cases of receiving stolen property and murders in the Hyderabad district which largely accounts for the decrease of 60 cases of reported crime in this district.

No particular reasons have been given by the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, for the decrease of 52 cases of reported Crime in that district, and the same applies to the small decrease shown in the Thar Parkar district. In commenting on the figures for the year under report the most important point to bear in mind is the fact that Sind passed through an almost unprecedented year of calamities. Abnormally heavy rainfall causing floods, in addition to floods caused by the unusual rise in the Indus, must have had some effect on crime and the activities of criminals. In addition to this the cholera epidemic caused a large exodus of people from the affected areas, and towns such as Shikarpur, Larkana, &c., and were practically evacuated. Again, the extremely severe malaria epidemic incapacitated for a considerable period a large proportion of the population, including presumably, criminals and potential criminals. It is obvious that these various calamities must have had a restraining influence both on the public in the matter of reporting offences, and on the criminals themselves in the commission of crime.

On the other hand the destruction of crops by locusts was a calamity forming an incentive for the commission of crime.

In these circumstances in such an abnormal year as the one under report it is hardly feasible to give any clear and well defined reasons for variation in crime.

The decrease which has occurred is a very small one, and, on the whole, I think it must be attributed to the abnormalities which occurred during the year.

The relation between reported, registered, and true crime has so often been discussed in Police Administration Reports that it is useless to bring the subject again into prominence. All that need be said is that until Sind is given a Police Force of even minimum working strength there is not the slightest possibility of reported and registered crime even approximating to true crime.

Reported serious crime.

5. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the year 1928 and 1929 is contained in Appendix No. III.

The only notable increase is that under house-breakings where there is an addition of 277 cases. Crime under this head, however, is well below the average of that of the previous eight years. The evacuation of towns owing to cholera, and the houses being left unguarded in consequence, was probably a contributory cause to the increase. The figures for 1928 were the lowest for the previous eight years. The most notable decreases are under ordinary thefts (129). Receiving stolen property (93) and murders and attempts at murder (70).

Under the latter head there was a decrease of 22 cases in Hyderabad district for which no explanation can be offered, while the same district is responsible for a decrease of 34 cases under receiving stolen property, the reason being that last year a large number of separate cases were registered when the Shora Patharidars were raided.

Cases struck off as false.

Excluded cases.

6. The number of cases excluded as false was 3,400 (including 65 Class VI cases), as compared with 3,545 (including 78 Class VI cases) for the last year.

The percentages for the last five years are as follows:—

1925	...	...	...	21·81
1926	...	...	...	20·40
1927	...	...	...	24·98
1928	...	...	...	25·31
1929	...	...	...	24·49

The percentage for 1929 has fallen as compared with the two previous years.

As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases it is not possible to offer any remarks on these figures.

Maliciously false cases.

7. Out of 3,400 cases excluded, 640 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last five years have been:—

1925	547
1926	571
1927	606
1928	619
1929	640

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 193 including 73 pending from the previous year. The disposal of these prosecutions is shown below:—

Conviction	66
Discharge or acquittal	41
Withdrawn	5
Pending at the close of the year	71
Died	1
Dormant	8
Absconded	1
	193

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 34·20 as against 27·74 in 1928 and 44·14 in 1927.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last three years have been:—

1927	64·00
1928	59·38
1929	54·10

Cases of this nature have been steadily rising since 1925.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks as follows:—

"A feature to which attention needs to be drawn is the need of adequate punishment on those comparatively rare occasions when a conviction is obtained under section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code. While inspecting the records of a Taluka Magistrate the District Magistrate recently found three cases under section 182 all of which ended in conviction and in which the punishment awarded was a fine of Rs. 10 in

each case! So long as the subordinate magistracy regards the making of false complaints as a comparatively venial offence deserving only a trifling fine we are hardly likely to solve the problem of the maliciously false case, and the time and labour of the police and of the Courts will continue to be wasted."

The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, attributes the increase in these cases rather to better classification than to any wave of false complaints.

In view of the extreme difficulty and trouble involved in proving cases of this nature, and the prevalence of such complaints, the best remedy appears to be an adequate punishment when conviction is secured.

Vexatious Complaints.

Vexatious complaints.

8. Section 250 Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 85 cases during the year 1929 as against 90 cases in 1928, 105 in 1927 and 73 in 1926.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,825 against Rs. 4,253 in 1928, Rs. 5,323 in 1927 and Rs. 4,247 in 1926.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, has remarked:—

"Magistrates seem to have made less use than ever of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, though the inspection of their records nearly always produces at least one case in which the section ought to have been used. But it is so much less trouble *not* to employ section 250 that the constant urging of District Magistrates has little effect against inertia or, in plainer language, laziness."

The District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, remarks:—

"The percentage of cases in which Magistrates have utilized the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, is decreasing in spite of warnings conveyed to them."

On the other hand the District Magistrate, Larkana, states "My inspection of magisterial records has left no doubt in my mind that magistrates in this district are now fully alive to the benefits to be secured from a use of section 250."

It would, however, appear that this happy state of affair does not exist elsewhere, and it must be admitted that on the whole the subordinate magistracy in spite of constant reminders do not make use of this section in each and every possible case.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

9. A comparative statement showing the number of Police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1928 and 1929 is subjoined—

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years.	Cases struck off.	Real cases	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code.	1928 ..	13,579	3,467	7,490	25·53	55·16
	1929 ...	13,476	3,335	7,631	24·75	56·63
Class VI	1928 ...	427	78	278	18·27	65·11
	1929 ...	407	65	280	15·97	68·80
Total	1928 ...	14,006	3,545	7,768	25·31	55·46
	1929 ...	13,883	3,400	7,911	24·49	56·98

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

10. The population of the Province according to the census of 1921 is 3,279,377. With the total true crime standing at 7,911, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 415 inhabitants as compared with 1 per 422 in 1928. The highest ratio is shown by Karachi Head-quarters, *viz.*, 1 to 189, and the lowest by the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 1014.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 2·96 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation), and of cognizable crime investigated to 4·22. The proportion of population to each policemen is 640.

Statement showing the incidence of reported crime per 1,000 of population during 1929 :—

District.	Cognizable crime reported I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	Daccoities.	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi Head-quarters ...	7·09	·04	·01	...	·04	1·30	3·38	·12
Tatta district	2·66	·03	·01	·003	·07	·54	1·22	·12
Hyderabad	2·80	·02	·02	·002	·02	·76	1·09	·11
Sukkur	4·40	·07	·03	·02	·04	1·41	1·37	·15
Larkana	3·10	·08	·05	·01	·04	·84	·86	·12
Thar Parkar	1·77	·02	·03	·01	·02	·31	·76	·09
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2·90	·17	·07	·02	·05	·56	·86	·13
Nawabshah	2·37	·06	·04	...	·02	·55	·94	·16
Sind Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·29	·06	·03	·007	·04	·81	1·31	·13

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime per one thousand of population are those for 1927. They are shown as under :—

CLASSES I TO V.

(1)	Burma	4·06
(2)	Sind	3·52
(3)	Central Provinces	2·71
(4)	North-West Frontier Province ...	2·24
(5)	Punjab	1·99
(6)	Assam	1·55
(7)	United Provinces	1·55
(8)	Bombay Presidency Proper ...	1·45
(9)	Bengal	1·28
(10)	Bihar and Orissa	1·08
(11)	Madras	1·07

These details show that the Province of Sind stands second in India. The figures for the year 1928 and 1929 for Sind are as under :—

1928	... ...	3·39
1929	... ...	3·29

The figures of the proportion of the entire Police Force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province and the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1928 are compared as under :—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	9·19 Sqr. miles 3·33 Railway miles.	628	2·16
Bombay Presidency Proper.	4·57 Sqr. miles 2·38 Railway miles.	821	1·51

In England and Wales the proportion was 1 policeman to 1·00 square miles and 648 persons for the year 1927.

In last year's report an endeavour was made to illustrate in a succinct, convincing manner the criminality of Sind's small population, and the total inadequacy of the Police Force in the Province. It will be instructive to bring to notice again these special features.

It will, in the first instance, be observed that Sind stands second in the whole of India in incidence of reported crime. Compared to a policeman in the Presidency Proper a policeman in Sind has to look after approximately double the extent of territory containing about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population, but more than half the crime.

Yet the strength of the entire Police Force in Sind approximates only to about 29 per cent. of that of the Presidency Proper.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

11. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table :—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Class I	180	104	64	62·05	57·78	64·78	61·90
Class II	857	508	263	60·90	59·28	68·31	65·89
Class III	2,524	607	165	26·52	24·05	81·35	78·63
Class IV	68	35	24	64·41	51·47	69·09	59·32
Class V	4,002	1,649	428	44·11	41·20	80·37	79·39
Total ...	7,631	2,903	944	41·19	38·04	77·67	75·46
Class VI	280	233	26	82·01	83·21	90·12	89·96
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,911	3,136	970	42·65	39·64	78·41	76·38

The variations in most cases are not large and are such as are not capable of explanation.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

12. The details of the true Indian Penal Code cases including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1926	1927	1928	Triennial average.	1929
Murders	186	193	172	184	202
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ..	88	88	91	89	107
Dacoities	21	11	12	15	19
Robberies	77	71	75	74	64
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence .	2,589	2,351	2,085	2,342	2,373
Thefts	2,199	2,065	2,018	2,094	1,936
Cattle-thefts	1,429	1,579	1,467	1,492	1,473
Receiving stolen property	411	466	453	443	339

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

13. There were 445 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and, of these, 338 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is, about 76 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by Superior Gazetted Officers. The reason given for non-visitation in each and every case was reasonable and accepted.

Pending cases.

14. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Head-quarters ...	1928	175	182
	1929	192	197
Karachi District	1928	216	218
	1929	211	216
Hyderabad	1928	428	431
	1929	357	361
Sukkur	1928	489	509
	1929	418	428
Larkana	1928	474	477
	1929	425	426
Thar Parkar	1928	174	177
	1929	171	177
Upper Sind Frontier	1928	213	216
	1929	279	287
Nawabshah	1928	246	255
	1929	249	252
Sind Railways	1928	71	86
	1929	89	101
TOTAL ...	1928	2,486	2,551
	1929	2,387	2,445

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy from those pending with the police the figures of the quinquennial

period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with Magistrates.	Pending with Police.
1925	2,685	1,994	691
1926	2,588	1,961	627
1927	2,323	1,860	463
1928	2,551	1,988	563
1929	2,445	1,759	686

The figures indicate that there has been a decrease of 229 cases among those pending with Magistrates, and an increase of 123 cases among those pending with the police.

Although the year under report was an abnormal one, and in many instances the work of Courts was dislocated for some weeks owing to floods, the drop in the number of pending cases is very welcome. It would appear that the greatest delay takes place in the Courts of Bench Magistrates and Mukhtiarkars. The classes of offences subject to the most delay in disposal appear to be riot, hurt and theft cases, and those falling under the head of receiving stolen property.

The main causes of the delay in the disposal of cases may be summarized as follows :—

(1) The transfers of Magistrates and subsequent de novo trials when cases are left incomplete.

(2) Insufficiency of Resident Magistrates and Magistrates possessing 1st class powers.

(3) The dilatory methods adopted by Honorary and Bench Magistrates.

(4) Postponements asked for by Pleaders on various grounds.

(5) Adjournments granted owing to the absence of the prosecuting staff which is totally inadequate for the requirements.

(6) Delays in the service of summonses owing to the shortage of police, and also difficulty of travelling over large areas in the inundation season.

Several instances have been quoted by District Superintendents of Police to indicate the delay in the disposal of cases. A few of

these are given below:—

(*a*) Case No. 4 of 1928 of Police-station Ratodero, Larkana district, under section 411, Indian Penal Code. Case sent up for trial in Bench Court, Ratadero, on 5th January 1928. Case still pending in spite of many reminders having been sent to the Court.

(*b*) Case No. 68 of 1928, Dokri Police-station, Larkana district. Four accused sent up to the Court of 2nd class Magistrate under section 432, Indian Penal Code; on 4th June 1928. Case is one of ordinary mischief, but is still pending in the Court of 1st class Magistrate, Dokri, though the matter has on 3 occasions been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

(*c*) Case No. 54 of 1929 of Dadu Police-station, Larkana district, under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code. Accused sent up on 25th June 1929 to the Court of the 1st class Magistrate. Accused on bail and does not appear in Court. If he does appear his Pleader is absent. Hence the delay in disposal of the case.

(*d*) Case No. 56 of 1927 of Ghorabari Police-station, under section 215, Indian Penal Code. Sent up on 16th May 1928 to Court of 1st class Magistrate, Sakro.

On 16th August 1928, charge framed under section 215, Indian Penal Code.

On 10th November 1928, Magistrate transferred, and case transferred to 1st class Magistrate, Ghorabari, and recommenced.

On 17th April 1929, charge again framed under section, 215, Indian Penal Code.

On 14th May 1929, Magistrate transferred and replaced by 2nd class Magistrate.

On 12th June 1929, 2nd class Magistrate invested with 1st class powers, and case recommenced.

On 6th December 1929, charge again framed under section 215, Indian Penal Code, and further hearing fixed for 3rd February 1930.

This comparatively simple case is still pending!

(*e*) A case in Malir Police-station, Tatta district, under sections, 147 and 447, Indian Penal Code, sent up on 30th May 1929 to the Court of 1st class Magistrate, Karachi, was decided on 11th February 1930.

(*f*) Case No. 53 of 1928 of Mirpur Bathoro Police-station of Tatta district was sent up on 29th August 1928 to the Court of Special 2nd class Magistrate, Sujawal. On 12th September 1928 it was postponed to enable the accused to engage a Pleader. On 27th September 1928 it was postponed as the Pleader required copies of certain documents. Postponements were again granted on 15th October 1928 and 30th October 1928 owing to the absence of the defence pleader.

(*g*) Ladiun Police-Station, Tatta district.—

Scene of offence.—100 miles from Resident Magistrate's Court, Sujawal, where the case is being tried.

Transport available.—Foot for most of the witnesses and camels for zamindars.

Section.—Rioting, unlawful confinement, robbery and conspiracy.

Case sent up in September 1929.

This illustration is given to show the unlikelihood of any speedy termination of this case owing to the distances which the witnesses will have to travel for each hearing.

(*h*) Eleven cases of a simple nature sent up to the Bench Court, Rohri, between 25th April 1929 and 19th August 1929 are pending. The reasons given for the delay are either that there was no quoram of Magistrates, or the witnesses failed to attend, or that the Court had no time to proceed with the cases.

(*i*) In the Tatta district, 21 cases during the year were delayed for more than six months on account of the transfers of Magistrates with 1st class powers, and their replacement by Magistrate of the II class.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks—

"The delays that occur in the disposal of cases in Court have been given the constant attention of the District

Magistrate, but although presumably some improvement has been effected or at least still greater delays avoided, delays will continue to occur, often in spite of the Magistrate, for the simple reason that the public seem often to prefer them, and even the best will in the world for prompt disposal will not enable a Magistrate to refuse adjournment in the face of medical certificate, application for transfer and other well known devices for securing delay. The Bench Courts are admittedly dilatory, which is one main reason why the Bench Court, Sukkur, was abolished from 31st December 1929. The Rohri Bench Court is even worse, but the fact remains that it does dispose of a large number of petty cases and in the absence of a suitable Special Magistrate and also of funds for an additional stipendary Magistrate, the Bench Court is better than no Court at all".

Sessions cases.

15. The results of Sessions cases are given in the subjoined table:—

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters ...	28	27	16	11	1	
Karachi (Tatta) District ...	34	29	24	5	4	In one case punishment was quashed.
Hyderabad	115	94	64	26	21	4 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	107	89	69	20	18	
Larkana	108	89	65	24	17	2 transferred to other Sessions Court.
Thar Parkar	40	36	23	11	4	2 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	36	32	20	7	4	5 withdrawn.
Nawabshah, ...	95	78	65	13	17	
Sind Railways	10	7	6	1	3	
Total ...	573	481	352	118	89	In one case punishment was quashed. 6 referred to High Court. 2 transferred to other Sessions Courts. 5 withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last three years is:—

1926	...	...	69·28
1927	...	...	70·69
1928	...	...	74·41

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 73·18.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

1.	Karachi Headquarters ...	59·26
2.	Tatta District	82·76
3.	Hyderabad	68·09
4.	Sukkur	77·53
5.	Larkana	73·03
6.	Thar Parkar	63·89
7.	Upper Sind Frontier	62·50
8.	Nawabshah	83·33
9.	Sind Railways	85·71

Karachi Headquarters again has the lowest percentage, presumably owing to the Jury system. The most remarkable feature is the rise from 40 per cent. to 82·76 in the Tatta district—the obvious result of the abolition of the Jury system in that district, and placing it under the Hyderabad Sessions Court.

Undetected olice cases.

16. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code :—

District.	Real cases disposed of.	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1928	1929
Karachi Headquarters	1,080	518	44·03	47·96
Karachi District	521	215	41·38	41·27
Hyderabad	1,143	557	44·63	48·73
Sukkur	1,439	891	56·95	61·92
Larkana	1,267	497	42·21	39·23
Thar Parkar	386	192	41·20	49·74
Upper Sind Frontier	478	158	37·48	33·05
Nawabshsh	899	360	39·22	40·04
Sind Railways	418	234	46·71	55·98
Total ...	7,631	3,622	44·70	47·46

The percentages of undetected cases for the last five years stand as follows :—

1925	...	...	... 50·13
1926	...	...	... 47·26
1927	...	...	... 47·74
1928	...	...	... 44·70
1929	...	...	... 47·46

The best results are again displayed by the Upper Sind Frontier district followed by Larkana. Tatta district also shows a slight improvement. In the Hyderabad District out of 557 cases which remained undetected, burglaries, cattle-theft and ordinary thefts were responsible for 514 cases. Burglaries are responsible for a large proportion of undetected cases. Considering the conditions under which the police are working, and that it is impossible for the investigating officer to devote sufficient time to the investigation of any single case, it is amazing that the results are as good as shown above. Apart from insufficiency of Police, the lack of detective ability in the Force, coupled with lack of co-operation on the part of the public, help to swell the ranks of undetected cases.

Offences under special and local laws.

17. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases.

Laws.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction	No. of cases ending in discharges or acquittal,	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	21	19	16	2	1	1 A, 1 withdrawn.
Opium Act	3	3	3	...	...	
Salt Customs	...	...	...	...	...	
Arms Act	69	45	42	3	19	1 A, 3 C 1 B.
Gambling Act	33	24	22	2	4	2 B 2 C. 1 transferred.
Post Office Act	13	4	4	...	4	1 A. 3 C. 1 transferred.
Railway Act	94	59	46	12	8	1 withdrawn, 4 B., 19 C., 4A.

III.—Persons in Police cases.

18. The number of persons arrested by the Police was 11,822, as against 12,395 in 1928 and 11,901 in 1927. Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as follows:—

Persons in Police cases. Statement A, Part II.

1927	1928	1929
15,687	16,061	15,735

During the year under report 10,997 persons were placed before the Courts, 571 were released by the police and 3,451 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Out of 10,997 persons disposed of by trial 5,120 were convicted or 46·56 per cent. The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1925	...	...	...	46·44
1926	...	...	...	43·54
1927	...	...	...	43·79
1928	...	...	...	46·21
1929	...	...	...	46·56

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried has slightly risen from 46·21 to 46·56.

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period:—

Year.	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1925	9,280	4,008	43·19
1926	10,220	4,205	41·14
1927	10,624	4,348	40·93
1928	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	10,335	4,571	44·23
Class VI.			
1925	880	710	80·68
1926	678	540	79·65
1927	810	659	81·36
1928	690	561	81·30
1929	662	549	82·93

DIRECT CASES.

Direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report wās 1,703 against 1,651 in the preceding year, 381 or 22 37 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1929 against 413 or 25·02 per cent. in 1928.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

20. The total number of persons tried was 3,496 of whom 509 or 14·56 per cent. were convicted as against 540 or 15·85 per cent. in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable cases.

21. There was a slight increase in the total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy from 30,699 in the year 1928 to 30,826 in the year 1929.

Of the latter 25,186 were tried against 24,369 in 1928. Of the cases tried 21,676 or 86·06 ended in conviction as against 21,020 or 86·26 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 77·26 against 77·62 in 1928.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1929 show that of the 1,29,296 persons tried, 96,811 were convicted :—

	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1925	18,645	14,622
1926	24,045	17,068
1927	27,708	19,515
1928	28,709	22,283
1929	30,189	23,323
Total ...	129,296	96,811

Statement C. Property stolen and recovered.

22. Property valued at Rs. 5,64,132 was stolen in 1929 as against Rs. 5,27,237 in 1928. Of the former Rs. 1,91,498 or 34·18 per cent. were recovered as against Rs. 2,20,374 or 33·32 per cent. On the other hand property belonging to 2,454 complainants was recovered in 1929 as against 2,710 during 1928, or in other words 50·85 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 54·12 per cent. in 1928.

As compared with the figures of 1928 the percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen has increased from 33·32 to 34·18, but the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen has fallen from 54·12 to 50·85.

Preventive action.

23. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. IV.

There has been a decrease of 164 persons dealt with by the Police as compared with the preceding year.

The figures since 1925 are as follows :—

	109, C. P. C.	110, C. P. C.
1925	151	1466
1926	147	1105
1927	168	937
1928	129	672
1929	72	560

The decrease in the number of prosecutions under these sections was commented upon in last year's report. It would seem perfectly clear that far more discrimination is now being exercised in sending up cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and this is a big advance in the right direction. The mere fact that this has had no effect on crime inclines one to believe that in former years these sections were not used in a judicious manner.

Habitual offenders.

24. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix No. V.

Criminal Classes.

Criminal Classes.

25. There are, undoubtedly, wandering gangs in Sind, and several of these there is reason to believe have criminal tendencies. The absence of village officials in Sind, combined with the paucity of police, renders it extremely difficult to exercise any supervision over these nomadic tribes.

26. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below:—

Escapes and recaptures.

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi Headquarters ...	3	2	1
Tatta District	4	3	1
Hyderabad	8	7	1
Sukkur	8	5	3
Larkana	10	8	2
Thar Parkar	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	1	...
Nawabshah	3	2	1
Sind Railways	3	3	...
Total ...	40	31	9

There was no escape of prisoners in Thar Parkar district during the year under report. Out of the total escapes 26 were from police custody, and 14 from sub-jails and lock-ups. In all cases the policemen at fault were punished in a suitable manner.

The total number of prisoner who escaped is the same as that of last year.

27. The total strength of the Police Executive Force as it stood on 31st December 1929 amounted to 5,123 as shown in column 15 of the Statement D against 5,226 in the preceding year.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

The decrease of 103 is explained as under :—

Increase—

The strength of the Armed Police of Karachi Headquarters and Hyderabad was increased by 2 Constables owing to the creation of 2 appointments of Chauffers for Motor Prison Vans *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department No. 6371/2, dated 28th November 1929	2
Total increase ...	2

Decrease—

(1) One Assistant Superintendent of Police who was shown in excess in the last year's return has been absorbed in the sanctioned strength this year	1
(2) The strength of the Railway Police has been reduced by 104 men owing to the transfer of Watch and Ward duties to the North-Western Railway Company *vide* Government Letter No. 1963/2-D., dated 19th November 1928, received with Commissioner in Sind's No. 7691-A., dated 22nd November 1928	104
Total ...	105
Minus increase ...	2
Net decrease ...	103

Distribution of the Force.

28. The distribution of the Police Force according to the various duties performed is shown below :—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, Escort to Prisoners and Treasure, and Policemen on orderly duty (including 2 Motor Prison Van drivers one for Karachi Headquarters and one for Hyderabad)	1,377
(3) Reserve (including Clerical Establishment of all Police Offices except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers)	991
(4) Employed in Courts	16
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of Crime.	2,673
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
Total ...	5,123

Punishments.

29. The following table shows the number of punishments Judicial as well as Departmental inflicted during the year on Officers and men.

District.	No. actual strength of Police.	No. Judicially punished.	No. of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1929 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,046	2	76	78	83	7·46
Tatta District ..	276	...	23	23	23	8·33
Hyderabad	646	5	63	68	43	10·53
Sukkur	753	2	108	110	83	14·61
Larkana	620	...	81	81	34	13·06
Thar Parkar ...	547	1	38	39	44	7·13
Upper Sind Frontier ...	447	...	16	16	31	3·58
Nawabshah	450	...	28	28	33	6·22
Sind Railways ...	208	2	8	10	21	4·81
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	5,024	12	441	453	397	9·02

The percentage of punishments to total actual strength has risen from 7·28 in 1928 to 9·02 in 1929.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated 30th September 1920, is given below:—

District.	(*a*) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(*b*) No. out of (*a*) who were punished during the year.	(*c*) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (*c*) who were punished during the year.
Karachi Headquarters ...	15	2	12	...
Tatta District ..	13 (including 2 directly appointed.)	...		...
Hyderabad	19 (including 1 directly appointed.)	3	10	1
Sukkur	12 (including 2 directly appointed.)	1	19	1
Larkana	17 (including 2 directly appointed.)	...	12	...
Thar Parkar ...	11	1	11	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	12 (including 1 directly appointed.)	..	5	..
Nawabshah	7 (including 1 directly appointed.)	...	13	..
Sind Railways ..	5	...	10	..
Sind C. I. D. ...	10 (including 2 directly appointed.)	...	5	..
Total ...	121	7	106	2

30. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good service during the year under report:—

Rewards.

District.	No. of men (actual strength).	Rewards.			Percentage.
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,046	...	...	353	33·75
Tatta District ...	276	...	...	184	66·67
Hyderabad	646	...	...	215	33·28
Sukkur	753	...	...	599	79·55
Larkana	620	1	·16	517	83·39
Thar Parkar ...	547	...	...	243	44·42
Upper Sind Frontier ...	447	...	...	84	18·79
Nawabshah	450	..	...	202	44·89
Sind Railways ..	208	...	...	286	137·50
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	43	...
Total ...	5,024	1	·02	2,726	54·26

The percentage of rewards has slightly fallen from 54·85 to 54·26. The King's Police Medal was conferred in March 1929 on Khan Bahadur Syed Mahmud Shah, District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in June 1929 on Rao Sahib Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred in June 1929 on Mian Jan Muhammad Rajabali, now retired Inspector of Police.

Health—admission into hospitals.

31. The percentage of admissions into Hospital this year is 30·06 as against 25·86 last year.

The heavy rains and floods during the year resulted in an appalling increase in malaria throughout the Province. The fever appears to have been of a very virulent type. In the Upper Sind Frontier the percentage of admissions to hospital rose to 79·64 per cent. or nearly double that of the previous year.

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, remarks :—

"Even these appalling figures are not a correct guide as to the amount of sickness prevalent in the Force. Many men prefer to go to private practitioners and take leave when ill, and many do duty while suffering from fever. Every Inspector and Sub-Inspector in the District suffered from malaria at one time or another during the year. This must have affected their efficiency."

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

"Owing to unprecedented rains and floods malaria raged throughout the district with terrible virulence and not infrequently laid prostrate the entire strength of one or the other police-station for several days in a month." In this District 420 men remained absent on account of sickness for 19,870 days during the year against 187 men for a period of 4,517 days the previous year.

Deaths in the Force.

32. There were 67 deaths in the Force during the year against 50 in 1928.

Vacancies in the Force.

33. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 68 against 120 in 1928.

The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

1926	...	...	57
1927	...	...	54
1928	...	...	120

The total number of vacancies are distributed as under :—

Karachi Headquarters	3	(these were filled up temporarily.)
Tatta District	2	
Hyderabad	7	
Sukkur	18	
Larkana	25	
Thar Parkar	2	
Upper Sind Frontier	8	
Nawabshah	1	
Sind Railways	2	
Sind C. I. D.	...	
Total	68	

The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, states that the large number of vacancies at the end of the year was due to several deaths and retirements.

34. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength.

Education.

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write,		Percentage of Officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi Headquarters ...	43	1,003	43	376	100·00	37·49	40·06	31·92
Tatta District	22	254	21	187	95·45	73·62	75·36	71·55
Hyderabad	30	616	29	312	96·67	50·65	52·79	52·40
Sukkur	31	722	31	331	100·00	45·84	48·07	49·48
Larkana	29	591	29	252	100·00	42·64	45·32	46·63
Thar Parkar	22	525	22	235	100·00	44·76	46·98	43·29
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	430	17	180	100·00	41·86	44·07	40·12
Nawabshah	20	430	20	218	100·00	50·70	52·89	. .
Sind Railways	16	192	16	158	100·00	82·29	83·65	77·91
Sind C. I. D.	15	16	15	16	100·00	100·00	100·00	96·14
Total ...	245	4,779	243	2,265	99·18	47·39	49·92	47·89

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 49·92 as against 50·93 in 1928.

35. The number of men enlisted during the year 1929 was 332 as against 271 in 1928 and 358 in 1927. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable recruits.

Enlistments.

36. The number of resignations was 83 in the year under report as compared with 77 in 1928 and 121 in 1927.

Resignations.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the Force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the five years ending 1929:—

Periods.	Total number of men who left the Force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1925 ...	3,064	20·37
Do. do. 1926 ...	2,844	24·19
Do. do. 1927 ...	2,271	25·85
Do. do. 1928 ...	2,004	24·95
Do. do. 1929 ...	1,997	28·29

Drill and Musketry.

37. The drill at all Headqurters is satisfactory, considering the small number of men usually available for parade purposes. There has been a considerable improvement in all Headquarters during the year under report.

The number of marksmen was 1,513 in the year under report against 1,471 in 1928 in the preceding year. Details by districts are given below:—

Shooting Results.

District.	No. of marksmen.	
	1928.	1929.
Karachi Headquarters	265	298
Tatta District	25	26
Hyderabad	194	211
Sukkur	253	256
Larkana	221	222
Thar Parkar	197	149
Upper Sind Frontier	153	188
Nawabshah	163	163
Total ...	1,471	1,513

In view of the introduction in the near future of a new smooth bore weapon in place of the present worn out musket the change in the Musketry Rules which was contemplated has, for the present, been postponed.

In the annual Competition Shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	Upper Sind Frontier.	Hyderabad ...	Sukkur ..	Nawabshah.
2nd Prize...	Thar Parkar ...	Nawabshah ...	Larkana ...	Larkana.
3rd Prize...	Karachi Headquarters.	Tatta	Sukkur ...	...
4th Prize...	Nawabshah ...	Nawabshah ...	Thar Parkar ...	...
5th Prize...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier.	...

One prize was secured by Thar Parkar Mounted Police using Cavalry Carbines.

Buildings.

38. An allotment of Rs. 1,15,200 was sanctioned by Government during the year under report for new Police Major Works noted in the margin. These works have since been commenced and are in progress.

1.	Constructing Police Lines at	Chachro ...	...	Rs. 39,100
2.	Do.	do. Diplo ...	...	„ 38,300
3.	Do.	do. Mithi ...	...	„ 37,800
				Rs. 1,15,200

An allotment of Rs. 63,200 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works, and was utilized on the construction of various works of an urgent nature. A sum of Rs. 11,694 was also sanctioned by Government for the Police Minor Works which were under progress during the year.

There are still Major Works amounting to Rs. 8,75,000 and Minor Works amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 awaiting allotment of funds. This is only for those works the plans and estimates of which have been administratively approved and which can be commenced as soon as funds are available.

In addition to the above mentioned works there are others still in the correspondence stage, the rough estimates of which amount to Rs. 8,00,000

The lack of accommodation for the police has already been brought to the notice of Government in former years, and has again been commented upon in para. 51 of this report.

Considerable damage was caused to many police buildings during the year owing to heavy rain and floods.

Inspection of Police-stations and out-posts.

39. Out of 114 police-stations and 141 out-posts in the Province of Sind including Sind Railways all police-stations and 128 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The number of out-posts not visited was—

Tatta district	...	2
Thar Parkar district	...	11
Total	...	13

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tatta district, could not visit 2 outposts owing to heavy rains and floods.

Out of 11 outposts not visited during the year in the Thar Parkar district, 10 were in the Desert Division and 1 in Nara Division. These were not inspected owing to the frequent changes among the District Superintendents of Police.

The amount of inspection work done on the whole was adequate.

Twenty-five different offices were inspected by me during the year including 8 Accounts Branches of District Superintendents of Police's Offices, and 6 Correspondence Branches.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops—Supplementary Statement No II.

40. The following statement shows the number of shops inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	7
Tatta District	0
Hyderabad	5
Sukkur	8
Larkana	3
Thar Parkar	3
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Nawabshah	2
	32

The above shops were inspected by the various Police Officers in accordance with the Standing Orders. The detailed reports of their inspection were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

The total number of licenses under the Act was 12,696 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 14,793 and the total of arms covered by the licenses was 14,469 as against 15,735 in the previous year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 25 of which 8 ended in conviction.

Import and export trade in arms and ammunition.

41. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi, during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix No. VI, as required by Government Resolution No. 3272, dated 21st June 1889, Judicial Department.

Village Police.

42. There are no Village Police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

43. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the Police in Police cognizable cases in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was as follows :—

Particulars.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Warrants	19,007	11,717	17,649
Summonses and notices ...	1,47,568	1,31,980	1,43,284

Of 17,649 warrants and 1,43,284 summonses and notices received for service 9,878 warrants, were executed and 1,29,727 summonses and notices were served.

709 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 21,648 recovered.

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crimes comes to 6·60 and 53·60, respectively, as against 4·54 and 47·77 in 1928.

It was mentioned last year that process serving is a serious problem so far as the police are concerned in Sind. No proper provision has ever been made for the service of this appalling number of processes.

In the whole of the Presidency Proper the total number of summonses and warrants actually served by the police in 1928 amounted only to 2,07,104 against a total number actually served by the Sind Police amounting to 1,39,605 in the year under report.

In the view of the large distances which have to be covered in Sind, this process service is a heavy tax on a depleted Force.

The number of fires extinguished was 236 as against 211 in 1928.

15,303 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 13,821 in 1928.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act	3,031
The Cruelty to Animals Act	436
The District Police Act	5,025
The Municipal Act	8
The Lunatic Asylum Act	1
The Motor Vehicles Act	1,484
The Prostitution Act	14

Enquiries were made in 35 cases of suicide, 1,614 accidents and 14 suspicious deaths.

306 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts.

There were 8 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government Letter No. O/9-E., dated 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding Motor Vehicles are furnished in Appendix No. VII.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to do good work and on 31st December 1929 the total number of members amounted to 2701 as against 2834 in the preceding year. The available balance in the funds on this date was Rs. 32,136 and the sum out on loan was Rs. 1,44,043.

Strikes.

44. The statement showing details of strikes that occurred during 1929 is shown as Appendix No. VIII.

The only strike of real importance was that of the Kiamari Dock Labourers. This occurred immediately after the visit of the Royal Commission on Labour. Although the strike only lasted about 10 days, and involved about 700 men, it caused additional work and strain on the police.

Fortunately no untoward incident occurred.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

45. The number of Finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during the year under report was 2,723 as against 3,271 in the previous year, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 18,749 as against 9,522 in the previous year. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 45,631 as against 61,657 in the year 1928. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1929 are 915 as against 994 in 1928. The number of slips received for search was 7,725 as against 9,068 during the year 1928. Of these 1,614 were traced as against 2,045 in the preceding year.

186 enquiries were traced by Foreign Bureau as under :—

Phillaur	81
Mount Abu	14
Poona	13
Bombay	19
Allahbad	55
Baroda	1
Shillong	1
Nagpur	1
Baghdad	1
	186

During the year 1929, three Officers were trained as Chief Operators and 28 as Operators.

In addition 4 Judicial Clerks and 2 Excise Officers were trained as Operators.

The number of Civil and Criminal Cases in which the Officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 22. The number of days the Officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 18½. Written evidence was given in 55 cases.

Investigation by Assistantant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police

46. The following are the details of investigation made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police, in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of B. P. M., Vol. III of 1927.

Mr. M. R. Price held charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headqarters, from 1st January 1929 to 6th May 1929 and again from 19th November 1929 to 31st December 1929 during which period he investigated two cases which were classed as undur :—

1 Classed 'A' ... (accused acquitted under section
1 Classed 'C' ... 258, Criminal Procedure Code.)

No other officer come under this category during the year under report.

47. Mr. Barnard reports as follows :—

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

The charge of the Sind C.I.D. was held by Mr. R. T. Barker, up to the 16th May afternoon and thereafter by myself.

2. *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Two Inspectors.
(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.
(4) Seven Head Constables.
(5) One Clerk.
(6) Five Peons.

From September 1928 one Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable of the Crime Branch were lent to the Political Branch. The Sub-Inspector has returned to the Crime Branch since 11th December 1929. The Head Constable is still with the Political Branch.

Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

3. There were 13 pending cases at the end of the year 1928, which were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	5
Acquitted	2
Classed as 'A'	2
Classed as 'C'	1
Transferred	1
Pending in Court	1
Action taken under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code.	1
Total ...	13

4. The Maulvis of Sukkur and Mehar talukas mentioned in paragraph 5 (*b*) of the Administration Report for 1928, have since been convicted and sentenced to 3 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

5. The murder case mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Administration Report for 1928 also ended in conviction, and the accused Arjan Bawa has been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

6. The help of the C.I.D. was invoked by the District Police in counterfeiting, kidnapping, embezzlement and other cases. The following cases are worth mentioning :—

(*a*) In February 1929, a minor Muslim girl, Sakina, was offered in marriage under suspicious circumstances to a Pathan in Tahilram Dharamsala, Karachi, by a Muhammadan man and woman of Ahmedabad who called themselves her guardians. It was suspected that a gang of kinappers was at work, therefore Khan Sahib Sukhia was sent to Ahmedabad where he arrested one Hindu man and two Muhammadan women. The persons who had brought the girl to Karachi were also under arrest. It transpired that the girl was already married to one Bholamian of Ahmedabad, and that two members of the gang induced her to go to Ajmere with the Hindu and two Muhammadan accused. She was brought to Sind from Ajmere under the inducement of finer clothes, jewellery and a better house than her husband's.

All the 5 persons were sent up for trial and 3 of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under

sections 363-420-120-(B), Indian Penal Code, and 2 women were acquitted.

(*b*) During the month of August 1929 the Postal Authorities, overwhelmed by the complaints of various firms of pilferage of postal stamps affixed to the letters posted for transit by Air Mail, approached the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind for help. The matter was handed over to Khan Sahib Sukhia who evolved a system of watching the postal staff in co-operation with the Postal Department and since then, the Post-Master, Karachi, reports that not a single complaint has been made.

Jocobabad Murder Case.

(*c*) On 23rd April 1929, a telegram was received from District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, that an unkown person had shot several Hindus in Jacobabad town and disappeared. C.I.D.'s assistance being requisitioned Khan Sahib Sukhia was deputed to take up the investigation. On his arrival there he learnt that a Muhammadan had shot in the Saddar quarters, Jacobabad town, at about 9-30 p.m. on 23rd April 1929, when there was a full moon, 10 Hindus of whom 5 died immediately and one died later. The remaining 4 survived their injuries.

Not even amongst the injured was there any eye-witness to identify the accused, and descriptions given by those who saw him varied to such an extent so that there were contradictions. Ten fired twelve bore shot gun cartridges recovered by the local police from the scene of offence, were the only evidence upon which to build up the case. Shots extracted from the bodies of the deceased and a wad bearing No. 8 found at the scene of the offence showed that No. 8 shot were used. Further enquiries elicited that one Abu Hussain, the only son of a crippled Moulvi Abdul Wahab of British Baluchistan, now residing with one Moulvi Din Muhammad Khoso in Khandu Khan's village about 1½ miles away from Jacobabad, who was paying improper attention to a Hindu boy named Sugu, was found lying unconscious on Budhuwah Road, Jacobabad, in front of the house of one Lekhu, Bania, where he had gone to visit Sugu on 17th March 1929. He was removed to the hospital where he died within a few hours of a fractured skull. The local police during the course of their investigation learnt that other Hindu boys with one Muhammadan boy were also in the house at the time. It appears that Sugu tired of Abu Hussain declined to respond to his desires, therefore Abu Hussain jumped out of the upper storey window. Panic prevailed and Lekhu sending all the boys away locked himself up in his house. The fact that the Muhammadans admitted these facts, and the

Hindus denied all knowledge, gave cause amongst the Muhammadans to suspect that Abu Hussain had been murdered. The local authorities were approached to detect the crime and meetings were held threatening to take revenge by the murders of 10 Hindus if nothing was done. On the 19th March 1929, a Sindhi poster threatening that if the murder of Abu Hussain was not dealt with, 10 Hindus would be murdered and the Sub-Inspector would be considered the cause of them, was found struck to one of the pillars of the police-station. The inquiry into Abu's death was disposed of on the 22nd April under Class "C" as suicide, and the next night the murders took place.

The fact that no evidence beyond the 10 empty cases found at the scene and threatening poster were only clues to the murders beyond which the police were unable to proceed, was seized as an excellent opportunity, first by the Hindus to take revenge on one Huzur Bakhsh, a dismissed Policeman, who it is alleged attempted to murder an Arya Samajist for defaming Islam, and followed by all, high and low, each trying to down his enemy with the assistance of the Sarkar. The police were inundated with hearsay evidence and clues reaching double figures daily which on enquiry proved to be false. The press was not long in following by attacks on the police, in particular, and Hindu against Moslem. A certain amount of circumstantial evidence was collected against some Moslems who had made threats of avenging Abu's death and the handwriting on the poster on comparison with that of 410 persons by the Examiner of Questioned Documents was reported to have some resemblance to that of Moulvi Din Khoso but this could not be proved.

At the beginning of June, comparison of the marks on cartridges fired by the C. I. D. of about 800 guns belonging to the inhabitants of the Upper Sind Friontier district was made with those on the cartridges picked up from the scene of offence. Those of gun No. 8856 were found to bear similar marks, and from this point the case was revealed as being a conspiracy headed by Khan Bahadur Dil Murad Khan Khoso. The gun belonged to Allah Bakhsh Bhati, his son-in-law and kamdar. Din Muhammad was a great friend of Abu Hussain who very often lived with him. He took an active part in the agitation of Abu's death.

The case was not sent up for trial until 26th September 1929, the intervening time being spent in the preparation of photographs of the marks on the cartridges, and in bringing to light the following facts :—

(*a*) The owner of the gun, Allah Bakhsh, lived with the ex-president of the Municipality who was ousted out of his president-ship with the majority of Hindu votes.

(*b*) Allah Bakhsh has married a step-daughter of the ex-President.

(*c*) The ex-president subsidised propaganda through paid Hindus that the murders were committed by Huzuro at the instigation of Nur Muhammad, the present president.

(*d*) Ex-president incited Hindus to agitate against the authorities for their refusal to take action against Huzuro and Nur Muhammad on Hotu's statement.

(*e*) That one of the Hindu underlings of the ex-president had a hand in staging Hotu as a witness.

(*f*) Several editors of Hindu papers and the President of Sind Hindu Sabha stated that their source of information for the agitation was from the Hindu underlings of the ex-president.

(*g*) A witness alleges that he had seen at Khandu Khan's village about half an hour after the murders the ex-president taking a man with a gun in his motor car and driving away but he had not the least idea at the time that the ex-president had any hand in the murders.

(*h*) It is also ascertained that it is customary amongst Baluch Sardars to get some heinous offence committed and foist them on their adversaries.

The case is still under trial.

(*d*) On 17th October 1929, Sub-Inspector of Police, Jacobabad, searched a Sayed of Kandkot taluka, and a Mochi of Ubauro taluka, Sukkur district, at Jacobabad, and recovered 727 struck counterfeit rupees. The matter was referred to the Sind C. I. D. Inspector Muhammad Ishaq was deputed to investigate and ascertained that the Sayed and a gang of 4 Punjabis counterfeited rupees and that the Sayed and the Mochi were uttering them. The Sayed and the Mochi have been sent up for trial in the Court of the Sub-Judge and 1st class Magistrate, Jacobabad, under sections 239 and 243, Indian Penal Code, and the Punjabis are absconding. The coins are well made containing 87-88 per cent. of silver, and capable of easily deceiving the public.

(*e*) On 23rd February 1929 a gang of 4 men posing as fakirs were arrested uttering countefeit coins in Karachi. Amongst their belongings was found a quilt in which counterfeit rupees were sewn. The case was referred to the Sind C. I. D.

and Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg was deputed to investigate. From enquiries in Nawabshah district, they were traced to be Sansis of Jodhpur State. One counterfeit rupee and instruments for preparing similar coins, were recovered at their encampment in the jungle in deh 35 Nasrat Nawabshah taluka, from the wife of the leader of the gang. She also was arrested and sent up under sections 240 and 243 read with 120-B, Indian Penal Code. The men were convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each and the woman to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*f*) On 28th June 1929, the person of a Marwari was searched by the Excise Department on suspicion and he was found in possession of 87 counterfeit rupees and one Nizamshahi genuine rupee. He stated that he was a Kumbhar of Dakor Kaira, district Gujrat, and had recently come to Sind begging, and that he had found the bundle containing the counterfeit coins and foreign rupee under the seat of a 3rd class railway carriage. The matter was referred to the Sind C. I D. by the Railway Police and Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg was deputed to investigate. It was ascertained that the accused was a Marwari Buariah who had been living at Naushahro Feroze in Nawabshah district for some years. He had a previous conviction for counterfeiting coins in the Punjab. The accused was sent up for trial, and was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Smuggling of "Continental Nickel Envelopes" for rifle cartridges.

7. Tayab Ali Ebrahimji Budhabhoy of Napier Road, Karachi, imported 6 tons of "waste metal bullet bits" from Ernest R. Gruber of Hamburg, Germany, through K. P. Tangra & Co., Karachi. The object of the importer was to dispose of the consignment for the nickel and brass contained in the bits. He, however, discovered that the bits were of steel and refused to take delivery. There was a civil suit, and it was decided that Tayabali should accept the consignment. It lay in his godown for some time when an Afghan, Ghulam Hyder Najabali, of Herat Bazar, Kandhar, who is a commission agent in Karachi, examined it and made an offer for a portion which he said he would pick out. Tayabali agreed and the Afghan removed after 4 days' picking about 3 cwts. of bits. These he packed in gunny bags and placed them in trunks which he enclosed in wooden cases and consigned them to Kandhar, *via.*, Chaman. The C. I. D. discovered that the bits selected for despatch to Afghanistan were really "Continental Nickel Envelope"

for rifle cartridges. The consignment was seized. The consignor Ghulam Hyder who had made a false declaration to the Railway that the cases contained " Brass nails ", on being sent up as a test case was convicted and sentenced by the City Magistrate, Karachi, on 11th March 1929.

It is noteworthy that the so called waste metal came from Hamberg known to be full of communists.

Photography.

8. Great strides have been made in this branch. Instead of being confined to the ordinary type of photo of persons or objects it is now capable of dealing with micro-photography, reproduction, and is equipped with enlargement apparatus.

During the year the class of work carried out by specialists and in specially equipped studios was successfully dealt with, and photographs exhibited in the Jacobabad murders case are every bit as good as those produced in the Police Journal from time to time (Sardar Case, &c.)

On one occasion the finger-impressions left by an accused were photographed, and the offenders traced, and convicted by this evidence alone. On another occasion the person could not be traced by the impression. The passports of suspicious persons have been secured and photographed on about 6 occasions.

All photographs in the Sind Police Gazette since June 1929, and emanating from this office have been taken and prepared (except the block) in the C. I. D. studio.

Whereas before intercepted letters that had to be photographed were sent to a professional, since June this has been done here, thereby avoiding the inclusion of an outsider, and the risk of his disclosing the fact. In addition the cost has been reduced about 5 times.

This is the first time that photography has been taken up scientifically in Sind. If only all District Officers will take advantage of the assistance capable of being rendered, I am convinced that occasionally the mystery cases will be solved, and frequently a very weak case will be fortified with indisputable evidence.

9. I would here express my gratitude to Mr. Histed, Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, who in connection with the Jacobabad murders rendered most valuable aid in placing his microscope at my disposal, and in spending a great deal of his spare time in examining the empty cases of guns fired at Jacobabad by the C. I. D, and in eventually tracing the pair that tallied with those

found at the scene of offence. It was also through his assistance and the loan of his lenses that I was able to have microphotos taken.

Khan Sahib Sukhia as usual did excellent work throughout the year. He had a very trying time over the Jacobabad murders case but he struck to his guns and investigated every avenue that was possible. Inspector Galbraith also did excellent work, and in the photographic department his assistance has been especially valuable in the Jacobabad murders case, and in taking photos of intercepted letters, &c. He has been ably assisted by Sub-Inspector Rafiuddin. I am unable to single out any others in the Crime Branch for all my subordinates have worked well.

10. *Political Branch.*—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Two Inspectors.
(3) Seven Sub-Inspectors (including five Shorthand Reporters).
(4) Nine Head Constables.
(5) Five peons.

Rao Bahadur Naraindas was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

11. The following interesting cases were dealt with by the Political Branch :—

Case No. 157 of 1928 of Baghdadi Police-Station under sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.—This case relates to one Rahmat, a Ganchi woman of low morals, who, having been discarded by her husband, came under the influence of one Achu Makrani, a habitual kidnapper and dealer in women. In April 1927, Rahmat was sold to one Din Muhammad at Karachi for Rs. 600 by stamped agreement, under a false name. In order to prove the case it was necessary to prove the existence of Rahmat's husband who, although he had discarded her had not divorced her. Rao Bahadur Naraindas after visiting about a half a dozen places in India traced Ismail, the husband, in Sangli. The case was successfully proved and the following convictions obtained :—

Under section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, two brothers, Achu and Chaku to rigorous imprisonment for two years each, and their mother Safuran, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Under section 420, Indian Penal Code, Achu and Chaku were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and Safuran to rigorous imprisonment for one year. Sentences to run concurrently.

Rahmat was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 120-B and to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently.

Case No. 54 of 1929 of Cantonment Police-station under sections 419/511, Indian Penal Code.—(Investigated by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C.I.D, Political Branch).—One Ghulam Muhammad, a resident of Sind, attempted in February last, to leave Karachi as an Afghan subject on pilgrimage for Haj. The object in acting thus was to evade payment of the cost of return journey in advance. He was prosecuted under sections 419/511, Indian Penal Code, and fined Rs. 51

Thole Produce Yard cases.—In the early months of 1928 there were complaints of cotton thefts in Thole Produce Yard, systematically carried on by a conspiracy headed by Muccadams employed by certain Sindhi firms on their plinths. The Punjabi merchants carried a Resolution in the Indian Merchants Chamber for the discharge of these Muccadams. Their Sindhi employers did not give effect to it, and letters were received by Messrs. Jaswantrai & Co., and Dhariram Jindaram (both Punjabis), warning them that the Muccadams' conspiracy would set fire to their cotton. Shortly afterwards a big fire on the plinths of these two and neighbouring firms occurred causing a loss of about 40 thousand rupees. As a result of this, the Port Trust, at the request of the Indian Merchants Chamber employed one Chowkidar to every four plinths to check fires. The new arrangements made it impossible for the Muccadams' gang to continue on their systematic cotton thefts. They therefore desired to discredit and have removed the Port Trust Chowkidars, and to regain undisputed control of Thole Produce Yard. With this end in view they resorted to incendiarism in the yard, and loss caused by these means amounted to half a crore rupees within 12 months. This matter was handed over to the Sind C.I.D., and Rao Bahadur Naraindas took up the investigation in April 1929. Two of the leading Muccadams are being prosecuted under Chapter VIII while the Manager of one of the biggest cotton firms in Karachi, along with 3 other merchants are standing trial under sections 411, 414 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

Thefts and fires have now completely stopped.

Proceedings against Ghulam Muhammad of Amritsar under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

On 20th August 1929, the Customs Authorities recovered a manuscript literature "China from Confucius to Sun Yat Sen and further" by Manabendra Nath Roy, from the possession of a member of the crew working on S.S. "Stolzenfels" which came to Karachi from Bombay. He called himself Ghulam Muhammad, son of Abdul Karim, and had a certificate of service in the Mercantile Marine in that name issued by the Assistant Shipping Master at the Port of Calcutta in August 1928. A letter addressed to Waris was also recovered from his possession. Under orders R. B. Naraindas proceeded to Keamari and investigated the matter. The name Waris appeared familiar to him, and after reference to his notes he came across an almost identical name of Abdul Waris *alias* Muhammad Waris, mentioned in "look out" Notice No. 16, dated the 18th May 1929, published in the Police Extract of Intelligence, Punjab. This enabled him to establish the identity of Ghulam Muhammad with Abdul Waris. The discovery was of such importance that one of the staff of the Intelligence Bureau, Simla, visited Karachi while Waris, who had been prosecuted under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, was standing his trial. He was subsequently taken to Amritsar where he confessed to being a Communist. This was an extremely clever piece of work on the part of R. B. Naraindas for which he deserves great credit.

12. *Vide* last year's report (para. 11). The case *versus* Pandit Udebhan of Dadu under section 296, Indian Penal Code, ended in acquittal.

13. Sind C. I. D. Reporters attended 382 meetings during the year as against 157 in 1928.

14. In conclusion I recorded my appreciation of the good work and able assistance rendered by R. B. Naraindas in charge of the Political Branch also in criminal cases, Mr. Rupchand who has worked very ably throughout the year and the rest of my staff who have assisted me heartily."

Work of the Karachi Reporting Staff.

The Reporting Staff continues to deal with the work of watching the movements of foreigners, agitators and other suspects by sea, road, and rail. It continues to keep in close touch with Political, Social and Labour Movements.

The work of checking passports of arrivals by Sea and Air Mail was carried on by the officers of this staff.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

48. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2369 cases of which 1084 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 45·76 as against 47·16 in 1928.

The total number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff shows an increase of 41 cases, as compared with the preceding year, and 5 non-police and 5 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 11 and 2 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 13 in all.

The inadequacy of the prosecuting staff was brought to notice last year and has again been commented upon in para 50 of this Report.

Cost of the Sind Police.

49. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1929-1930 was Rs. 33,83,356 as compared with Rs. 34,71,344 in 1928-29. The decrease of Rs 87,988 is mainly due to :—

(1) Reduction of 104 men in the Railway Police owing to the transfer of Watch and Ward duties to the North-Western Railway Company.

(2) Non-payment of rent rolls of new quarters built on Adams Road as the matter is still under correspondence.

(3) Payment of detective allowance to less number of men.

(4) Expenditure incurred during 1928-29 on the recruitment of Aden Police.

(5) Rigid economy in expenditure having been observed during the year.

The cost of Police Clerical Establishment during the year 1929-30 was Rs. 1,78,028 against Rs. 1,73,035 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4,993 is due to the grant of increments to the Clerks and the appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies.

Salient Features.

50. An extraordinary event of the year was the so-called Jacobabad shooting case, the details of which have been given in the Report of the Working of the Criminal Investigation Department. The investigation of this case had to be conducted under every possible disadvantage.

Not a scrap of reliable evidence was available, and the existence of local factions led to a crop of misleading theories the testing of which wasted most of the time of the Investigating Officer. To add to our difficulties a compaign of vilification against the Police was instituted by the Indian Press which apparently refused to realize the difficulties with which the Police were faced. K. S. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I D., who was appointed to enquire into the case waded through all the fantastic theories, and the misleading and occasionally false information given to him with the utmost care, patience and tact. That light was eventually thrown on this case is due to the labours of Mr. Histed, Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, who, from a microscopical examination of cartridges fired from practically all licensed guns in the District, succeeded in tracing the gun which produced marks on the cartridges identical with those present on the cartridges found at the scene of offence. Subsequently Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., together with Inspector Galbraith of the same Department, produced a most excellent and convincing series of microscopical photographs to show that the actual gun used in the offence had been detected. These photographs were prepared in the Sind Criminal Investigation Department and indicate a big advance in this Province in the direction of Crime detection. Whatever the result of the case may be, thanks are due to all these officers for the trouble they have taken, and the initiative they have displayed.

The remarks in this connection made by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier District, are reproduced :—

> "The Jacobabad shooting case added greatly to the difficulties already mentioned : its investigation presented unusual complexities owing to the personalities concerned, but whatever be the result of the Court proceedings there can be no doubt that the District Police and the officers of the C. I. D. conducted their enquiries in a thorough and impartial manner worthy of the highest traditions of the Force."

The above mentioned case raised the flames of communal friction which are always more or less smouldering. They were further fanned by another case in Pir-jo-goth village of the Sukkur District, which occurred later. In this a Hindu was shot dead by a fanatical Muhammadan, who, himself, was finally cornered, and shot by a Police Constable.

The only other murder case of a sensational character took place in the Shikarpur Division of the Sukkur District. The deceased was a zamindar named Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi who had

an intrigue with a Shar woman. The Shars and Jatois raided his house in a body and killed him. As the result of the Police investigation which followed, 19 Shars, as well as the brother and son-in-law of K. B. Imam Bakhsh Jatoi were sent up for trial. The case has ended, subsequently, in conviction.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Sind during the year under report, and the Royal Commission on Labour held its sitting in Karachi.

The series of calamities which fell upon practically every part of the Province marks the year under report as the most abnormal of modern times.

In January frosts of a severity unknown in recent times occured in all parts of the Province and destroyed the crops.

Subsequent to this unpecedented rains and floods occurred followed by cholera, and a most malignant type of malaria, while to complete the story of disaster swarms of locusts devastated the crops in many places.

Needs of the Department.

51. Every other need of the Department must be subordinated to the crying necessity of a substantial increase in the strength of the force. This point was commented on at length in last year's report, and has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government. It is submitted that to allow Sind to be policed by its present skeleton force is grossly unfair to the police as well as to the public.

In 1922 there was a cut of Rs. 5,78,928 per annum in the expenditure on the Sind Police. This resulted in the strength of the whole force being reduced by 999 officers and men, and the loss of 25 police-stations and 185 outposts throughout the Province.

The result of this sudden and drastic retrenchment was an outcry on the part of the police and public which continues till the present day.

Formerly in 210 places either police-stations or outposts existed, where representatives of Law and Order resided, and these, at least, were centres of information as well as reporting posts for the public.

The absence of Police Patels and village police in Sind adds to the burden of a Police-Station Officer who has no official source through which he can secure information of happenings in rural areas.

With the abolition of these reporting centres or observation posts the prestige of the Police has suffered, and the zamindars and public imagine that the Police are no longer a power in the land.

The restraining influence of the Police which formerly existed in rural areas has now largely declined, and large areas of the Province remain practically unpoliced.

It is impossible to undertake patrolling work, and the Police-station Officer weighed down by his arduous investigation work and other multifarious duties, has no time to make himself properly acquainted with his charge.

In many cases it is only a question of commonsense to realize that the work cannot possibly be done by the sanctioned staff. A police-station with a yearly registered crime running into hundreds in charge of 1 Sub-Inspector and about half a dozen subordinates is ludicrous on the face of it. Yet conditions such as these are prevailing through out the Province. What is the result? Irregularities such as the recording and investigation of complaints by Constables have to be tolerated, otherwise such complaints would have no chance of being investigated until days after the occurrence of the offence. The public have a perfect right to the prompt enquiry into their complaints by a responsible officer, but it must be admitted that in Sind with the present strength of police it is impossible to effect this in practice. Investigating Officers have to rush from crime to crime, and cannot give that attention even to important offences which is so necessary.

The police in big towns like Sukkur, Shikarpur and Hyderabad are hopelessly understaffed, and only a small proportion can be spared for night patrolling in those areas. They are constantly on duty with hardly a night in bed. It is impossible to expect efficiency with a denuded force working under such conditions. The district of Sukkur suffered most in the retrenchment scheme and now occupies the position of the most criminal district in Sind with a yearly registered number of crimes amounting to 2244.

One-third of this crime is reported from the two towns of Sukkur and Shikarpur, and approximately one-third of the crime committed in these two towns consists of burglaries. It would seem to be a long suffering public which submits to this state of affairs. Yet the police cannot be blamed, as it is impossible to expect tired and dispirited men to be alert night after night with hardly any relief, and neither can these towns be policed with any degree of efficiency by the present inadequate staff.

No provision exists for the prosecution of less important cases, and these have to be looked after by officers who should be on investigation duty. There are 13 Prosecutors sanctioned for employment in the prosecution of the more important cases against 57 in the Presidency Proper ! In view of the fact that the total yearly crime in Sind is equal to half that of the Presidency Proper there can be no possible justification for the small number of such appointments in Sind.

As an example of the present state of affairs it is only necessary to mention the case of the Sub-Public Prosecutor, Karachi, who is supposed to attend to the work in 5 different Courts in Karachi, which have cases for hearing every day.

The vast amount of work involved in the service of summonses and warrants for which no proper provision has been made cripples the Police to the detriment of investigation work. In some cases over 4000 processes have to be served by the Police in the course of a year in small police-stations. This works out to about 11 per day in such police-stations spread over a large area of country.

A most criminal District like Sukkur has but one Sub-Divisional Officer, and there is a large deficiency of Circle Inspectors for supervisionary purposes. No provision whatever exists at police-stations, which do not happen to be situated at taluka Headquarters for the escort or guarding of prisoners. Taluka Sub-Treasuries are undermanned, and the Head Constable in charge of guards at such places obviously cannot be expected to perform the full duties of a Guard Commander in changing the Sentry even two hours by day and night for days together, while the remaining Head Constable is away on escort duty.

The above are only a few of the glaring examples which are quoted to illustrate the diffiiculties under which the police are working. It is only fair to the public that they should have reasonable facilities for reporting crime. The public also have every right to demand the prompt investigation of their complaints and a reasonable protection of life and property.

With the present strength of the Police it is impossible to comply with these conditions in a satisfactory manner. The result is that lack of protection and assistance to the public are regarded as inefficiency on the part of the Police, and is not attributed by the public as being due to an insufficient force to fufil their demands. The Police consequently are blamed and abused for not doing things which, in view of the totally inadequate strength, it is physically impossible for them to do.

The burden of work under these conditions has been borne by all ranks of the force without a murmur for some years.

Sind has more than half the area of the Presidency Proper, yet with only one-fifth of the population has to compete with cognizable crime equal to half that of the Presidency Proper, with a Police Force amounting to about 29 per cent. of the strength of that sanctioned for the Presidency Proper.

In view of the fact that the strength of the police in the Presidency Proper has already reached its margin of safety the inadequacy of the Force in Sind is evident.

Sind stands second among all the Provinces in India in its incidence of cognizable crime. Such being the case to expect the police to tackle crime under the conditions in which it is at present working is not only unfair to the Force but to the public.

The re-organization scheme was submitted in the month of March during the year under report, and it is earnestly hoped that Government will see their way to raise the present skeleton force to the margin of safety, below which it is at present endeavouring to carry out its duties.

The only other pressing need of the Department is the provisions of quarters for the Constabulary.

The housing question, as already brought to the notice of Government, is acute in Sind.

In large towns like Sukkur, Shikarpur and Hyderabad, a large proportion of the force is unprovided with quarters. In Shikarpur the few lines which did exist collapsed in the abnormal rains.

A former District Superintendent of Police of Sukkur wrote :—

> "I consider the unfortunate housing question in Sukkur City, Headquarters and Shikarpur to be most pressing. There is only accommodation for about 40 per cent. of the police, and family men are especially hard hit. A rent of 8 rupees a month only secures a poor room in an insanitary hovel, while the house rent allowed by Government is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. Naturally the City and Headquarters Police are discontented. There is a permanent struggle to obtain one of the few quarters available or to obtain a transfer to the rural police-station where rents are cheap."

The Jacobabad Town Police are practically unhoused, and similar conditions exist in many rural police-stations where men are

compelled to pay out of their own pocket for accommodation which cannot be procured within the amount allowed by Government.

Schemes have recently been submitted for solving the housing problem both in Sukkur and Hyderabad.

Concluding remarks.

52. The results of the year show little deviation from those of the preceding year. In fact, considering the calamities through which the Province passed it is astonishing that the results have reached the standard they have done The already overworked police have been called upon on several occasions to help in matters which primarily were not part of their ordinary duties, but such help has been willingly and efficiently given.

During the floods the police in all places rendered valuable assistance on the bunds, and in collecting and supervising labour, and the opportunity is taken of thanking all officers and men for the commendable energy displayed by them during this distressing period. Cases had to be postponed owing to flooded roads, and also to the Magistrates themselves being engaged in defensive duties in connection with the floods. This resulted in the reduplication of the work of the police as regards the service of summonses, and in conditions which were physically most difficult. The guarding of abandoned towns which had been evacuated on account of cholera threw an additional burden on the shoulders af the Police. The District Magistrate, Larkana, has remarked that the floods and cholera held up the work of the Courts for the most part of 2 months. The subsequent devastating epidemic of malaria in many cases laid low the entire strength of police-stations. It is clear that the events of the year have put a very severe strain on the Police in the performance of their ordinary duties. In such circumstances the results must be considered as satisfactory and the endeavours of District Superintendent of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers to maintain efficiency with the inadequate forces under their control are deserving of praise.

In these circumstances when all officers have worked so well in a year under abnormal conditions it is difficult to select any for special mention.

The noted efficiency of the Karachi Police has been well maintained under the guidance of Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Haslehust's vigorous and in many ways successful efforts to improve the efficiency and morale of the force under his command also deserves to be mentioned.

Mr. Barnard has handled the Criminal Investigation Department in a judicious manner in addition to being of considerable assistance to me in his capacity as Personal Assistant.

Mr. Maxwell-Gumbleton must be mentioned for his efficient administration of his charge under most difficult circumstances.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., whose name has already been mentioned in this report, must be brought to notice for his laborious, impartial and tactful investigation of the Jacobabad Shooting Case, under most difficult conditions.

Mr. Chimandas Devandas Motwani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, deserves credit for his successful efforts against cattle-thieves in the Southern Division of the Larkana district.

The consistently good work of Mr. Brotherston, City Police Inspector, Sukkur, is also worthy of mention.

Finally a word of praise is due to the good and arduous work of my Office Staff headed by Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,

Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* para. 2).

The statement showing the names of Officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. E. E. Turner	1st January 1929 ..	31st December 1929.
	Superintendents.		
Karachi Headquarters—*concld.*	Mr. P. M. Stewart ...	1st January 1929 ...	28th April 1929.
	„ H. Stanley	29th April 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Assistant Superintendents.		
	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1929 ..	6th May 1929.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	7th May 1929 ...	18th November 1929.
	„ M R. Price	19th November 1929 ..	31st December 1929.
	Deputy Superintendents—Karachi Town.		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1929 ...	24th January 1929.
	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	25th January 1929 ...	26th March 1929.
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ...	27th March 1929 ...	11th April 1929.
	„ K. R. Eates	12th April 1929 ...	5th September 1929.
	„ Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	6th September 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Deputy Superintendents—Karachi Traffic.		
	Mr W. H. Brotherston ..	1st January 1929 ...	5th September 1929.
	„ K. R. Eates	6th September 1929 ...	18th November 1929.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	19th November 1929..	31st December 1929.
	Superintendent.		
Karachi District.	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammad Khan.	1st January 1929 ...	28th November 1929.
	Mr. K. R. Eates	29th November 1929..	31st December 1929.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Assistant Superintendents—Hala Sub-Division.		
	Mr. U. H. Rana ...	1st January 1929 ..	31st January 1929.
	„ H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st February 1929 ...	1st March 1929.
	„ K. R. Eates	2nd March 1929 ..	10th April 1929
	Mir Maqbul Khan* ...	11th April 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Deputy Superintendents—Tando Sub-Division.		
	Mr. Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	1st January 1929 ...	28th November 1929.
	„ J. E. V. Mason† ...	29th November 1929 .	31st December 1929.
Sukkur District.	*Superintendents.*		
	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1929 ..	10th May 1929.
	„ M. R. Price	11th May 1929 ...	10th November 1929.
	„ G. G. Ray	11th November 1929 ..	31st December 1929.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton.‡	1st January 1929 ...	18th January 1929.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
Larkana District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. L. S. Rusby ..	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. D. B. T. Judge .	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.

*He held charge as incharge Assistant Superintendent of Police up to and inclusive of 28th November 1929, and thereafter he has remained as Deputy Superintendent, Hala Sub-Division, as Assistant Superintendent of Police was put in charge of Tando Sub-Division from 29th November 1929.

†*Vide* remark below Mir Maqbul Khan.

‡ He was supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Police.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
Larkana District—*concld.*	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas ...	1st January 1929 ..	21st August 1929.
	„ Gokaldas Wadhumal ..	22nd August 1929 ...	2nd December 1929.
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammad Khan.	3rd December 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Superintendents.		
	Mr. A. E. Caffin	1st January 1929 ..	1st February 1929.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	2nd February 1929 ...	20th November 1929.
	H. P. O. Sullivan ...	21st November 1929...	31st December 1929.
Thar Parkar District.	*Deputy Superintendent of Police.*		
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	1st January 1929 ..	29th August 1929.
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	30th August 1929 ..	31st December 1929.
	Superintendents.		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	K. S. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah	1st January 1929 ...	23rd January 1929.
	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton..	24th January 1929.	31st December 1929.
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah ..	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ...	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways ...	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	Superintendents.		
	Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1929 ...	16th May 1929.
	„ A. W. S. Barnard ...	17th May 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
Sind C. I. D. ...	*Deputy Superintendents of Police.*		
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1929 ...	31st December 1929.
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1929 ..	31st December 1929.

APPENDIX II (*vide* para. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII :—

District.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Indian Penal Code.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Karachi Headquarters	1,494	1,529	1,469
Karachi District	868	945	850
Hyderabad	1,612	1,637	1,580
Sukkur	1,944	2,152	2,184
Larkana	1,839	1,869	1,814
Thar Parkar	847	705	691
Upper Sind Frontier	874	760	683
Nawabshah	990	972	977
Sind Railways	665	547	543
Total ...	11,133	11,116	10,791
Class VI.			
Karachi Headquarters	90	74	68
Karachi District	9	13	15
Hyderabad	53	26	23
Sukkur	47	83	60
Larkana	34	37	40
Thar Parkar	32	18	9
Upper Sind Frontier	25	25	15
Nawabshah	19	18	16
Sind Railways	87	77	95
Total ...	396	371	341
Total of all Classes.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,584	1,603	1,537
Karachi District	877	958	865
Hyderabad	1,665	1,663	1,603
Sukkur	1,991	2,235	2,244
Larkana	1,873	1,906	1,854
Thar Parkar	879	723	700
Upper Sind Frontier	899	785	698
Nawabshah	1,009	990	993
Sind Railways	752	624	638
Total ...	11,529	11,487	11,132

APPENDIX III. (*vide* para. 5).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime—

Heads of Crime.	1928.	1929.
Murders	236	195
Attempt at murder and culpable homicide ...	134	105
Dacoities	17	24
Robberies	130	122
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ...	2,381	2,658
Thefts ordinary	2,510	2,381
Cattle-theft	1,882	1,902
Receiving stolen property	507	414

APPENDIX No. IV (*vide* para. 23).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi Headquarters.												Tatta District.											
	1928.						1929.						1928.						1929.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	25	26	9	5	...	...	13	13	10	...	...	...	4	9	163	26	...	...	92	5	31	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	7	14	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	7	120	...	...	...	15	4	26	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	61	...	...	...	14	1	18	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	5	59	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	18	10	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	34	19	...	...	54	...	4	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	..	...	...	..,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—	Hyderabad District.												Sukkur District.											
	1928.						1929.						1928.						1929.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	54	13	5	31	...	...	...	18	15	3	...	...	168	15	29	74	...	30	115	9	95	58	3	30
No. of persons ordered to give security.	32	5	3	3	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	40	4	14	...	...	9	...	4	68	...	...	21
No. of persons who furnished security.	32	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	34	3	1	...	...	7	...	2	54	...	...	3
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	6	1	13	...	...	2	...	2	14	...	...	18
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	59	...	5	15	...	18	45	...	1	...	...	5
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	22	8	2	28	...	..	...	2	1	1	...	...	51	11	10	49	...	3	54	5	26	51	3	4
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons realised on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Larkana District.												Thar Parkar District,											
	1928.						1929.						1928.						1929.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	122	50	347	27	11	153	91	10	179	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	31	193	...	...	124	5	7	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	6	20	...	...	9	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of persons se o jail.	...	25	173	...	...	115	4	7	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	44	6	118	5	7	11	16	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	77	13	26	22	4	18	62	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	1	...	5	...	...	..	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1928.						1929.						1928.						1929.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	50	8	63	20	...	...	124	6	5	5	...	...	14	4	54	12	...	...	76	1	225	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	2	7	33	...	...	...	16	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	2	3	4	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	20	...	6	...	...	...	93	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	35	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	28	1	21	20	...	...	15	...	...	5	...	...	8	2	9	12	...	...	2	1	42	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total.											
	1928.						1929.						1928.						1929.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	437	129	672	197	11	18	442	72	560	82	3	51
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	81	71	415	3	...	133	36	51	363	...	...	22
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	75	20	103	3	...	16	31	9	119	...	...	4
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	51	312	...	...	117	5	42	244	...	...	18
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	10	139	27	7	29	167	3	74	8	...	5
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	208	48	102	152	4	21	200	17	106	67	3	4
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons released on oath.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3	...	13	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. V (*vide* para. 24).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders :—

District.	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted col. 9, Statement A, Part II.	Convicted in Penal Code, col. 9, Statement A, Part II.	identified as having been previously convicted.	classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi Headquarters ...	853	646	176	30
Tatta District	462	438	76	44
Hyderabad district ...	723	694	153	40
Sukkur district ...	856	766	153	32
Larkana	901	819	249	73
Thar Parkar	271	266	68	22
Upper Sind Frontier ...	346	339	84	9
Nawabshah	491	465	62	22
Sind Railways	217	138	39	12
Total ...	5,120	4,571	1,060	285

The figures include classification by the Jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last five years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1925	...	...	1,547
1926	...	...	1,544
1927	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	1,060

APPENDIX No. VI (*vide* para. 41).

Statement showing the extent of import and export trade in arms, ammunition, &c., at Karachi, during the year 1929.

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By import, including transhipment.	(a) 456	(b) 3,539	36	(c) 796	64,14,675	68,94,000	...	...	..	...
By export ...	13	64	...	4	1,927	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	64	...	4	1,927	...	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting Powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By import including transhipment.	2	4	2	16	474	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By export ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment. ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	759	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	3	...	...	...	..

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog Signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By import, including transhipment.	...	...	(d) 15,762	...	(e) 207	(a) Includes 6 air rifles.
By export ...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Includes 39 air guns.
By transhipment ...	...	...	70	...	...	(c) Includes 1 air pistol.
Total ...	...	...	70	...	...	(d) Includes 829 lbs. safety fuses.
						(e) Includes 7 daggers, 27 sword sticks, 1 Lance and 1 Kirpan.

Besides the above, 56 lbs. explosives, 3 Magazines, 2,35,000 pellets, 50,000 air gun bullets, 24 sights for gun, 12 adopters for revolvers, 6 cylinders for revolvers, 15,300 fire work cartridges, 1 gun stick and 5 barrels for guns were also imported.

APPENDIX No. VII (*vide* para. 43).

Statement showing details in connection with Motor Vehicles, *vide* para. 43.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.	No. of motor vehicles re-registered.	No of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.
Karachi Headquarters ...	409	235	1,510	2,374	208	119	304	204
Tatta District	13	9			58	2	72	Nil.
Hyderabad	82	34	119	308	49	32	59	33
Nawabshah District ...	14	9	15	20	26	20	36	18
Sukkur District	61	50	122	209	40	10	74	12
Larkana District ...	30	15	35	70	22	38	27	46
Thar Parkar District ...	23	16	31	54	19	11	22	8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	19	5	23	64	27	14	41	13
Total ...	651	373	1,855	3,099	449	246	635	334

APPENDIX No. VIII (*vide* para. 44).

The statement showing details of strikes that occurred during 1929.

District.	Particulars.	How settled.
Karachi Headquarters..	A strike occurred among the Keamari Dock Labourers. It lasted from 17th October 1929 to 25th October 1929—700 persons were involved.	It terminated with the grant of certain concessions in hours and wages.
	The local weavers numbering about 220 struck for higher wages on 19th October 1929.	They resumed work on 22nd October 1929 on their demands being granted.
	On 13th November 1929 about 200 men employed in the Burmah Shell Oil Co., struck work and demanded increased wages.	They resumed work the same day on their demand being granted.
Tatta district ...	29 Municipal sweepers in Kotri struck work on 3rd September 1929 for enhancement of pay.	Their request was granted and they returned to work the next day.
Sukkur district ...	The scavengers numbering about 150 of Shikarpur Municipality struck work on 7th April 1929. They asked for an increase in their pay and that their women should not be asked to appear at Muster Roll.	They struck in the morning but resumed work the same evening as the Municipality sanctioned an increase of one rupee per mensem in their pay.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in Sind.

Notification of Criminal Tribes.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified :—

(1) Jagiranis of Dubar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs throughout Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

(3) Bhands throughout Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas ...
(7) Khushks ...
} Parts of these tribes living in certain villages in the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis ... Parts of this tribe living in certain villages in the Nawabshah and Tatta districts.

Registration.

Instructions under section 4 have issued in respect of all these tribes. Registration is general and without discrimination.

Application of section 10.

This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

Application of section 11.

This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted in their movements to the ten villages around Dubar the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government Notification No. 3835-E., dated 12th June 1923.

Settlements established under section 16.

There are 3 settlements in Sind ; one in Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro in which the most dangerous and fanatical of the Hurs of both the districts are incarcerated. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer, and the inmates maintain themselves by agricultural labour. No member of any tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

Statistics.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2373, as compared with 2522 at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 5 persons were added to the register. Against this increase there was a reduction of 154 which is explained as under:—

59	by death.
70	for improvement of character.
25	for other reasons.
154	

During the year under report only 9 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 5 Hurs, 3 Jagiranis, and 1 Bhand of the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts, respectively. Convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 25 of which 22 were under section 22 (i) and the remainder under 22 (ii). The convictions under 22 (i) include 17 Jagiranis, 2 Hurs, 2 Shahanis and 1 Bhand. The total number of persons convicted during the year under report was 38 as against 37 in the previous year.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—The members of this tribe live in hamlets round Dubar, within an area of about 3 square miles. They attend roll-call, and are not supposed to absent themselves from their residences without permission. Dubar and the surrounding country suffered considerably from the floods, and the Jagiranis were considerably inconvenienced. This appears to have aggravated their criminal tendencies, and there were many complaints against them though the public were unwilling to lodge complaints with the police. Numerous petitions were received calling for action against them.

These men are skilled cattle thieves, and the surrounding country offers ready facilities for hiding the cattle while they extort money from the owners.

During the year the following cases occurred against this tribe:—

Five Jagiranis committed two serious crimes under sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code.

Four Jagiranis in one case were under trial at the end of the year. In the other case one man was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Two Jagiranis were under trial for an offence under section 379, Indian Penal Code, at the end of the year.

Two Jagiranis were convicted under sections 342—384, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Sixteen men were sent up for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act for being absent without permission. Of these 11 were convicted, 4 discharged and one case was pending at the end of the year.

No Jagirani was exempted from the restrictions of the Act during the year.

Five Jagirani boys were studying in the Village School.

Hurs.—The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following 3 settlements:—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	39
Jalalani	...	...	...	76
Sanghar	...	...	...	122
				237

outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 957 in the Nawabshah district, and 731 in Thar Parkar district.

The Settlements of Sinjhoro and Jalalani are situated in the Nawabshah district, while that of Sanghar is in the Thar Parkar district. The Jalalani Settlement was opened in 1914, when certain Zamindars were granted land on condition they employed Hurs as cultivators. This system so introduced still continues. In the Sinjhoro Settlement the Hurs seek agricultural labour within a radius of 5 miles from the Settlement. The economic condition of the Hurs at Sanghar is still unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, remarks as follows:—

"For the casual visitor to the Settlement it is extremely difficult to realize that the poverty stricken wretched looking inhabtiants are in any way connected with the community which was responsible for such desperate deeds in 1896 and occassionally later. Some of them have passed from middle to old age there. Some men of thirty or so are there because

they were born there, and there is a large crowd of women with infant children. The undersigned ordered the release of some ten of the oldest and most helpless early in the year and had it not been for the untoward events at Pir-jo-Goth soon after would have been inclined to recommend at least that the Settlement should be abolished, and those at present confined there should be entered in the Register of " Outside Hurs. "

They live like ordinary Haris as cultivators of Zamindars with land nearby, or by doing odd jobs as labourers. Most of them are only required to be present at the Settlement at fairly long intervals. The huts were damaged by the rains, and as in the circumstances they do not serve as permanent abodes for any of the inhabitants none of them has troubled to repair them, so that they present an appearance which is miserable in the extreme. The undersigned is of opinion that as soon as the excitement at Sukkur has died down the question of the need for the the continuance of the Settlement should be considered."

During the year 10 Hurs were released from the Settlements in the Nawabshah district and 6 from the Sanghar Settlement.

Waryam Khaskheli the son of the famous Bachu, who was the " Badshah " of the Hurs in their days of outlawry is still in the Jalalani Settlement, and still maintains a firm grip over a large section of the Hurs.

The criminal activity among the Hurs is practically negligible. There were no cases against them either under the Indian Penal Code or Criminal Tribes Act in the Thar Parkar district, while in the Nawabshah district, 5 Hurs were convicted under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property, and 3 were convicted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In addition 1 Hur was convicted under the Arms Act and 2 under section 22 (i) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There is not the slightest doubt that fear of deportation to the Presidency is largely responsible for the meek behaviour of the Hurs, and acts as a healthy curb to their fanatical tendencies.

Bhunds.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 68 persons at the close of the year.

The members of this tribe live in small numbers in scattered places in the district. They are nominally restricted under section 10 of the Act, but the insufficiency of Police renders it very difficult to exercise any supervision over them.

Only two members of the tribe were prosecuted during the year, one under the Indian Penal Code and the other under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to only 190 against 207 of the preceding year. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 5 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Karachi district.

The details are shown below:—

Jokhias	18
Kirias	69
Mangwanas	2
Khushks	73
Shahanis (Nawabshah district) ...	23
Shahanis (Karachi district)	5
	190

The difference of 17 from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows:—

Nawabshah districts—

Deaths	5	
Names struck off for any other reason .	13	
		18. minus 1 Khushk added during the year.
Net figure ...	17	

The Jokhias, Kirias and Mangwanas reside mainly in certain villages of the Sakrand taluka of the Nawabshah district.

The Khushks live in the Kandiaro taluka, while the Shahanis live in villages in Naushahro, Nawabshah and Sakrand talukas.

These people reside close to the Riverain forest where they obtain ample facilities for indulging in their favourite crime of cattle-lifting. Although there was no prosecution against any of them under the Indian Penal Code this is no true indication of their criminal tendencies.

Khushks are also addicted to crimes of violence and Shahanis not infrequently indulge in the commission of burglaries.

It is impossible even with an adequate Police Force to exercise supervision over the doings of these tribesmen who are scattered over extensive areas of jungle, and the best place for them is internment in a Settlement.

GENERAL.

It was mentioned last year that the whole question of the control of the Criminal Tribes in Sind is in a very unsatisfactory state.

We are handicapped from the start by the fact that we have in Sind no village organization, no village patels or village police. We are, therefore, at the outset placed at an enormous disadvantage compared to the Presidency Proper, where the Act is mainly worked through the village officers.

Such being the case there is no other alternative but to endeavour to work the Act through the Agency of the police.

The total inadequacy of the Force in Sind renders it impossible for either the Police-station Officer or his superiors to attempt to enforce the provisions of the Act with any degree of efficiency, and hence it follows that very little supervision can be exercised over the members of the different criminal tribes.

It has been found with the Hurs that the greatest possible corrective is the fear of internment in a Settlement outside Sind. This would be applicable also to any Sindhi tribe, and there is not the slightest doubt that the internment in a Settlement in the Presidency Proper of some of the worst among the Jagiranis would effect a remarkable change in the habits, conduct and industry of the remaining members of that tribe at Dubar. Notification under section 3 or even the application of section 10 of the Act is of very little use unless close supervision can be exercised.

Unless and until the provisions of sections 11 and 16 of the Act can be enforced under proper management and supervision there will be very little improvement.

In last year's report the following remark was made by me :—

> " Concentration is reqired under sections 11 and 16 of the Act with adequate staffs for the purpose of management and supervision. The notification under section 3 of the Act of well known Patharidars and cattle-thieves, and dealing with them subsequently under the above two sections, would also appear to be the only practical method of dealing with Sind's premier form of crime, and putting an end to what has been the curse of the Province for years past."

It is satisfactory to note that Government have now issued orders for a policy on the above lines to be adopted. Employment of extra police, or any other means will have little effect on this particular form of crime, but the notification of chief Patharidars and their Associates as several criminal gangs, and subsequently applying to them the provisions of section 11 and finally placing them in a Settlement outside Sind will, without the slightest doubt, result in a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people indulging in this form of crime.

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Districts for the year 1929.

Name of the criminal tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1929.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	199	...	8	...	1	9	190	...	...	9	16	16	Sukkur District.
Hurs	1,099	...	9	10	8	27	1,072	19	...	8	11	11	Nawabshah District.
Do.	949	4	37	60	3	100	853	10	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar District.
Bhands	68	...	...	...	...	...	68	1	...	4	3	3	Do.
Jokhias	19	...	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah District.
Kirias	72	...	3	...	...	3	69	...	...	...	3	3	Do.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	73	1	1	...	...	1	73	2	...	...	...	...	Do.
Shahanis	36	...	...	...	13	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	Tatta District.
Total ...	2,522	5	59	70	25	154	2,378	32	...	21	35	35	

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act XIII, of 1911.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis... ...	3	...	...	17	...	...	20	...	Sukkur District.
Hurs	5	3	...	2	...	1	11	...	Nawabshah District,
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar District.
Bhands	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	Do.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah District.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	Tatta District.
Total ...	9	3	...	22	3	1	38	2	

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

L (IV) 17—10

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	4	13	...	17	...	...	7
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	6	...	7	...	3	1
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	1		...	3	...	...	1
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	1	4	...	5	...	1	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	61	84	...	145	6	10	41
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	70	216	...	286	5	109	96
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	4	...	5	...	...	1
		TOTAL ...	139	330	...	469	11	123	150
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	149	195	...	344	3	24	107
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	19	11	...	30	...	4	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	62	94	...	156	...	11	47
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	13	24	...	37	2	5	12
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	22	56	...	78	5	13	11
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	13	...	15	...	6	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	6	30	...	36	...	14	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	128	525	...	653	5	444	78
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	9	...	12	...	2	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	144	718	...	862	18	612	105

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	8	1	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
63	14	9	86	22	5	108	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...
29	45	2	76	118	9	194	...	...	13	17	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	64	12	180	157	18	337	...	2	15	21	3	...	...	...
122	57	23	202	1	...	203	2	6	...	5	...	22	...	...
8	1	2	11	1	...	12	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
74	18	4	96	1	...	97	...	...	...	4	...	6	2	...
10	6	1	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
33	9	6	48	...	...	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	5	8	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	4	...	19	1	...	20	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
68	43	14	125	41	1	166	...	...	218	16	1	...	...	...
6	1	2	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	63	10	122	56	4	178	1	...	459	17	4	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person* —concld.								
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	78	185	1	262	23	65	81
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	25	55	...	80	3	12	22
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	49	...	65	9	18	5
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	63	1	84	2	26	17
		TOTAL ...	689	2,029	2	2,716	71	1,256	498
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*								
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	17	24	...	41	4	2	16
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	37	122	...	159	30	14	42
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	79	2	107	19	30	17
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	11	48	...	59	1	22	14
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	454	2,658	2	3,110	144	177	412
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	1	...	4	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	552	2,932	4	3,480	198	245	501

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
52	24	9	86	27	2	113	...	6	1	7	1	...	...	
1	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	5	3	43	3	1	46	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
17	12	3	32	27	5	59	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	...
16	19	2	38	2	...	40	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
508	263	84	857	163	14	1,020	5	17	687	59	10	29	3	1
10	6	3	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
31	14	19	64	6	1	70	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	8	29	43	46	3	89	...	...	8	1	...	..	...	...
10	10	2	22	5	...	27	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
549	127	1,695	2,373	28	17	2,401	1	3	79	6		..	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
607	165	1,748	2,524	87	21	2,611	1	13	87	14	2	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	34	132	...	166	18	91	33
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	20	95	...	115	...	55	15
		TOTAL ...	54	227	...	281	18	146	48
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft... of cattle ...	525	1,902	35	2,392	127	273	535
		Theft... ordinary ...	364	2,381	120	2,625	151	296	339
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	84	213	1	296	13	50	100
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	187	414	...	601	18	94	144
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	52	163	...	215	9	91	43
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	39	198	...	237	17	128	29
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,251	5,273	156	6,368	335	932	1,190
		TOTAL OF I to V Classes. ...	2,685	10,791	162	13,314	633	2,702	2,387
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	4	...	5	...	4	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	12	61	...	73	...	18	11
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	45	270	...	315	7	35	42
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	8	6	...	14	...	1	4
		TOTAL ...	66	341	...	407	7	58	58
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,751	11,132	162	13,721	640	2,760	2,445

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
6	15	3	24	99	4	123	...	...	76	1	.	...	...	...
29	9	6	44	1	...	45	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	...
35	24	9	68	100	4	168	...	...	115	1	1	...	...	..
589	177	672	1,473	62	33	1,535	1	12	3	10	6	...	...	...
720	116	980	1,936	76	23	2,012	...	14	3	12	6	...	3	...
49	24	50	124	110	11	234	...	3	...	6	7	...	...	...
230	85	24	339	84	10	423	1	5	...	14	...	...	...	...
35	8	23	66	347	13	413	...	2	50	1	4	...	...	...
25	18	18	62	239	13	301	...	1	94	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,649	428	1,769	4,002	918	103	4,920	2	37	150	44	23	...	3	...
2,903	944	3,622	7,631	1,425	160	9,056	8	69	1,054	139	39	29	6	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	5	3	44	18	9	62	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
189	21	18	228	242	200	470	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	18	12	26	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
233	26	21	280	278	221	558	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	...
3,136	970	3,643	7,911	1,703	381	9,614	9	71	1,057	142	40	29	6	1

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.- *Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	8	59	3	...	19	10
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	.....	3	...	...	2	2
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	2	...	...	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	6	1	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224,225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	41	113	1	...	120	84
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	420	988	26	...	701	186
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	3	...	...	5	4
		TOTAL ...	472	1,154	31	...	849	287
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	319	379	24	...	421	239
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	26	20	...	...	19	13
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	142	177	8	...	200	114
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	21	30	1	...	29	10
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	20	63	1	...	62	42
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	10	3	...	...	12	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	4	22	1	...	20	16
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	361	875	23	...	929	161
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	10	...	...	8	7
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	395	1,343	12	...	1,362	117
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	200	436	43	...	323	115
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....	3	...	..	3	1
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	61	161	1	...	115	71
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	67	3	...	66	20
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	26	61	2	...	59	19
		TOTAL ...	1,600	3,650	119	...	3,628	947

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	23	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	25	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	48	31	41	5	25	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	...
515	2	569	672	29	534	4	...	2	106	74	...	149	...	...
1	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	50	629	744	38	576	4	1	2	108	77	2	154	...	...
182	7	243	2	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	5	10	...	35
6	2	21	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
86	...	99	2	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	27	...	3
19	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...
20	...	12	...	...	..	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...
768	10	242	110	2	84	3	1	...	38	514	...	69	...	...
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,245	1	205	163	8	135	2	...	1	156	1,019	...	100	...	...
205	9	259	102	3	58	...	5	...	4	7	2	41	...	...
2	...	...	24	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	92	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	...	...
46	...	3	67	9	38	1	1	..	5	9	...	8	...	...
40	...	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...
2,681	29	1,221	497	24	342	14	8	5	242	1,552	13	266	..	39

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	44	52	3	...	48	23
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	49	115	14	...	92	57
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	37	107	54	...	75	5
28	428, 429... ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	68	5	....	32	13
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	372	1,462	114	..	1,360	814
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	41	12	...	...	39	37
		TOTAL ...	553	1,816	190	...	1,646	949
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	124	294	1	...	354	75
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	16	78	1	...	65	33
		TOTAL ...	140	372	2	...	419	108
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	438 263	1,415 1,456	49 93	... ...	1,296 1,200	811 946
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	36	136	17	...	114	54
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	205	621	34	...	617	392
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	63	183	13	...	183	48
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	51	351	11	...	283	29
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,056	4,162	217	...	3,793	2,280
		TOTAL OF I.P.C. CLASSES.	3,821	11,154	559	...	10,335	4,571

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
25	1	36	21	...	14	...	..	...	9	...	...	2	...	...
35	...	44	26	3	14	...	2	...	3	4	9	1	...	...
70	...	14	186	9	152	...	...	...	1	25	...	10	...	...
19	4	9	22	...	21	..	...	...	32	1	...	36	...	...
546	5	322	49	17	31	5	3	...	29	118	1	7	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
697	10	425	304	29	232	5	5	...	74	148	24	56	...	...
279	...	50	341	3	317	3	...	...	10	186	...	...	...	...
32	...	10	8	1	7	...	...	...	18	37	...	...	...	...
311	...	60	349	4	324	3	...	...	28	223	...	...	...	...
485	41	446	88	39	40	2	5	...	54	...	1	11	...	...
354	13	288	189	41	115	1	...	3	31	5	3	30	...	...
60	12	33	150	11	105	...	1	...	7	...	...	10	...	...
225	7	161	126	10	65	1	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	...
135	3	33	580	26	431	...	2	...	15	105	...	1	...	...
254	...	74	805	38	697	...	...	...	32	189	2	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,513	76	1,035	1,938	165	1,453	4	8	3	152	299	6	75	..	..
5,764	165	3,370	3,832	260	2,927	30	22	10	604	2,299	45	551	...	39

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	7	58	...	...	57	44
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	60	571	12	...	547	464
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	21	39	...	...	54	41
		TOTAL ...	92	668	12	...	662	549
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,913	11,822	571	...	10,997	5,120

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	6	23	9	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
83	...	70	275	227	43	1	..	...	1	2	...	6	...	...
13	...	5	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
113	...	81	317	249	60	1	...	...	3	3	...	6	1	...
5,877	165	3,451	4,149	509	2,987	31	22	10	607	2,302	45	557	1	39

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER

Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sections of I. P. Code.															
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	45	156	201	2	19	63	72	43	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	1	9	10	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	65	134	199	3	24	60	64	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	3	8	11	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	19	19	1	...	5	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	8	9	17	...	9	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	6	181	187	...	10	56	119	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	128	516	644	6	63	191	273	109	...	...	...	2	...	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	2	8	10	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	2	8	10	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	16	216	232	10	106	73	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	161	2,050	2,211	177	1,279	473	133	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	181	2,269	2,460	187	1,389	549	157	168	...	..	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	49	128	176	16	79	59	3	18	2	...	...	2	...	...	
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	41	296	337	27	186	79	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	29	197	226	21	101	67	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	119	621	740	64	366	205	42	59	2	...	...	2	...	...	

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	164	555	719	87	323	166	19	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	38	107	145	10	66	26	11	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	59	855	914	114	486	187	46	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	11	11	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	6	42	48	8	9	9	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	4	84	88	12	47	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	272	1,660	1,932	233	932	404	107	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			868	24,180	25,048	130	251	2,158	21,095	1,400	10	2	...	2	...	...
		TOTAL .	868	24,180	25,048	130	251	2,158	21,095	1,400	10	2	...	2	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,570	29,256	30,826	622	3,002	3,510	21,670	1,996	12	2	...	6	...	...

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

L (IV) 21—12

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	3	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	54	153	15	...
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	1	13	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	110	214	26	5
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	11	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	20	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	9	11	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	16	495	2	...
		TOTAL ...	199	917	43	5

B.—Part II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	Transferred.	Committed	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	15	16	17	1
3	...	...	3	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	1	67	76	45·24	60	16	...	...	2	...
14	...	2	7	53·85	5	...	...	...	...	...
345	34	149	65	27·08	74	22	...	...	1	...
20	...	8	2	18·18	9	1	...	...	...	...
20	1	6	12	60·00	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	3	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...
513	...	127	374	75·25	12	...	...	...	...	...
1,154	36	362	536	55·83	168	49	...	...	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband .	...	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	1	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	21	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3	21	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement .	...	5	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	52	464	1	2
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	497	4,857	87	81
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	..	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	554	5,326	88	83
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	70	192	...	5
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	95	484	1	4
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	83	562	13	16
		TOTAL ...	248	1,238	14	25
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	298 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	576	2,095	...	55
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	140	200	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	170	1,728	...	26
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	3	17	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	3	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A),C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	23	204	...	42
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	2	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII,C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	13	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	5	86	...	...
		TOTAL ...	918	4,349	...	123
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		976	25,336	400	54
		TOTAL ...	976	25,336	400	54
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,898	37,191	545	290

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	4	5	4	19·05	9	2	...	...	...	...
24	4	5	4	19·05	9	2	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
515	52	172	25	5·38	66	195	...	...	5	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
5,360	676	1,720	261	5·28	461	2,242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,885	728	1,897	286	5·28	527	2,442	...	...	5	...
257	33	119	2	1·04	37	66	...	...	...	...
576	43	228	20	4·12	35	250	...	...	...	...
642	74	211	37	6·43	55	265	...	...	...	...
1,475	150	558	59	4·71	127	581	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,616	318	931	51	2·43	486	830	...	...	...	...
340	60	111	30	15·00	46	93	...	...	...	...
1,872	232	458	121	7·00	223	838	...	...	...	...
20	...	9	11	64·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	...	87	33	16·18	51	14	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
91	24	10	10	11·63	10	37	...	...	...	...
5,144	636	1,609	256	5·89	817	1,826	...	...	...	...
26,658	117	2,435	22,179	86·18	1,308	614	3	...	2	...
26,658	117	2,435	22,179	86·18	1,308	614	3	...	2	...
40,344	1,671	6,866	23,323	61·81	2,957	5,514	3	...	10	...

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1929.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,855	685	36·93	2,71,277	60,180	21·18
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	208	...	...	18,151	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	2,842	1,504	52·92	2,62,070	1,07,953	43·04
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	8	5	62·50	3,392	1,196	47·62
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	48	28	58·33	6,081	1,685	34·24
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	51	19	37·25	16,773	2,132	24·25
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	22	5	22·73	4,539	201	21·54
TOTAL ...	4,826	2,454	50·85	5,64,132	1,91,498	34·18
B—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	79	21	26·58	3,718	790	21·25
TOTAL ...	79	21	26·58	3,718	790	21·25

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous years, property to the value of Rs. 6,088 was recovered during the year under report.

   (*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, the sum of Rs. 8,873 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi Headquarters	... Rs.	430
Tatta District	... „	720
Hyderabad District	... „	2,295
Sukkur District	... „	830
Larkana District	... „	481
Thar Parkar District	... „	2,078
Nawabshah District	... „	200
Sind Railways District	... „	1,839
Total	... Rs.	8,873

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 9 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year ... Rs. 3,362.

   (*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,225 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year ... Rs. 2,87,506.

   (*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 695 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year ... Rs. 72,328.

Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
139	115	82·73	11,348	8,580	75·60

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1929.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	1	1	2	5	22	19	131	8	3
Tatta District ...	...	1	...	1	5	17	...	18	...	52
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	1	1	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	5	27	...	109	...	31
Larkana District ...	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	75	...	51
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	3	14	...	51	...	28
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	...	1	2	18	...	54	...	40
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	49	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	*12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	3	10	38	191	21	639	8	286

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	35,926	...	35,926	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	826	14	21	1,053	643,697	...	643,697	7,142
Tatta District ...	86	...	100	280	2,45,307	...	2,45,307	1,17,098
Hyderabad District ...	406	...	102	661	4,18,676	...	4,18,676	4,417
Sukkur District ...	519	...	81	774	4,41,236	...	4,41,236	5,585
Larkana District ...	365	...	125	648	4,06,391	...	4,06,391	5,053
Thar Parkar District ...	249	...	181	551	3,57,652	...	3,57,652	13,637
Upper Sind Frontier District.	253	...	106	456	2,77,596	...	2,77,596	2,644
Nawabshah District ...	248	...	89	453	2,85,437	...	2,85,437	3,867
Sind Railways ...	145	...	...	211	1,54,912	...	1,54,912	1,048
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	1,16,526	...	1,16,526	...
TOTAL ...	3,097	14	805	5,123	33,83,356	...	33,83,356	48,03,150

* This includes one Sindhi Short-hand Teacher and Reporter.

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	2,16,883	1,81,342	5	...	·07	205·97	1,521	1·44
Tatta District ...	3,25,182	...	15	29	41·82	1161·36	859	3·07
Hyderabad District ...	5,73,450	81,888	18	23	6·68	867·55	1,688	2·55
Sukkur District ...	5,10,292	1,15,457	17	8	7·22	659·29	2,323	3·00
Larkana District ...	5,97,960	...	17	17	7·80	922·78	1,910	2·95
Thar Parkar District ...	3,96,331	8,835	14	32	24·75	719·29	707	1·28
Upper Sind Frontier District,	2,40,619	9,954	7	8	5·80	527·67	660	1·45
Nawabshah District ...	4,18,660	15,270	12	15	8·54	924·19	1,030	2·27
Sind Railways ...	...	...	9	9	4·97	...	578	2·74
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	32,79,377	412,746	114	141	9·38	640·13	11,276	2·20

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1929.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	46	1,003	43	1,003	40	424	51	...	1	3	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tatta District	22	256	22	254	...	185	21	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	30	618	30	616	40	417	28	1	1	4	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Sukkur District	32	740	31	722	40	447	28	...	1	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larkana District	29	616	29	591	40	475	27	...	7	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	22	527	22	525	252	242	21	1	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	17	438	17	430	78	326	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Nawabshah District	20	431	20	430	40	369	20	...	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	16	194	16	192	...	110	16	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	15	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	250	4,849	245	4,779	530	2,995	234	2	13	9	417	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	10

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.														
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	...	353	43	376	48	88	178	162	385	31	15	1	12	...	7	11·47	·18	·67
Tatta District	...	184	21	187	13	103	28	23	23	4	2	1	5	...	1	3·99	·07	·36
Hyderabad District	...	215	29	312	60	67	78	53	241	17	9	..	7	...	10	38·08	·11	1·55
Sukkur District	...	599	31	331	29	56	117	59	321	20	16	1	8	1	9	41·57	·12	1·20
Larkana District	1	517	29	252	32	71	90	72	206	23	5	7	6	1	15	53·55	·26	2·42
Thar Parkar District	...	243	22	235	39	74	78	54	184	17	12	1	10	1	7	10 97	·33	1·28
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	84	17	180	43	13	52	52	191	12	7	...	12	1	5	79·64	·24	1·12
Nawabshah District	...	202	20	218	28	52	100	56	100	2	7	2	4	2	8	4·22	·26	1 78
Sind Railways	...	286	16	158	2	4	34	38	65	7	10	...	16	...	5	25·43	·27	2·4
Sind C. I. D.	...	43	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	2,726	243	2,265	294	528	750	569	1,716	133	83	13	80	6	67	30·06	·20	1·33

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Supplementary Statement No. 2.

Annual Police statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Sind during the year 1929.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Cases.		
	Dealing in arms and ammunition.	Possession or carrying of arms.		Miscellaneous journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in cols. 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.
		Firearms.	Other arms.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Karachi Headquarters ..	7	1,632	6	2	3	2	70
Tatta District ...	...	7	...	...	3	3	400
Hyderabad ...	5	1,618	78	3	8	2	60
Sukkur	8	1,544	32	132	9	3	225
Larkana	3	2,104	103	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	3	2,005	109	4	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,683	68	46	5	1	100
Nawabshah ...	2	1,411	63	14	...	...	...
Total ...	32	12,004	459	201	28	11	855

The number of arms covered by the licenses in columns 3 to 5 is as follows :—

District.	Columns 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters	1,638	2	1,640
Tatta District	7	...	7
Hyderabad	1,872	3	1,875
Sukkur	1,840	171	2,011
Larkana	2,207	...	2,207
Thar Parkar	2,379	4	2,383
Upper Sind Frontier	2,015	64	2,079
Nawabshah	1,659	14	1,673
Total ...	13,617	258	13,875

(Sd.) E. E. TURNER,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR 1930

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No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 22nd April 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1930.

Charges.

2 The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind was held by Mr. E. E. Turner from 1st January 1930 to 5th November 1930 and by Mr. D. Healy from 6th November 1930 to the end of the year. It is only in the following charges that the same Officer held charge throughout the year, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Sind Railways and Sind Criminal Investigation Department, which is unfortunate.

Reported crime.

3. The figures of reported cognizable offences register an increase of 1,641 cases as compared with those of the preceding year, the figures having risen from 11,132 to 12,773. In the previous year the Commissioner had noted that reported crime had shown a steady decrease from 11,859 in 1925 to 11,132 in 1929 except for a small increase of six in 1927. It was further observed that it could be legitimately inferred that if crime was not on the decrease it was not on the increase, after taking into consideration that much crime goes unreported. Therefore this large increase of 1,641 in 1930 is significant if not surprising. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police in para. 3 of his report remarks that the increase is noticed in every district in the Province and has given a brief narrative of the causes that have given rise to it. Some of the reasons mentioned are (1) the Civil Disobedience Campaign, (2) a rumour that the Sarkar had ordered the Muhammadans to loot the Banias, (3) floods and (4) general economic distress following upon a succession of bad agricultural seasons. In order to discover the most likely reasons for this leap in the figures of crime from 11,132 to 12,773 it would perhaps be helpful to compare conditions prevailing in 1930 with those of 1929, keeping in view the reasons offered for the increase in crime. Floods

and economic stress are two such reasons. In 1929 there were also very severe floods and the misery of the people was intensified by the outbreak of epidemic of cholera and malaria. It is noticeable in the districts that suffered most there was a decrease in crime. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks " It is obvious that these various calamities must have had a restraining influence both on the public in the matter of reporting offences, and on the criminals themselves in the commission of crime ". Allowing for the fact that the economic position was more acute in 1930 than in 1929, in the Commissioner's opinion, the real cause for the noticeable increase of crime in 1930 is to be found in the Civil Disobedience Campaign and what followed in its wake 'high communal tension'. The time and attention of the Police were necessarily concentrated upon the movement and consequently bad characters got opportunity of evading the usual supervision.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of cases excluded as false increased from 3,400 in the previous year to 3,642 and the percentages of cases excluded to cases reported dropped from 24·49 to 23·69. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 668 as against 640 in the previous year. The number of prosecutions undertaken was 171 only and the percentage of convictions obtained was 52·04 as against 54·10 in 1929.

The number of cases in which section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied increased from 85 to 101 and an increase is also noted in the amount of compensation awarded which rose from Rs. 3,825 to Rs. 5,229.

Ratio of crime to police and population.

5. There is no change in the position reported in previous years. Sind is again second in the whole of India in incidence of reported crime. Burmah leads with a percentage of 4·04 followed by Sind with a percentage of 3·39. Full particulars showing the percentage of crime to population and Police and also the proportion of Police to area are given in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. The Sind Police remain in the unfortunate position of having to deal with a higher incidence of crime with a proportionately smaller force working over a comparatively larger area as compared with the Presidency Proper.

True crime.

6. With the increase in the number of reported cognizable offences there has been a very marked increase in the number of true Indian Penal Code cases, the figure having risen from 7,631 to 8,572. The

increase is most noticeable under the following heads :—

Dacoities, house-breaking, thefts including cattle thefts.

Year.	Dacoities.	House-breaking.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1929	19	2,373	3,409	339
1930	133	2,551	3,857	400

The increase under these heads was distributed in the several districts of the Province as under :—

Province.	Dacoities.	House-breaking.	Thefts including cattle theft.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi Hedquarters	...	24	75	11
Karachi District	...	...	86	...
Hyderabad	...	80	...	32
Sukkur	108	...	...	...
Larkana	...	36	33	22
Thar Parkar	...	...	80	8
Upper Sind Frontier	11	51	96	15
Nawabshah	...	80	43	43
Sind Railways	...	14	160	15

The districts that suffered most from the floods were the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. Yet the increase in crime was not greatest in those districts. In the Sukkur district the increase is only under dacoities consequent upon communal riots and the rapid exodus from Shikarpur. An examination of these figures and facts appears to lend support to the conclusion that directly or indirectly the Civil Disobedience Campaign and communal feeling were largely responsible for the exceptional increase in crime in 1930.

Undetected crime.

7. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 47·46 in the previous year to 50·65 the highest on record for the past 9 years and the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 38·04 to 36·05. These results are of course bad and are partly explained in para. 15 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Conditions were abnormal and the paucity of the police was therefore more felt than hitherto with the above result.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 23,67,174 as against Rs. 5,64,132 in 1929, over four times as much as in the previous year. This large increase was due to the large increase in the number of dacoities. Of this amount 33·09 per cent. was recovered as against 34·18 per cent. in the previous year and 45·93 per cent. of the complainants got back their property as against 50·85 per cent. in 1929.

Results in the courts and pending cases.

8. Against the drop in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of referred to in the preceding paragraph there was a slight increase in the percentage of convictions to cases tried. It increased from 76·38 to 77 79. But the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried dropped from 46·56 to 46·31. In Magistrates' cases (cognizable) the percentage increased from 22·37 to 27·64 and in Sessions Courts the percentage increased from 73·18 to 73·50. But with regard to the latter there was a decrease in the Tatta, Hyderabad, Nawabshah districts and on the Sind Railways. It was most in the Nawabshah district. In no case has any reason been offered.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 1,190 to 1,054 The Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks "the unreliablity of the evidence of general repute in Sind is a factor which has led to a steadily decreasing use of Chapter VIII". As a matter of fact the policy in recent years has been to endeavour to stop crime by substantive prosecutions for offences actually committed rather than by the use of so called 'preventive' measures. As pointed out in previous paragraphs the conditions prevailing in 1930 were abnormal and therefore the increase in crime can have no true relation to the action taken under Chapter VIII.

Of the total number of persons proceeded against the Police were responsible for action against 888 and the remainder 166 were proceeded against by Magistrates. In police cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security increased from 41·90 to 45·15 and in Magistrates' cases the percentage increased from 18·19 to 24·09. These results cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory but they are a decided improvement on the record of the previous year. There is room for a great deal of improvement in cases dealt with by Magistrates. It is observed, with reference to cases under section 107, that out of 92 persons, 33 were pending at the end of the year and 57 persons were either discharged or acquitted. Instructions have already issued to the effect that a more searching examination of the complainant should be made

before an order under section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, is made and the matter is once more being brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers dropped from 76·00 to 65·63. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police observes that the reasons for non-visitation, were reasonable and that in the Upper Sind Frontier district, where only 42 out of 119 cases were investigated, it was owing to the shortage of the District Superintendent ot Police's Travelling Allowance allotment. Whatever the reasons may be, the Commissioner considers that too much importance cannot be attached to personal investigation and trusts that efforts will be maintained to visit a large percentage of the scenes of crime. The inspection of Police-stations and outposts was satisfactory, 114 out of 116 of the former were inspected and 130 out of 141 of the latter.

11. Judged by the number of punishments inflicted and rewards granted, the conduct and discipline of the Police Force was good. Only 233 punishments were inflicted as against 453 of the previous year. But the percentage of rewards granted dropped from 54·26 to 50·32. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Inspector Ghulam Rasul Shah Imam Shah. Full particulars regarding punishments and rewards are given in paras. 28 and 29 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's Report.

There was an improvement in the health of the Police Force. The percentage of admissions into hospital dropped from 30·06 to 25·55 and the number of deaths from 67 to 53.

The number of vacancies decreased from 68 to 49 and enlistments increased from 332 to 333. The number of resignations decreased from 83 to 69.

Buildings.

12. The total amount sanctioned for Major Works during the year was Rs. 4,40,000 of which a sum of Rs 4 00,000 was for the New Police Buildings at Dadu. A sum of Rs 54,000 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Minor Works but out of this amount a sum of Rs. 12,000 had to be surrendered on account of financial stringency. Funds remain to be provided to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 for works, the plans and estimates of which have already been sanctioned. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks that the most urgent works of the department are the Police Lines at Shikarpur, accommodation for the Headquarters Police at Sukkur and quarters for the Town Police at Jacobabad.

13. Nineteen thirty has been a very strenuous year for the Sind Criminal Investigation Department. A detailed and interesting account of the several activities of this branch of the Police is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Among the more important cases in which the assistance of the Crime Branch was obtained are (1) Sukkur riots, (2) Bomb cases, as a result of the terrorist movement, (3) Karachi Post Office case in which several insured articles valued at Rs. 17,966 were stolen, (4) Customs cheating case and (5) Currency note claim. Their assistance was also taken in dealing with cattle thefts and in taking action against Patharidars. The Political Branch which in previous years had comparatively little to do had to be strengthened in order to be able to cope with the political activities arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The nature of the work performed has been fully described in the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report above referred to and the Commissioner is glad to endorse that officer's appreciation of the good work done by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Criminal Investigation Department.

14. Unfortunately it was not possible for Government to sanction any of the District Reorganization proposals during 1930. The Commissioner does not propose to go over old ground as Government are fully alive to the needs of the Police Department in Sind and, in order to enable it to meet, in some measure, the heavy demand made on it, Government did sanction additional temporary Police, particulars of which are given in paragraph 26 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report.

15. The outstanding feature of the year is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the loyalty and devotion of the Police Force in the face of very trying circumstances. In the first half of the year the Pir of Kingri was arrested. He is the spiritual leader of the Hurs and is held in high esteem by all Muhammadans. In the second half of the year the Civil Disobedience Campaign, preaching as it did a contempt for authority, put the Police in a very awkward position. They were, particularly in Karachi, subject to constant abuse and ridicule. Attempts were also made to subvert their loyalty. Not only did the Police Force hold fast but maintained throughout a very fine standard of discipline and loyalty.

General.

An examination of the results obtained both under investigation and prosecution would seem to indicate a falling off in efficiency. But, having regard to the difficulties with which the Police Force were faced, it must be conceded that better results could not fairly be expected from a force admittedly insufficient for work in normal times.

16. In the year under review no section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other of the provisions of that Act. The total number of persons dropped from 2,373 in 1929 to 2318. During the year no person was added to the register, but 68 were removed from it owing to improvement of character and other reasons, 27 having died. The number of persons convicted under either the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or the Criminal Tribes Act was 36 as against 38 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes.

No progress could be made in the matter of effecting better control over criminal tribes, and gangs having criminal tendencies. The proposal to establish a small settlement in Sind had to be abandoned on financial grounds and there appears very little prospect of any such settlement for some time. The Police were also unable to make any progress in the matter of notifying gangs of patharidars under the Criminal Tribes Act, partly on account of their pre-occupation in the Civil Disobedience Compaign and partly on account of the insufficiency of the Police Force. It is hoped that it will be possible to achieve something in 1931.

17. The Commissioner in Sind endorses most fully the appreciative remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the highly creditable work of the force during what must have been the most difficult year the Police in Sind have had to face since the establishment of the Force. The present Commissioner in Sind was on leave from the 1st May to the end of the year, but would like to mention specially the names of Mr. Ray, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, and Messrs. Sukhia and Rao Bahadur Naraindas of the Criminal Investigation Department for excellent work in especially trying circumstances.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

Through,
The Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona.

No. 2647 of 1931.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 1st April 1931.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration report for the year 1930.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1930 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement "A" Parts I and II.

Statement "B" Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Supplementary Statement No. II.

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Appendix IX).

Charge.

2. The officers who have held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1930 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

Hyderabad is the only district which had more than one change of Superintendent during the year and this was unavoidable.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix II.

The figures of 1930 show an increase of 1,641 cases as compared with those of the preceding year.

From the figures in Appendix II it will be observed that in every district of the Province there has been an increase of crime.

The year was abnormal in many ways. During the second half of the year, owing to their preoccupations with the Civil Disobedience campaign, the Police were unable to devote adequate attention to the activities of the bad characters with the result that those with criminal propensities were induced to take advantage of the greater opportunities provided them.

Sukkur had most unfortunate experiences. Carried away by their patriotic fervour at the beginning of the Civil Disobedience campaign the Hindus of Sukkur determined to make the Sukkur taluka a second Bardoli, and contempt for authority was zealously fostered. On the 19th of July a liquor shop in Shikarpur was sacked and the liquor burned. The breaching of the Sukkur Begari embankment the next day, however, created a diversion and within a week the waters of the Indus had inundated the greater part of the Shikarpur Division. All the villages in the flooded area were deserted and Shikarpur town was completely evacuated and but for the vigilance of the Police would have been sacked. The residents made no effort to save their own town; they thought only of saving their own skins, people who only a short time before were clamouring for an opportunity to lay down their lives for their country. The Police saved their property for them and got no thanks for it.

When the floods were at their height, a communal riot broke out in Sukkur which went on intermittently for 3 days and resulted in 30 people being killed and 200 injured. An attempt on the part of some Banias in a political procession to hold up Muhammadan tongawalas was the cause of the riot. The Banias fled in large numbers from Sukkur and took refuge in the district. Then a rumour spread that the Sarkar had ordered the Muhammadans to loot the Banias. This appealed to the credulous rustics. Looting started in the rural area and within a week spread to five talukas. The Police forces were reinforced by British and Indian Infantry, but sporadic looting went on till the 16th of September. The police were operating for over two months under most trying conditions in the middle of the Upper Sind hot weather to protect the Banias from the natural consequences of their political activities. Throughout the operations the District Superintendent of police, Mr. Ray, displayed extraordinary energy and resource. Twenty murders and over 300 dacoities were recorded.

There was an increase in the number of burglaries in Hyderabad Town and a general rise in crimes of violence in the district which the District Magistrate attributes to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In the Nawabshah district the rise was anticipated owing to the failure of the crops for the past three years and the consequent unemployment.

The Thar Parkar district was affected by a succession of bad agricultural seasons and the prevalence of famine conditions in the adjacent States of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

Karachi district suffered from the general economic depression. The increase in Karachi City was mainly due to the Civil Disobedience Movement; 107 "Civil Disobedience" offences were registered. Contributory factors were trade depression and unemployment. Fewer policemen were available for night rounds owing to the numbers employed during the day in countering the activities of the local "War Council".

As regards the Larkana district the District Magistrate writes :—

> "The conditions of the year were even more troublesome from the police point of view than those pointed out in my remarks of last year. The poor abkalani of 1929 which affected the well-being of the district for the most of 1930 was followed by the falling prices of the rabi 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the floods of the abkalani of 1930. In these continually distressing conditions a distinct falling off in efficiency and performance can only be excepted. That this falling off is so comparatively insignificant, is decidedly to the credit of the Department."

In the Upper Sind Frontier district the District Magistrate considers that the large increase in reported offences against property was to a great extent due to thefts of cattle to replace the many cattle that were drowned in the floods of the Sukkur district. The cattle were required for agricultural operations. The feeling that offences against Hindu property would not be considered as wholly improper was responsible for an outbreak of dacoities in the Kashmore and Kandhkot Police Station limits.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country cattle lifting was more prevalent than ever. This form of crime does not give the police much work as the owners of the stolen cattle usually get their cattle back by compounding with the thieves and do not worry

the police. At first sight it might appear to be a blot on the administration that the public are not protected against the ravages of the cattle thieves, but this is not so. The state of affairs that exists is really a reflection on the ethical conceptions of a large proportion of the landed gentry of the Province. Cattle lifting is not considered to be an offence involving moral turpitude. An effort will shortly be made to strike at the principal organisers, which should lead to a considerable reduction in this form of crime. When cattle lifting is eventually stamped out, the police force will have to be considerably augmented, as the bad characters will then have recourse to other forms of crime such as highway robberies and burglaries the victims of which will be much more vocal than the long suffering cultivators of Sind.

Reported serious crime.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the year 1929 and 1930 is contained in Appendix III.

The main increase is in the number of dacoities which rose from 24 in 1929 to 321 in 1930 and is explained in the previous paragraph.

In the suppression of this outbreak of lawlessness the Police were blamed by both sides: by the Hindus for their mildness and by the Muhammadans for their ruthlessness.

Murders rose from 195 to 239, but this is not an abnormal figure: there were 236 in 1928.

Cases struck off as false.

Excluded cases.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 3,642 (including 56 class VI cases) as compared with 3,400 (including 65 class VI cases) for the last year.

The percentages for the last 5 years are as follows:—

1926	...	...	...	20·40
1927	...	...	...	24·98
1928	...	...	...	25·31
1929	...	...	...	24·49
1930	...	...	...	23·69

The percentage for 1930 has fallen as compared with the four previous years.

As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases it is not possible to offer any remarks on these figures.

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 3,642 cases excluded 668 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years have been :—

1926	571
1927	606
1928	619
1929	640
1930	668

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 171 including 57 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	51
Discharge or acquittal	43
Pending at the close of the year ...	73
Withdrawn	1
Dormant	2
Died...	1
	171

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 29·82 as against 34·20 in 1929 and 27·74 in 1928.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last 3 years have been—

1928	59·38
1929	54·10
1930	52·04

The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

> " The figures in this district are unsatisfastory. They are probably the result of the Sub-Inspectors being over-worked. Once a Sub-Inspector has satisfied himself that a case is false, he is apt to stop the investigation and report it as ' B '. If he could afford the time to go more deeply into the case, he would probably in some cases be able to secure sufficient evidence to prove in court that it was maliciously false. The Police Prosecutor is also naturally reluctant to recommend a case for prosecution unless it appears to be a ' stone cold ' certainty."

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

"Pressure of work is undoubtedly responsible for the failure to prosecute the makers of false complaints and to take action under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. It must not be overlooked that in this district a 100 per cent. false case is just as rare as a 100 per cent. true case, and that a full dress enquiry is always essential and is rarely convincing. There is not a single whole-time stipendiary Magistrate in the district and the experience of the District Magistrate is that Mukhtiarkars regard magisterial work as a necessary evil to be got through as quickly as possible at odd moments when their other duties permit. Clearly good results cannot be expected from work done in such a non-judicial atmosphere."

Vexatious complaints.

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 101 cases during the year 1930 as against 85 in 1929, 90 in 1928 and 105 in 1927.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 5,229 against Rs. 3,825 in 1929, Rs. 4,253 in 1928 and Rs. 5,323 in 1927.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1929 and 1930 is subjoined.

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years.	Cases struck off.	Real cases	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code.	1929 ..	13,476	3,335	7,631	24·75	56·63
	1930 ...	14,789	3,586	8,572	24·25	57·96
Class VI ...	1929 ..	407	65	280	15·97	68·80
	1930 ...	587	56	452	9·54	77·00
Total ...	1929 ...	13,883	3,400	7,911	24·49	56·98
	1930 ...	15,376	3,642	9,024	23·69	58·69

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1921 is 3,279,377, with the total true crime standing at 9,024 the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 363 inhabitants as compred with 1 per 415 in 1929. The highest ratio is shown by Karachi Headquarters, *viz.*, 1 to 161 and the lowest by the Thar Parkar District, *viz.*, 1 to 788.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3·38 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation), and of cognizable crime investigated to 4·72. The proportion of population to each policeman is 641.

Statement showing the incidence of reported crime per 1,000 of population during 1930: —

District.	Cognizable crime reported I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Daccoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi Headquarters ...	8·26	·03	·01	...	·05	1·35	3·73	·16
Tatta District	3·08	·05	·02	...	·03	·55	1·44	·11
Hyderabad	3·11	·06	·02	·01	·03	·84	1·01	·14
Sukkur	4·76	·08	·04	·57	·06	1·25	1·28	·23
Larkana	3·74	·07	·06	...	·05	·97	1·05	·16
Thar Parkar	2·17	·03	·02	·01	·02	·33	1·00	·09
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·63	·25	·09	·06	·06	·74	1·25	·14
Nawabshah	2·59	·07	·04	...	·01	·69	·97	·17
Sind Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·73	·07	·04	·10	·04	·87	1·44	·15

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime per one thousand of population are those for 1928. They are shown as under :—

Classes I to V.

(1)	Burma	4·04
(2)	Sind	3·39
(3)	Central Provinces	2·59
(4)	North-West Frontier Province ...	2·29
(5)	Punjab	2·01
(6)	United Provinces	1·74
(7)	Assam	1·55
(8)	Bombay Presidency Proper ...	1·36
(9)	Bengal	1·26
(10)	Bihar and Orissa	1·11
(11)	Madras	·99

The Province of Sind as usual stands second in India. The figures for the years 1929 and 1930 for Sind are as under :—

1929	3·29
1930	3·73

The figures of the proportion of the entire police force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province and the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1927 are compared as under:—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	9·38 sqr. miles 4·97 Railway miles.	640	2·20
Bombay Presidency Proper.	4·56 sqr. miles 2·30 Railway miles.	817	1·52

In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929.

In Scotland, the proportion works out to one policeman to 4·36 square miles and 756 persons for the year 1928.

The above statistics are based on the total sanctioned strength of the Police force as shown in column 15 of Statement D.

Emphatic representations regarding the inadequacy of the Police Force have at last borne fruit. The strength of the forces in the Upper Sind districts will shortly be increased, and the re-organization of the Police in Sind will be completed by 1933.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table:—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Class I	202	129	59	57·78	63·86	61·90	68·62
Class II	898	514	271	59·28	57·24	65·89	65·48
Class III	2,832	587	149	24·05	20·73	78·63	79·76
Class IV	59	29	21	51·47	49·15	59·32	58·00
Class V	4,581	1,831	461	41·20	39·97	79·39	79·89
Total ...	8,572	3,090	961	38·04	36·05	75·46	76·28
Class VI	452	377	29	83·21	83·41	89·96	92·36
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,024	3,467	990	39·64	38·42	76·38	77·79

11. The details of the true Indian Penal Code cases including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below :—

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1927	1928	1929	Triennial average.	1930
Murders	193	172	202	189	202
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ..	88	91	107	95	117
Dacoities	11	12	19	14	133
Robberies	71	75	64	70	79
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence .	2,351	2,085	2,373	2,270	2,551
Thefts	2,065	2,018	1,936	2,006	2,189
Cattle-thefts	1,579	1,467	1,473	1,506	1,668
Receiving stolen property	466	453	339	419	400

12. There were 480 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and, of these 315 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 65·63 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted officers.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, visited only 42 out of 119 cases. His movements were restricted by the shortage of his Travelling Allowance allotment.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

Pending cases.

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Headquarters	1929	192	197
	1930	193	198
Tatta District	1929	211	216
	1930	203	206
Hyderabad	1929	357	361
	1930	347	353

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Sukkur	1929	418	428
	1930	675	688
Larkana	1929	421	426
	1930	424	433
Thar Parkar	1929	171	177
	1930	168	178
Upper Sind Friontier	1929	279	287
	1930	250	257
Nawabshah	1929	249	252
	1930	187	188
Sind Railways	1929	89	101
	1930	60	75
Total ...	1929	2,387	2,445
	1930	2,507	2,576

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy from those pending with the police the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with magistracy.	Pending with Police.
1926	2,588	1,961	627
1927	2,323	1,860	463
1928	2,551	1,988	563
1929	2,445	1,759	686
1930	2,576	1,781	795

But for Sukkur the results would have been quite satisfactorty. The District Superintendent of Police points out that the Bench Court at Rohri, the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates at Pano Akil and Sukkur and the 1st class Magistrates, Garhi Yasin and Shikarpur, were dilatory. The District Magistrate is giving the matter his attention.

Floods were responsible for delays in many cases in different districts.

The Upper Sind Frontier district requires a Resident Magistrate at Kandhkot. The District Magistrate is of opinion that the situation connot be met satisfactorily until one is appointed.

The District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, writes—

"There has been a real improvement under the head of pending cases, the number having fallen to 76 as against 105 in the previous year. Adjournments given to pleaders are less frequent now than before, and the number of first class cases from Khipro tried at Sanghar was only ten during the year. Except at Khipro every Mukhtiarkar in this district is now a 1st class Magistrate. The difficulty due to want of stationary Magistrates has, to an appreciable extent, been met by the orders in force in the district which require all custody cases to be tried at headquarters, and also require Mukhtiarkars to be at headquarters for a period of 5 days each at the beginning and end of each month for the disposal of criminal work."

In the Nawabshah district the number of pending cases at the close of the year was 188 against 252 in the previous year inspite of the fact that there were more cases of reported crime during the year.

The District Magistrate, Larkana, points out that another stationary Magistrate is needed in the north of the district.

Sessions cases.

14. The results of Sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table :—

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters ...	20	18	15	3	2	
Tatta District	33	29	23	6	4	
Hyderabad	88	71	47	21	17	3 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	80	71	58	13	8	1 on dormant file.
Larkana	110	94	73	21	14	1 accused died.
						1 transferred to other Sessions Court.
Thar Parkar	31	28	19	9	3	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	47	35	24	11	6	6 withdrawn.
Nawabshah	85	77	51	22	8	4 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways	12	11	9	2	1	
Total ...	506	434	319	108	63	7 referred to High Court.
						1 dormant file.
						1 accused died.
						1 transferred to other Sessions Courts.
						6 withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1927	70·69
1928	74·41
1929	73·18

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 73·50.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below:—

Karachi Headquarters	83·33
Tatta District	78·57
Hyderabad	66·20
Sukkur	81·69
Larkana	77·66
Thar Parkar	67·86
Upper Sind Frontier	68·57
Nawabshah	69·86
Sind Railways	81·82

The lowest percentage is in Hyderabad.

The most remarkable feature is the rise from 59·26 per cent. to 83·33 per cent. in Karachi Headquarters, which is to a certain extent due to the political cases which, practically all, ended in conviction.

The percentage of the Nawabshah district has fallen from 83·33 to 69·86. The absence of a Sessions Court at Nawabshah is keenly felt.

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1929.	1930.
Karachi Headqnarters	1,218	627	47·96	51·48
Tatta District	632	292	41·27	46·20
Hyderabad	1,188	682	48·73	57·41

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1921.	1930.
Sukkur	1,378	907	61·92	65·82
Larkana	1,383	660	39·23	47·72
Thar Parkar	484	244	49·74	50.41
Upper Sind Frontier	696	233	33·05	33·48
Nawabshah	1,059	406	40·04	38·34
Sind Railways...	534	291	55·98	54·49
Total ...	8,572	4,342	47 46	50·65

The percentages of undectected cases for the last 5 years stand as follows :—

1926	47·26
1927	47·74
1928	44·70
1929	47·46
1930	50·65

The best results are again in the Upper Sind Frontier district followed by Nawabshah.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, states that the unsatisfactory results are due to the inadequacy of the investigating staff, the delays in reporting offences and the fact that the district is almost surrounded by State territories.

The bad results in the Sukkur district were due to the fact that the police were not able to cope with the extraordinary volume of crime that occurred.

The Larkana police were handicapped by serious floods in the district.

The Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, writes—

"The percentage of undetected cases is higher than the 3 preceding years. The causes for this rise are apparent. The unwillingness of the public to assist the police is the main cause. The time of the police was devoted more to the prevention and detection of offences committed on account

of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the frequent calls on the police to keep order and to prevent the commission of offences, resulted in the neglet of the duty of the detection of cases. Ever since the movement was started, the police have had to 'stand to' constantly. The police informants were almost always unwilling to impart information for fear of being detected by Satyagrahis, who made it unpleasant for them, if it was suspected that they helped the police. It was always difficult for the police even to get mashirs and a large number of bad characters took shelter with the Satyagrahis under the garb of volunteers or workers and whenever they were called by the police in connection with the investigation of crime, they either refused to come or came to the Police Station accompanied by other friends and openly declined to give any information. Such were the difficulties under which the police had to labour and I consider that the results shown do the police the greatest credit."

The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, considers the insufficiency of the police and less co-operation from the public as mainly responsible for the deterioration in the Hyderabad district.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases:—

Laws.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	24	20	19	1	3	1 transferred.
Arms Act	79	50	46	4	18	2 B, 2 withdrawn. 6 C, 1 dormant.
Salt Customs	77	72	72	...	4	1 withdrawn.
Explosives Act	3	...	...	...	2	1 C.
Railway Act	82	47	41	6	11	1 transferred.
Opium Act	1	....	...	...	1	10 C, 13 A,
Telegraph Act	20	...	...	...	3	11 undetected.
Gambling Act	39	37	32	5	2	6 transferred.
Ordnance IV	7	6	5	1	1	
Ordnance V	17	17	17	...	...	
Postal Act	7	2	1	1	1	2 undetected. 2 C.

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases, statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,760 as against 11,822 in 1929, and 12,395 in 1928.

Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under:—

1928.	1929.	1930.
16,061	15,735	18,313

During the year under report 12,729 persons were placed before the Courts, 528 were released by the police and 4,109 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Out of 12,729 persons disposed of by trial 5,895 were convicted or 46·31 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1926	43·54
1927	43·79
1928	46·21
1929	46·56
1930	46·31

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period:—

Year.	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1926	10,220	4,205	41·14
1927	10,624	4,348	40·93
1928	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	11,806	5,095	43·16
Class VI.			
1926	678	540	79·65
1927	810	659	81·36
1928	690	561	81·30
1929	662	549	82·93
1930	923	800	86·67

DIRECT CASES.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,030 against 1,703 in the preceding year 561 or 27.64 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1930 against 381 or 22·37 per cent. in 1929.

Persons tried in direct congizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 3,953 of whom 842 or 21·30 per cent. were convicted as against 509 or 14·56 per cent. in 1929.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has fallen from 30,826 in 1929 to 27,481 during the year under report.

Of the latter 21,899 were tried against 25,186 in 1929. Of the cases tried 18,203 or 83·12 per cent. ended in conviction as against 21,676 or 86·06 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 75.78 against 77.26 in 1929.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1930 show that of the 135,560 persons tried 101,066 were convicted: –

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted
1926 ...	... 24,045	... 17,068
1927 ...	... 27,708	... 19,515
1928 ...	... 28,709	... 22,283
1929 ...	... 30,189	... 23,323
1930 ...	... 24,909	... 18,877
Total	... 135,560	... 101,066

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

21. Property valued at Rs. 23,67,174 was stolen in 1930 as against Rs 5,64,132 in 1929. Of the former Rs. 3,06,651 or 33·09 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,91,498 or 34·18 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,648 complainants was recovered in 1930 as against 2,454 during 1929. 45·93 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 50·85 per cent. in 1929.

Preventive action.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV.

There has been a decrease of 186 persons dealt with by the police as compared with the preceding year.

The unreliability of the evidence of general repute in Sind is a factor which has led to a steadily decreasing use of Chapter VIII.

Habitual offenders.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

Criminal classes.

24. This subject is reviewed in Appendix IX.

Escapes and recaptures.

25. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi Headquarters ...	2	2	...
Tatta District	4	4	...
Hyderabad	4	2	2
Sukkur	2	1	1
Larkana	6	4	2
Thar Parkar	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2	...	2
Nawabshah	2	1	1
Sind Railways	4	4	...
Total ...	27	19	8

Out of the total escapes 21 were from police custody and 6 were from Sub-Jails and lock-ups.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 40.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1930 was 5,115 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,123 in the preceding year.

The decrease of 8 is explained below:—

Increase—

The strength of the Armed Police of Karachi Headquarters was increased by two constables for employment as drivers for the two motor lorries *vide* G. R., H. D., No. 7738/2, dated 15th August 1930... 2

Decrease—

Owing to the discontinuance of the guard at Imperial Bank of India, Karachi Branch, *vide* G. R., H. D., No. 9206-I, dated 13th March 1930 ...

The Karachi Headquarters' strength was reduced by 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables (Armed) ... 10

Net decrease 8

The following temporary police force was sanctioned during the year under report:—

1.—*Civil Disobediemce Movements.*

(1) Karachi Headquarters—			
Head Constables Armed Police	...	6	
Constables Armed Police	...	48	
Head Constables Armed Police	...	2	For Civil Wireless Station.
Constables Armed Police	...	6	
(2) Hyderabad—			
Head Constables Armed Police	...	3	
Constables Armed Police	...	20	
(3) Sukkur—			
Head Constables Armed Police	...	3	
Constables Armed Police	...	20	
(4) Sind C. I. D.—			
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	3	

2.—*Communal riots and dacoities in the Sukkur district.*

Deputy Superintendent of Police ..		1
Inspectors ...	...	3
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	8
Head Constables, Armed Police...		20
Constables, Armed Police	...	180
Head Constable, Unarmed Police.		1
Constables, Unarmed Police	...	9

This force will be disbanded on 1st April 1931 the date on which the police re-organisation scheme comes into force in the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier.

Distribution of the force.

27. The distribution of the Police force according to the various duties performed is shown below:—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure, and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi Headquarters and 1 for Hyderabad)	1,369
(3) Reserve (including clerical establishment of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers	991
(4) Employed in Courts	16
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	2,673
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
Total ...	5,115

Punishment.

28. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, inflicted during the year on officers and men:—

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishment in 1930 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,038	2	45	47	90	4·53
Tatta District ...	271	..	23	23	21	8·49
Hyderabad	639	6	32	38	52	5·95
Sukkur	768	1	26	27	95	3·52
Larkana	636	...	46	46	46	7 23
Thar Parkar	543	1	8	9	39	1 66
Upper Sind Frontier ...	450	...	13	13	21	2·89
Nawabshah	448	4	21	25	29	5·58
Sind Railways ...	210	...	5	5	15	2·38
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	5,034	14	219	233	391	4·63

The percentage of punishments to total actual strength has fallen from 9·02 in 1929 to 4·63 during the year under review.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C, dated 30th September 1920, is given below:—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi Headquaaters ...	14	1	13	...
Tatta District ...	12 (including 2 directly appointed).	...	8	...
Hyderabad	13 (including 2 directly appointed).	1	16	...
Sukkur	15 (including 2 directly appointed)	...	17	...
Larkana	18 (including 1 directly appointed)	...	11	...
Thar Parkar ...	10	...	12	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	14 (including 1 directly appointed.)	...	3	...
Nawabshah	5 (including 1 directly appointed.)	1	15	...
Sind Railways ...	7	...	8	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	11 (including 2 directly appointed.)	...	4	...
	119	3	107	...

Rewards.

29. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services during the year under report :—

District.	No. of men (actual strength).	REWARDS.			Percentage.
		By promotion	Percentage.	By money good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,038	...	...	478	46·05
Tatta District ...	271	...	...	189	69·74
Hyderabad	639	...	...	208	32·55
Sukkur	768	...	...	118	15·36
Larkana	636	...	...	488	76·73
Thar Parkar ...	543	...	...	159	29·28
Upper Sind Frontier ...	450	...	...	150	33·33
Nawabshah	448	...	...	378	84·38
Sind Railways ...	210	...	...	315	150·00
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	50	161·29
Total ..	5,034	...	...	2,533	50·32

The percentage of rewards has fallen from 54·26 in 1929 to 50·32 in 1930.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred in January 1930 on Inspector Ghulam Rasul Shah Imam Shah.

The services of the following officers of the Sukkur district were recognised by Government in their Resolution H. D. No. 8326/2, dated 15th December 1930 for their good work in the investigation and prosecution of cases against Pir Pagaro of Kingri :—

J. R. Hood, Esqr., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Sukkur.

G. G. Ray, Esqr., District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

K. R. Eates, Esqr., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar Khan.

Health. Admissions into hospital.

30. The percentage of admission into hospital this year is 25·55 as against 30·06 in 1929.

Mr. Haslehust emphasises the need for a Police Surgeon in Karachi.

Deaths in the force.

31. There were 53 deaths in the force in 1930, against 67 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force.

32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 49 in 1930, against 68 in 1929.

The figures for the last 3 years are as follows :—

1927	...	...	...	54
1928	...	...	...	120
1929	...	...	...	68

The total number of vacancies are distributed as under :—

Karachi Headquarters		...	...	3
Tatta District	...	...	...	5
Hyderabad	...	...	...	14
Sukkur	...	...	...	4
Larkana	...	...	...	9
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	6
Upper Sind Frontier		...	...	5
Nawabshah	...	...	...	3
Railways	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	49

The vacancies were incidental. No difficulty is experienced in getting recruits. Youths of fair education are now willing to serve as constables.

Education.

33. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength.

District	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi Headquarters ...	46	992	46	152	100·0	15·32	19·08	35·93
Tatta District	20	251	19	192	95·0	76·49	77·86	69·16
Hyderabad	30	609	29	334	96·67	54·84	56·81	53·18
Sukkur	32	736	31	236	96·87	32·07	34·77	50·07
Larkana	29	607	29	223	100·0	36·74	39·62	46·97
Thar Parkar	22	521	22	247	100·0	47·41	49·54	45·42
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	433	17	113	100·0	26·10	28·89	42·05
Nawabshah	20	428	20	223	100·0	52·10	54·24	49·83
Sind Railways	16	194	16	158	100·0	81·44	82·66	80·08
Sind C. I. D.	15	16	15	16	100·0	100·0	100·0	96·97
Total ...	247	4,787	244	1,894	98·79	39·57	42·47	49·40

The percentage of educated Police officers and men on the actual strength works out to 42·47 as against 49·92 in 1929. The lower percentage is due to the fact that instructions were issued during the year that nobody who had not passed the IV Standard should be shown as "educated."

Enlistment.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1930 was 333 as against 332 in 1929 and 271 in 1928.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 69 in the year under report as compared with 83 in 1929 and 77 in 1928.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who

retired on pension, together with similar figures for the five years ending 1930 :—

Period.	Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1926 ...	2,844	24·19
Do. do. 1927 ...	2,271	25·85
Do. do. 1928 ...	2,004	24·95
Do. do. 1929 ...	1,997	28·29
Do. do. 1930 ...	1,865	31·69

Drill and musketry.

36. The standard of drill at all headquarters is good.

The number of marksmen was 1,453 in the year under report against 1513 in 1929. Details by districts are given below :—

Shooting results.

District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1929.	1930.
Karachi Headquarters	298	352
Tatta District	26	14
Hyderabad	211	224
Sukkur	256	85
Larkana	222	236
Thar Parkar	149	170
Upper Sind Frontier	188	164
Nawabshah	163	208
Total ...	1,513	1,453

The musketry course in the Sukkur district could not be completed owing to the situation created by the floods, riots and dacoities.

In the annual Competition Shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize ...	Nawabshah ...	Nawabshah ...	Upper Sind Frontier.	Karachi Headquarters.
2nd prize ..	Thar Parkar ...	Hyderabad ...	Karachi Headquarters.	Nawabshah.
3rd prize ...	Nawabshah ...	Tatta	Do. ...	...
4th prize ...	Do. ...	Nawabshah ...	Do. ...	...
5th prize .	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier.	...

One prize was secured by Thar Parkar District Mounted Police using Cavalry Carbines.

Buildings.

37. An allotment of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government during the year under report for the Police.

Constructing Police Station lock-up and quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 10 Constables at Sukkur.

Major Work noted in the margin. The work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 has also been sanctioned by Government for new Police buildings at Dadu. These buildings are also under construction.

An allotment of Rs. 54,000 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works. Of this allotment a sum of Rs. 12,000 had to be surrendered to the Commissioner in Sind on account of financial stringency, and the construction of various urgent works was postponed. The balance of Rs. 42,000 was utilised.

There are still Major Works amounting to Rs. 8,00,000 and Minor Works amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 awaiting allotment of funds. This is for those works the plans and estimates for which have been administratively approved and which can be commenced as soon as funds are available.

In addition to those there are others about which correspondence is being carried on, the rough estimates for which amount to over Rs. 8,00,000.

The lack of accommodation for the Police has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government. The most urgent works of the Deparment at present are Police Lines at Shikarpur, accommodation for the Headquarters Police at Sukkur and quarters for the Town Police at Jacobabad.

Inspection of Police-stations and outposts.

38. Out of 116 Police-stations and 141 outposts in the Province of Sind including Sind Railways 114 Police-stations and 130 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The number of police-stations and outposts not inspected was as under:—

	Police-stations.	Outposts.
Tatta district...		5
Hyderabad		1
Sukkur	1	...
Larkana		3
Thar Parkar	1	2
	2	11

Several Police-stations and outposts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, reports that he spent 35 days in the jurisdiction of Kandhra Police-station which has remained uninspected. He could not inspect it because he was busy with more important work.

Twenty-five different offices were inspected by Mr. Turner during the time he held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1930 including 6 accounts branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices and 6 correspondence branches. I inspected 9 different offices from the date I took over charge till 31st December 1930. The above figure includes:—

3 accounts branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

3 correspondence branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition shops - Supplementary Statement No. II.

39. The following statement shows the number of shops inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H, dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department:—

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	7
Tatta District	0
Hyderabad	3
Sukkur	8
Larkana	4
Thar Parkar	5
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Nawabshah	2
	33

The above shops were inspected by the various Police officers in accordance with the standing orders. The detailed reports of their inspection were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

The total number of licenses under the Act was 12,591 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 12,696 in 1929 and the total number of arms covered by the licenses was 14,448 against 14,469 in the preceding year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 38 of which 8 ended in conviction.

Import and Export trade in arms and ammunition.

40. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix VI as required by Government Resolution No. 3272, dated 21st June 1889, Judicial Department.

Villages Police.

41. There are no village Plice in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses, and notices received for service by the Police in—

(*a*) Police Cognizable cases in 1928, 1929 and 1930,

(*b*) Direct Magisterial Cognizable cases, and

(*c*) Non-Cognizable cases,

was as follows :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Warrants	11,717	17,649	16,200
Summonses and notices ...	131,980	143,284	130,887

Of 16,200 warrants and 130,887, summonses and notices received for service, 9,057 warrants were executed and 109,753 summonses and notices were served, 1,140 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 25,636 recovered.

Direct Magisterial cognizable cases.

Summonses	...	...	... 26,759
Warrants ...	...	...	... 4,331

Non-cognizable cases.

Summonses	...	...	... 40,738
Warrants ..	...	...	... 7,119

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10 and 74 respectively as against 6·60 and 53·60 in 1929. The figures of 1929 did not include the details of summonses and warrants issued in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases.

The number of fires extinguished was 271 as against 236 in 1929.

13,530 dogs were destroyed during the year under report against 15,303 in 1929.

Petty offences dealt with are as under: —

The Public Conveyance Act	2,966
The Cruelty to Animals Act	316
The District Police Act	3,093
The Municipal Act	1
The Lunatic Asylum Act	1
The Motor Vehicles Act	1,684
The Prostitution Act	8
The Gambling Act	23
The Cantonment Act	1
The Criminal Tribes Act	5
The Cattle Trespass Act	1
The Port Rules	227
The Explosives Substance Act	2
The Irrigation Act	1

Enquiries were made in 34 cases of suicide 1,652 accidents and 19 suspicious deaths.

367 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts. The number is steadily rising.

There were 8 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O/9-E, dated 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to do good work and on 31st December 1930, the total number of members amounted to 2,630 as against 2,701 on 31st December 1929.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on 31st December 1930 was Rs. 1,82,860.

Strikes.

43. The statement showing details of strikes occurred in 1930 is furnished as Appendix VIII.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

44. The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during the year under review was 3,021 against 2,723 in the previous year, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 5,123 as against 18,749 in 1929. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 43,529 against 45,631 in 1929. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1930 were 927 as against 915 in 1929.

The number of slips received for search was 8,702 as against 7,725 in the preceding year. Of these 1,774 were traced as against 1,614 in 1929.

149 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Allahabad	13
Baghdad	1
Baroda	3
Bombay	13
Calcutta	1
Madras	2
Mount Abu	23
Phillaur	74
Poona	18
Shillong	1
	149

During the year 1930, 4 officers were trained as Chief Operators and 31 as Operators. In addition 7 Clerks of the Judicial Department were trained as Operators.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the Officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 19. The number of days the Officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 17½.

Expert written opinions were given in 40 cases.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

45. The following are the details of investigation made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of Bombay Police Manual, Vol. III, 1927 :—

Mr. Price held charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, from 1st January

1930, to 5th August 1930 and during that period he investigated four cases which were classed as under:—

3 classed 'A'.

1 compounded—(one accused acquitted under section 345, Criminal Procedure Code).

While in the Larkana district from 23rd April 1930, to the end of the year under report Mr. Price did not investigate any case personally as he had other important work to attend to.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason was in charge of the Tando Division of the Hyderabad district from 1st January 1930 to 19th July 1930 and during this period he did not investigate any case as laid down in the above rule.

Criminal Investigation Department (Sind).

46. Mr. Barnard reports as follows :—

I held charge throughout the year.

2. *Crime branch.*—The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors.

(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.

(4) Four Head Constables.

(5) One Clerk.

(6) Five peons.

Four Head Constables were lent to the Political Branch for political work.

Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

3. In the Jacobabad murders case mentioned in paragraph 6 (*c*) of the last year's Administration Report, accused (1) Kaimdin, (2) Abdul Razak, (3) Nabi Baksh, (4) K. B. Dil Murad, (5) Allahbaksh and (6) Maulvi Din Muhammad were sent up for trial under sections 302, 120-B, 109 and 506, Indian Penal Code. Of these Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were committed to the Court of the Sessions by the Sub-Judge and 1st class Magistrate, Jacobabad. They were

acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Sukkur, and this was in no small measure due to important Hindu witnesses succumbing to the influence of accused K. B. Dil Murad who was defended by Sir Shafi and others, and thereby materially changing their evidence.

4. The Sayed and the Mochi in the counterfeiting case mentioned in paragraph 6 (*d*) of the Administration Report for 1929 were convicted under sections 232, 239 and 143, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

5. During the year the help of the Sind C. I. D. was sought by the Customs Department, Postal Department and various District Officers in complicated matters. The following cases are worth mentioning:—

(*a*) Owing to a misunderstanding between the subordinate police of Hyderabad and Tatta districts over a case of a Rs. 50 forged note traced at village Manju, Karachi district, it was taken up at the requests of both District Superintendents of Police and Khan Sahib Sukhia was deputed to investigate. This note was uttered to one Pamanmal, Bania, by one Umar Gadho who had received it from one Rahimdino, tailor of Sekhat in Hyderabad district. Rahimdino stated that he had received it from one Sitalgir, an approver in a kidnapping case, who while under the care of Police Head Constable Munshi Udhandas of Sekhat Police-station somehow got his host and Constable Munshi Hyder Shah of the Sekhat Police-station under his control and persuaded the latter to forge the above-mentioned note, the former supplying a genuine note for a sample. Two notes are admitted to have been uttered and the one not forthcoming is said to have been burnt by a Bania on whom it had been palmed off. Interesting features in the Sekhat Coining Case and which it is hoped will be proved by the aid of photos taken by the Sind C. I. D. are that the paper used which in the photo clearly discloses a part of the water mark "Government of Bombay," and the figure 50, indicating the denomination of the note, has been applied with the police-station number seals and altered suitably to conform with the 50 printed on notes. Both these points are of extreme importance in the case as they substantially support the story of the approver, without these photos there would have been nothing to support his evidence

Hyder Shah having turned approver, six accused including the Head Constable Munshi have been committed to the Court of Sessions.

(*b*) On the 3rd August 1930 at about 7-30 p.m. a procession of Hindus organised by the Youth League, Sukkur, on its arrival at Arura's Mosque came in conflict with a Muhammadan gharriwalla who demanded his right of way. He was roughly handled by the Congress volunteers whereupon some Muhammadans intervened. Stone throwing started between Muhammadans of the locality and the processionists. The trouble spread towards the Postal Incline, where a large crowd of Muhammadans had assembled and Shikarpuri refugees, who had come to Sukkur on account of floods, were encamped. This crowd of Muhammadans and Shikarpuri Hindus refugees engaged in a battle, resulting in the murder of one Thanwardas who was a volunteer and served the Hindu refugees. The crowd was dispersed by the Police but this did not last long, the local Police being inadequate to deal with the situation, a state of tumult continued until the 6th when Military and Police assistance arrived from Karachi and other places and restored order. Offences alleged to have been committed during the riots amounted to 19 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans murdered, and 117 dacoities and other offences. The Hindus alleged that they had stolen from them Rs. 91,248-6-0 worth property, but one of their leaders in a recent harangue against Government at a public meeting has chosen to raise this sum to Rs. 91,00,000.

Khan Sahib Sukhia assisted by a staff of C. I. D. officers investigated all cases arising from the riots in Sukkur. After lengthy and intricate investigations the undermentioned action was taken in consultation with the district officers and the Public Prosecutor, Sukkur, who himself is a Hindu :—

(1) 12 Muslims were sent up for trial for rioting and murdering 5 Hindus. All of them have been committed to the Sessions Court. Out of them one has been sentenced to death and one to transportation for life. The case against 3 accused has been withdrawn by the District Magistrate, Sukkur. The rest are awaiting their trial in Court.

(2) 2 Hindus were sent up for trial for murdering one Muslim. Both of them were committed to the Court of Sessions but the case against them was very weak and was withdrawn.

(3) 32 Muslims were sent up for trial for a series of dacoities and riotings. 8 of them have been discharged, 6 of them have been acquitted, 9 have been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each by the Special Magistrate, Sukkur District, and 9 accused are awaiting their trial.

(4) 2 Hindus and 2 Sikhs were sent up for trial for a series of dacoities and riotings. The cases against these accused are pending in Court.

(5) 12 Muslims were sent up for trial for a series of riotings and thefts. 2 of them have been acquitted, 2 of them have been released and bound down under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, for keeping good behaviour, 7 have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 month to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 1 is absconding.

(6) 4 Hindus were sent up for trial for rioting and causing hurt. Their case is pending.

(7) 4 Hindus were sent up for trial for rioting and house trespass. 3 accused have been released and bound down under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, for good behaviour and 1 has been convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(8) 1 Muslim was sent up for trial for trespass. This accused has been convicted and sentenced to pay Rs. 50 fine or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

(9) 1 Muslim was sent up for trial for receiving stolen property. The case is pending in Court.

(10) 1 Hindu was sent up for trial for causing hurt to a Muslim girl and a Brahmin boy, who lived opposite his house, by recklessly discharging a shot gun during riots with a view to scare away passers by whom he mistook for rioters. The court has allowed the parties to compromise.

(11) The case against 7 volunteers who assaulted the Muslim ghariwalla on account of whom riots started is still pending.

The manner in which Khan Sahib Sukhia has handled these cases is commendable. The utmost tact and caution were necessary. That numerous deliberately false allegations were made against innocent persons there is no doubt. So entangled were persons in the communal net, that a number of respectable and well educated gentlemen were for the time bereft of all reason and sense of fairness. A good many of them should be most grateful to Khan Sahib Sukhia for his considerate treatment, in saving them from prosecution for false complaints. And many ought to be more than grateful to him for saving them from false entanglements in charges of the most serious nature.

It would not be out of place to quote here from the judgment of the Special Magistrate, Sukkur, in a complaint made to him after it had been disposed of by the C. I. D:—

> "It is not my purpose to trace here the probable instigator of this case; I shall content myself with the observation that its origin appears to be political and communal: and that it exhibits an unscrupulousness on the part of those instigators which merits the severest condemnation.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "To sum up, the whole atmosphere of this case seems to be tainted. If I resorted to the expendient of calling court witnesses, I have not the slightest doubt that the whole truth would come to light in the most hideous and abominable form. I am not concerned whether Muhammad Ibrahim has made himself objectionable to the Hindus in political and communal affairs. He may have done so, but that this method of bringing him to book, by imputing a particular crime to punish him for his general attitude, is an infamous and scandalous perversion of the uses of a criminal court, there cannot be the slightest doubt."

Bomb cases.

(*c*) As a result of the terrorist movement the services of the Crime Branch were utilised in the investigation of the following bomb explosion cases:—

(1) At the Shikarpur Police-station on 20th November 1930.

(2) In the Shikarpur Cloth Market on 20th November 1930.

(3) At the Tilak High School, Sukkur, on 22nd November 1930.

(4) In the compound of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad's bungalow, on 28th November 1930.

Karachi General Post Office Case.

(*d*) On the night of 17th August 1930, a theft of 29 insured letters and 5 insured parcels valued at Rs. 17,966 took place at the General Post Office, Karachi. This case was investigated by Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman of the Sind C. I. D. On 22nd October 1930, a Clerk of the General Post Office was arrested for presenting a 1,000-rupee currency note at the Currency Office, Karachi; this note forming part of the stolen property referred to above. In addition to this accused, 3 chaukidars of the General Post Office, who were on duty that night, were also arrested and they have been sent up for trial.

Tando Allahyar Local Board misappropriation.

(*e*) At the instance of the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, a case of criminal misappropriation from the Tando Allahyar Local Board Funds was taken up by the Sind C. I. D. Sub-Inspector Allahbachayo was deputed to make enquiries. The Sub-Inspector went through complicated accounts, &c., and as a result, the Ex-President, two Munshis and one Sub-Overseer of the Tando Allahyar Local Board have been sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad, for conspiring to defraud the Local Board Funds of various sums of money.

Customs cheating case.

(*f*) At the request of the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, the same Sub-Inspector was deputed to investigate a case in which used Adhesive stamps, each of the value of Rs. 10 were used on a number of bonds submitted to the Customs Department by various firms. It was ascertained that a clerk of the Stamps Office was responsible for selling these used stamps to various firms without their knowledge. He was sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 600 fine.

Currency note claim.

(*g*) At the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg was deputed to make enquiries into the claim by different parties on three 100-rupee half notes from the Currency Offices, Karachi and Calcutta. The first party put in a declaration to the Currency Department that the first 3 half notes were sent by registered post by their constituents at Hala to Karachi on 13th June 1927 and were received, but the second 3 halves sent by the same party by ordinary post were missing.

In December 1927, another party of Hyderabad (Sind) sent two of the missing halves to the Currency Department stating that the second halves were lost in Postal transit between Matiari and Hyderabad.

The latter claimant and his agent have been sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad, on a charge of conspiring to dispose of stolen property.

Cattle thefts.

6. To give effect to Resolution No. 8387-V, dated the 16th September 1929, of the Bombay Government the Crime Branch (C. I. D.) is collecting, in cousultation with the District Officers, material against Patharidars for taking action against them under the Criminal Tribes Act:—

45	Patharidars	from the	Sukkur District,
34	Do.	do.	Upper Sind Frontier,
33	Do.	do.	Karachi District, and
2	Do.	do.	Karachi Headquarters,

have been suggested by District Superintendents of Police which are being carefully revised and when the final selections are made proposals will be submitted to Government.

Photographic Branch.

7. This branch has been busy throughout the year. 115 photographs were taken altogether and of these 32 at the request of districts, *viz*:—

(1) Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters.	20
(2) Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways ...	11
(3) District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad (Sind)	1

The photographs taken consisted mainly of politically suspicious persons, passports of suspicious foreigners, letters and other documents of political importance. In connection with crime, finger-impressions and in one case a foot-impression were taken. The paraphernalia of an important gang of counterfeiters cleverly rounded up by the Sind Railways Police has been recorded in photographs. These when published with the account of the gang ought to be of interest and perhaps of value to Police Officers.

Political Branch.

8. The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors.

(3) Seven Sub-Inspectors (including five shorthand reporters), and

Three temporary Sub-Inspectors (one for Censor duty and two shorthhand reporters) sanctioned under G. R. H. D. No. 7900/2, dated the 29th August 1930.

(4) 12 Head Constables.

(5) Five peons.

R. B. Narayandas was in charge of the branch till 25th June 1930, when he fell ill. Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand took over from the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., on 4th July 1930 forenoon. Mr Gokaldas Wadhumal took over from Mr. Bhagwandas on 7th October 1930, forenoon. R. B. Narayandas took over from Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal on 4th November 1930 afternoon, and has since been in charge.

9. During the year C. I. D. officers have attended and reported the speeches at 1939 meetings as against 382 in the preceding year. In addition, other duties that do not receive special mention are the disposal of 209 references and inquiries from other provinces, inquiries into threatening letters, posters, &c., addressed to officials and individuals, which amounted to 14 and the watching of suspicious characters. Inquiries were made about 80 persons regarded with suspicion by the C. I. D.

10. *Vide* page 11 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D. Abdul Waris *alias* Muhammad Waris was convicted under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

11. The first case of the prominent law-breakers was registered at the City Police Station on 16th April 1930 and sent up after investigation to the City Magistrate's Court on 17th April 1930. The following accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying in terms from one to two years :—

(1) Dr. Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Naraindas Anandji Bechar, ex-M. L. C., a member of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, President, Karachi District Congress Committee and organiser of all the labour unions in Karachi, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Swami Krishnanand, Joint Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee, a member of the Sind Satyagrah Committee and an Arya Samajist, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) Vishnu Nainaram Sharma, Editor "Hindu Jati", President, Nau Juvan Bharat Sabha, Karachi, and organiser of the Seva Dal, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) Manilal Jadhowji Vyas, a Brahmin wielding a great influence among his 'jajmans' and an associate of No. 2, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

(6) Dr. Tarachand Jhamatmal Lalvani, Sectretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee and a member of the Sind Satyagrah Committee taking a deep interest in the Labour Unions 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The importance of the case can well be imagined from the subsequent rowdiness of the mob at the City Magistrate's Court, which was not brought under control until it was fired on, and military aid arrived. I have no desire to boast but I think it ought to be known that a handful of C. I. D. officers carried out the arrest of these accused and conveyed these 6 prisoners to the court.

12. The second batch of law-breakers, equal in prominence to those dealt with in the first case, was sent up and convicted on the 14th May 1930, under section 117, Indian Penal Code, in case No. 212 of the City Police-Station. Their names and sentences awarded are—

(1) Lokram Nainaram Sharma, Editor, "Hindu Jati" and President, Nau Juvan Bharat Sabha, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Narsinghlal Dhamanmal, a staunch Arya Samajist and Congress worker 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Professor Naraindas Ratanchand Malkani, a lieutenant of Gandhi, working for most of his part in Gujrat, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) Professor Ghanshamdas Jethanand, M.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Hindu" 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) R. K. Sidhwa, Municipal Councillor and active Satyagrahi, 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

On this occasion the trial was held at the Karachi district Prison. Arrests were on the occasion effected late at night by the C. I. D.

13. On the 25th June 1930, Assudomal Tekchand Gidwani, M.A., Administrative Officer of the Karachi Municipal School Board, Lalji Mahrotra, a graduate, President of the Sind Provincial Civil Disobedience War Council, were arrested and prosecuted in case No. 276, section 117, Indian Penal Code. On the 26th of the same month they were sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

14. On the 25th June 1930, Jawaharmal Totiram Mansukhani *alias* Swami Govindanand of "Komagata Maru" fame and a member on the All India Congress Working Committee, who pretended to be sick in the first case No. 117, section 117, Indian Penal Code, was arrested and convicted on the 26th June 1930 to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

15. In March last, the branch was also busy in enquiring into the disfigurement of the Queen's Statue at the Frere Hall.

16. In the same month, Mangatram *alias* Mangatrai son of Munalal of Patiala State was deported on the recommendation of the C. I. D. This man was discovered to have fled from his State where he had made himself most objectionable, and having come to Karachi was spreading his poison amongst the people.

17. On the 2nd March 1930, a Bengali, who called himself Mukerji, was discovered in Karachi. Enquiries led up to the fact that he was a Revolutionary Agent who had come to Karachi to start an anarchist party. He had apparently come to Swami Govindanand and through him had established contact with certain youths in Karachi. Fortunately, before he could do much harm he was discovered, but unfortunately he disappeared within a few hours before any action could be taken against him and in spite of enquiries all over India he has not been traced again. At the same time the houses of two youths were searched and a certain amount of suspicious literature found but nothing upon which to establish an offence.

18. On or about the 19th June, a Punjabi youth was arrested under suspicious circumstances. Inquiries subsequently disclosed him to be one Murarilal Sharma son of Pandit Brijmohan of Imli Mohalla, Delhi, one of the most dangerous revolutionaries in the Punjab who had disappeared for some time. He was successfully prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

19. On the 9th July 1930, Mirza Nasirbeg son of Imambeg, a volunteer of the Anjuman Jamiat Nizam-ul-Muslemin, Karachi, was arrested and sent up under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. The Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment in default of furnishing two sureties.

20. On the night of 15th September 1930, the first bomb explosion occurred in the City Police Station, Karachi. Looking back now I may say that this was the signal for the introduction of the "Cult of the bomb" in Sind. Sind may be described as the "buffer" between the forces of non-violence and violence where the forces of Gandhi from the south and Bhagatsing from the north are in constant conflict.

21. On the night of 29th September, the second bomb, that was to be thrown as previously arranged on the Dussara festival, exploded in a house in the Rewachand Buildings in the Rambaugh Quarter. The Sind C. I. D. took over the investigation and challaned two persons. One of these has turned approver. The case has been committed to the Sessions.

22. On the 7th September 1930, one Bhimsen, an absconder wanted in the Shekhupura Conspiracy Case, Lahore, was arrested by the Political Branch and handed over to the Inspector of Police, Punjab C. I. D., who came down to Karachi for the purpose. This was an extremely smart piece of work as the boy was under the protection of some very influential Punjabis in Karachi.

23. Parsram Vishansing Tahilramani, B.A., President of the Sind Provincial War Council, was sent up under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for issuing a seditious appeal urging the Boycott of His Majesty the King's birthday. He was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 18th October 1930.

24. On the 7th November 1930, another explosion, case No. 516, was reported in the City Police Station Yard. The case was handed over to the C. I. D. Although no evidence to prosecute the accused for bomb-throwing could be collected owing to the hostile attitude adopted by the public on account of the Civil

Disobedience Movement, the C. I. D., had sufficient material to prosecute under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The eight mentioned below who were known to be the perpetrators of these offences, and they are now under trial :—

(1) Choithram son of Khubchand Jessani of Hyderabad, Homeopathic Doctor, Bunder Road Extension.

(2) Khairatiram son of Harkishandas, Arya, of Killa Sohba Singh, district Sialkot, Punjab, Clerk, Lakhmichand Menghraj, Bunder Road, Karachi.

(3) Jethanand Bhojraj, Khattar, of Cigrani Mohalla, Shikarpur, residing on Marriot Road, Karachi.

(4) Gangaram Chanchaldas, Lohana of Manjhand, residing in Karachi.

(5) Rochaldas son of Wadhuram, Kukrejo of Store, Shikarpur, Clerk, Motaram Bahadarchand, Bunder Road Extension.

(6) Bhagwandas son of Ganeshdas Kapur of Pipal Sanwal, Multan, Punjab, Clerk, Karachi Cotton Company, Thole Produce Yard, Karachi.

(7) Bhagwandas son of Ghanshamdas Shikarpuri, Cloth Broker, New Cloth Market, Karachi.

(8) Hiranand Jethmal Advani, Clerk, the Globe Typewriting Campany, Bunder Road, Karachi.

25. On 25th November, room No. C/29 in the Shikarpuri Cloth Market, occupied by Tekchand, Mengho and Omparkash, was searched by the C. I. D., and a bomb factory was discovered. All the three accused were arrested and after investigation challaned in the City Magistrate's Court on the 10th December 1930. The case is under trial.

26. On the 8th November 1930, Rupchand Bhagnari, President of the Bhagnari Parcharak Mandali, Karachi, was arrested for violating salt laws on the 5th of October. The case was sent up in the City Magistrate's Court, and he was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 14th of November 1930.

27. A prominent Cutchi agitator Jestharam Bhavanji, Captain of Satyagrah volunteers, responsible for violating the salt laws in October last was sent up in case No. 557 on the 28th of November and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on the 11th December 1930.

28. Cases Nos. 558, 559 and 566, were registered against the prominent agitators of Sind, namely, Choithram Tekchand Valecha, Maulvi Muhammad Sidik, and Usman Hamid. All the three accused were sentenced on the 11th and 12th November by the City Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment, varying from 6 months to 2 years. These arrests were also effected soon after midnight.

29. One Mastram, a suspicious Sikh, was dealt with in December under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and convicted to 12 months' imprisonment. A previous conviction was traced against him under the name of Partabsing Gagansing of the Patiala State.

30. In addition to the abovementioned cases, the Political Branch has made many searches for proscribed literatures, cyclostyles, &c. One of its most important finds in this respect deserves mention; the seizure of the Special Divali Number of the Congress Samachar. Hundred copies of this were seized and it consisted of 23 pages of seditious literature. The cyclostyle was also secured.

31. Censoring duty increased considerably and the officer on this duty has done some very valuable work.

32. Sen Gupta visited Sind from 13th to 16th October 1930 in order to agitate Civil Disobedience in masses.

33. Dr. Kitchlew came to Sind, 15th March to 22nd March 1930, to stir up trouble in the Nau Javan Bharat Sabha.

34. The services of the Political Branch were also availed of during the Sind visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Final Remarks.

35. The Sind C. I. D. Political Branch, which has had as great if not a greater increase in work than any other office, has unfortunately though unavoidably had frequent changes in its staff. The first loss was the Head Clerk who was compelled to take three months' leave at a time when he could hardly be spared. Next the Deputy Superintendent of Police Rao Bahadur Narayandas met with his accident, but this was not the end of our troubles, both Inspectors, and one shorthand Sub-Inspector were also transferred from the Political Branch on promotion. Thus for some time this branch struggled on its head and feet fitted on to a strange trunk which though it did its best was nevertheless alien to its work. With these many changes there was a period when everything was at sixes and sevens, and it was only by those of us who were left behind using our memories that the office was prevented from coming to almost a standstill with some of its work. I give these facts to convey better the gallant manner in which all officers new

and old have put their shoulders to the wheel in a most exacting and difficult situation.

In October, the Political Branch was increased by a temporary staff of two Shorthand Sub-Inspectors and one Censor duty Sub-Inspector for a period of 6 months. Their services will be necessary as long as the Civil Disobedience Movement continues.

Ths Crime Branch had its share of extra work, notably the Sukkur riots, but in addition I used it for Political work whenever its officers could be spared, *e.g.*, bomb cases outside Karachi, etc.

In conclusion I would record my appreciation of the help given me by members of the whole staff in their co-operation and untiring zeal, and particularly R. B. Narayandas Wadhumal whose capacity for work and efficiency is marvellous in spite of ill-health and other worries. So well does this officer prepare his cases that on the day he fell ill I was able to take them over and help the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. O'Sullivan, to conduct the prosecution in two hours. Khan Sahib Sukhia has as usual done an excellent year's work for which he deserves credit and whose impartiality has been the subject of special mention in the judgment of a Magistrate. Inspector Ghulam Kadir has proved himself fit in every respect for the promotion he received during the year. Inspector Mahomed Yakub for the period he remained in the C. I. D. did excellent work. Sub-Inspector Rupchand Hingorani deserves special mention. Sub-Inspector Abdul Gafur for a good year's work, Mr. D'Mello worked very well as acting Head Clerk. Messrs. Galbraith and Mascarenhas and Sub-Inspectors Rafiuddin and Abdul Gaffar Beg worked well, while Mr. Karale managed the Finger Print Bureau efficiently. I would indeed be ungrateful if I omitted the assistance given me by Messrs. Bhagwandas Premchand and Thompson during the short period they worked under me. Head Constable Ibrahim Shah has also done very good work at Kiamari.

Work of the Karachi Reporting Staff.

The Reporting Staff continues to deal with the work of watching the movements of foreigners, and suspects by sea, road and rail. It continues to keep in close touch with Political, Social and Labour movements, and collecting intelligence in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement which entailed very heavy work on the staff. The number of meetings and processions held during the year was abnormal and the work of recording notes at meetings collecting evidence, getting in touch with people and getting information was no small task.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2,548 cases of which 1,167 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 45·80 as against 45·76 in 1929.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Staff shows an increase of 179 cases as compared with the preceding year.

7 non-Police cases and 11 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 11 and 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 14 in all.

The appointment of an additional Sub-Public Prosecutor was sanctioned for Karachi Headquarters during the year in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7842/2, dated 1st September 1930.

In connection with the Re-organization Scheme which will be brought into effect from 1st April 1931, in the Districts of Sukkur, Larkana, and Upper Sind Frontier, two more Police Prosecutors will be appointed.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 34,63,576 as compared with Rs. 33,83,356. The increase of Rs. 80,220 is due to the employment of the temporary police on account of communal riots at Sukkur and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Sind Police.

The cost of the Police Clerical establishment during the year 1930-31 was Rs. 1,85,707 as against Rs. 1,78,028 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 7,679 is due to—

(i) P. C. Fund clerks having been brought on the permanent establishment.

(ii) Appointment of one extra clerk in the Motor Vehicle Branch, Karachi, and in the Sind C. I. D. on account of Civil Disobedience Movement.

(iii) Grant of increments to the clerks and the appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies.

49. 1930 was a most strenuous year for the Police; trade depression, unemployment, floods and political unrest caused an increase of crime in every district.

Salient features

The outstanding event of the first half of the year was the arrest of the Pir of Kingri, the spiritual leader of the Hurs. It is difficult for anybody unacquainted with the Hurs to realise the anxiety which this step caused. That a conviction was obtained reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Ray and the Police Officers associated with him in the investigation. The Pir was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

In the second half of the year the civil Disobedience campaign and its attendant disorders overshadowed everything else. In the Sukkur district the persistent preaching of contempt for authority led to very serious communal disturbances which will not soon be forgotten. There was no marked tendency apparent on the part of the Sindhis to make sacrifices. In Karachi the Gujratis and Cutchis did most of the self-imposed suffering, while everywhere the Muhammadans kept aloof.

Additional Police were entertained in Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur in connection with the campaign. Government bore the cost. Towards the end of the year there was a decided slide towards violence on the part of the younger men and women. Bombs were thrown in several places, picketing was conducted in a violent manner, the behaviour of the Satyagrahis became very offensive in the streets, and on the occasion of the opening of the West Wharf in Karachi by His Excellency the Governor in November ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian, were insulted and spat upon as they returned from the ceremony. This necessitated the notification of certain bodies as unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The police behaved with very great restraint throughout.

Needs of the department.

50. The most pressing needs of the department are more policemen and the construction of quarters for the police in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. In an emergency it is impossible to get the men together quickly when they are scattered in all directions in hired quarters. Government have now sanctioned the re-organization of the police force in Sind and a start is being made with the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier. The re-organization should be completed by 1933. The accomodation of the police is a matter of very considerable importance and it is hoped that Government will give the matter their consideration.

Concluding remarks.

51. The small police force of Sind was subjected to a very great strain during the past year and emerged from the ordeal with flying colours. In very trying circumstances the police displayed remarkable loyalty and devotion to duty and deserve well of Government and the public.

With reference to the Sukkur police the District Magistrate writes, " I place on record my complete satisfaction with the work of the police in the district during riots, dacoities and floods for which the entire credit is due to Mr. Ray, Mr. Eates, Mr. Didar Hussain, Mr. Brotherston and other Police Officers. Mr. Ray has shown praiseworthy energy, foresight and tact in dealing with a most critical situation." I fully endorse these remarks. Other officers whose work calls for special mention are Mr Haslehust in Karachi, Mr. Mason in Hyderabad and Mr. O'Sullivan in Larkana.

Among Deputy Superintendents Mr. Tahilram D. Vaswani, Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani, Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia and R B. Narayandas Wadhumal did excellent work.

Mr. Barnard very ably controlled the work of the Criminal Investigation Department.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficiency of my office staff with special mention of Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obidient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the names of officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. E. E. Turner	1st January 1930 ...	5th November 1930.
	„ D. Healy	6th November 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Superintendents.		
Karachi Headquarters.	Mr. H. Stanley	1st January 1930 ...	24th July 1930.
	„ H. M. Haslehust, *M. B. E.*...	25th July 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Assistant Superintendents.		
	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1930 ...	5th August 1930.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	6th August 1930 ...	17th December 1930.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	18th December 1930 .	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendent, Karachi Town.		
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendents, Karachi Traffic.		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ..	1st January 1930 ...	26th August 1930.
	„ H. Galbraith	27th August 1930 ...	17th December 1930.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	18th December 1930...	31st December 1930.
	Superintendents.		
Thatta District ...	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1930 ...	2nd December 1930.
	„ J. R. Gregory ...	3rd December 1930 ..	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1930 ...	9th January 1930.
	Khan Sahib Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	10th January 1930 ...	14th February 1930.
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	15th February 1930 ...	20th February 1930.
	„ Bhagwandas Premchad ...	21st February 1930 ...	28th June 1930.
	„ Gopaldas Doulatram ...	29th June 1930 ...	31st December 1930.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendents.		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, *M.B.E.* ...	1st January 1930 ...	19th July 1930
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	20th July 1930 ..	9th December 1930.
	„ J. Hobson	10th December 1930 .	31st December 1930.
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Hala.		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st Jannary 1930 ...	20th August 1930.
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ...	21st August 1930 ...	29th August 1930
	„ Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan.	30th August 1930. ...	18th November 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	19th November 1930 .	31st December 1930.
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Tando.		
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ...	1st January 1930 .	19th July 1930.
	Rao Sahib Tejumal Naraindas..	20th July 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
Sukkur District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Additional Superintendent.		
	Mr. M. R. Price	6th August 1930 ..	22nd October 1930.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Khan Sahib Muhammad Hussain Shah Sujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1930 ..	3rd January 1930.
	Mr. G. G. Ray	4th January 1930 ..	12th January 1930.
	„ K. R. Eates	13th January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Didar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	6th September 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
Larkana District...	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. L. S. Rusby	1st January 1930 ...	31st May 1930.
	„ H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st June 1930 ...	31st December 1930

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan ..	1st May 1930 ...	31st May 1930.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Division.		
	Mr. D. B. T. Judge ...	1st January 1930 ...	23rd October 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	24th October 1930 ...	11th November 1930.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	12th November 1930 .	31st December 1930.
Larkana District —*concld.*	*Sub-Divisional Officer, Southern Division.*		
	Khan Sahib Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammd Khan.	1st January 1930 ...	15th August 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	16th August 1930 ...	23rd October 1930.
	Mr. M. R. Price	24th October 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. H. P. O Sullivan ...	1st January 1930 ...	22nd January 1930.
	,, R. T. Barker, M. B. E. ...	23rd January 1930 ..	31st December 1930.
Thar Parkar District.	*Deputy Superintendent of Police.*		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Superintendent.		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton..	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Superintendents.		
	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah ...	1st January 1930 ...	24th August 1930.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	25th August 1930 ..	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ..	1st January 1930 ...	1st March 1930.
Nawabshah District.	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	2nd March 1930 ...	26th June 1930.
	Vacant	27th June 1930 . .	13th July 1930.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	14th July 1930 ...	1st September 1930.
	Mr. Partabdai Watumal ...	2nd Septemaer 1930...	27th October 1930.
	,, Bhagwandas Premchand ...	28th October 1930 ...	31st December 1930.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways...	Mr. S. E. Histed	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Superinteudent.		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police (Political Branch).		
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1930 ...	24th June 1930.
	Vacant	25th June 1930 ...	3rd July 1930.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	4th July 1930 ..	6th October 1930.
	„ Gokaldas Wadhumal ..	7th October 1930 ...	4th November 1930.
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhumal ...	5th November 1930...	31st December 1930.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Crime Branch).		
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the No. of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII C. P. C.

District.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,529	1,469	1,661
Tatta district	945	850	979
Hyderabad	1,637	1,580	1,712
Sukkur	2,152	2,184	2,365
Larkana	1,869	1,814	2,164
Thar Parkar	705	691	832
Upper Sind Frontier	760	683	845
Nawabshah	972	977	1,061
Sind Railways	547	543	624
Total	11,116	10,791	12,243
Class VI.			
Karachi Headquarters	74	68	130
Tatta district	13	15	21
Hyderabad	26	23	71
Sukkur	83	60	65
Larkana	37	40	72
Thar Parkar	18	9	28
Upper Sind Frontier	25	15	28
Nawabshah	18	16	25
Sind Railways	77	95	90
Total	371	341	530
Total of all classes.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,603	1,537	1,791
Tatta district	958	865	1,000
Hyderabad	1,663	1,603	1,783
Sukkur	2,235	2,244	2,430
Larkana	1,906	1,854	2,236
Thar Parkar	723	700	860
Upper Sind Frontier	785	698	873
Nawabshah	990	993	1,086
Sind Railways	624	638	714
Total	11,487	11,132	12,773

APPENDIX III. (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime.

Heads of crime.	1929.	1930.
Murders	195	239
Attempt at murder and culpable homicide ...	105	118
Dacoities	24	321
Robberies	122	129
House breaking with intent to commit an offence ...	2,658	2,847
Thefts ordinary	2,381	2,648
Cattle theft	1,902	2,070
Receiving stolen property	414	507

APPENDIX IV (*vide* para. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi Headquarters.												Tatta District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	13	13	10	...	...	...	6	16	4	7	...	...	92	5	31	...	...	...	51	16	1	18	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	15	4	26	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	6	15	...	..	..	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	13	4	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	7	...	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	23	...	1	18	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	.
No. of persons convicted n other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Hyderabad District.												Sukkur District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	18	15	3	...	...	4	5	62	1	...	...	115	9	95	58	3	30	68	20	115	16	...	27
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	4	33	1	...	...	...	4	68	...	...	21	1	9	37	...	...	10
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	1
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	18	1	8	34	...	...	9
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	..	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	...	5	29	11	62	16	...	7
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	1	1	...	..	3	1	26	...	...	...	54	5	26	51	3	4	28	...	11	..	...	10
No. of persons transferred to other Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	..
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

	Larkana District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1939.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	91	10	179	...	...	...	119	51	243	38	...	43	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	6	9	...	2
No. of persons ordered to give security.	5	7	113	...	...	...	32	18	173	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	...	11	...	...	...	32	..	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail,	4	7	102	...	...	...	...	18	166	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	16	...	29	...	...	...	49	...	4	15	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	62	3	33	...	...	...	38	33	65	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	124	6	5	5	...	...	44	12	5	1	...	...	7	1	225	...	...	...	...	2	31	2	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	16	5	3	...	...	...	10	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	16	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	93	1	2	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	15	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	442	72	560	82	3	31	292	129	467	92	...	74
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	36	51	363	...	...	22	49	76	276	2	...	38
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	31	9	119	..	...	4	42	9	32	2	....	4
No. of persons sent to jail,	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	42	244	...	...	18	7	67	244	...	...	34
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	3	74	8	...	5	88	16	71	33	...	20
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	17	106	67	3	4	107	37	113	57	...	15
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	..	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders :—

District.	No. of accused persons		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted column 9 Statement A Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code column 9 Statement A Part II.	Indentified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi Headquarters ...	912	636	136	34
Tatta District	538	497	77	47
Hyderabad	687	604	182	21
Sukkur	768	672	312	42
Larkana	930	848	275	67
Thar Parkar	399	358	88	58
Upper Sind Frontier ...	866	817	107	3
Nawabshah	547	504	141	22
Sind Railways	248	159	33	22
Total ...	5,895	5,095	1,351	316

The figures include classification by the Jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last five years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1926	...	...	...	1,544
1927	...	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	...	1,351

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1930:—

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By imports including transhipment.	(a) 532	(b) 2,039	16	615	52,50,568	58,85,000	2	11	1	10
By export ...	7	65	...	5	17,640	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ...	4	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	65	...	5	19,640	...	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By import, including transhipment.	...	...	...	...	413	12	...	...	...	1	3	19	...	...
By export ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	...	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By imports including transhipment.	...	...	11,697	...	(c) 120	(a) Includes 18 air rifles.
By export ...	...	...	224	...	...	(b) Includes 11 air guns.
By transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Includes 4 sword sticks, 6 daggers and 12 bayonets.
Total ...	...	...	224	...	...	

Besides the above, 60 machine guns imported for the Afghan Government in November 1928, and which were detained, were cleared in February 1930.

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of Motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of training licenses renewed.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles							
Karachi Headquarters ...	41	263	4	370	1,375	59	980	2,683	205	126	249	164	
Tatta District	...	9	...	...	65	...			69	...	70	1	
Hyderabad	2	48	...	23	211	3	152	502	86	21	101	25	
Sukkur	1	45	...	23	200	...	108	265	73	53	86	60	
Larkana	2	22	...	6	79	...	12	107	16	36	26	35	
Thar Parkar	2	11	...	4	42	...	17	68	14	15	14	17	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	16	...	...	47	...	17	62	21	8	22	8	
Nawabshah	...	7	...	1	61	...	11	32	11	19	11	19	
Total ...	48	421	4	427	2,080	62	1,297	3,719	495	278	579	335	

APPENDIX VIII (*vide* PARA. 43).

Statement showing details of strikes during 1930.

Distrist	Particulars.	How settled.
Karachi Headquarters	16 Compositors of the New Times Press struck work on 6th January 1930 as they were not given their pay for 2 months.	They resumed work on getting an assurance that they would be given their pay very soon.
Do. ...	370 Municipal sweepers, about 100 Dock Labourers and about 150, Burmah Shell Oil Co. labourers went on strike on 16th April 1930 as a protest against the arrest of Naraindas Anandji Bechar and other Political leaders. The action of the sweepers in breaking through the Police cordon and entering the Court premises by force and breaking the glass-panes and doors of the Revenue Building let to a serious riot which resulted in firing by the Police in, which two men were killed and several wounded.	Evidence of rioting was collected against the ring-leaders and others but under orders of the Commissioner in Sind no further action was taken.
Do. ...	On 16th April 1930 on account of the arrest of Political leaders, about 70 Taxi Drivers refused to ply their cars for hire.	This action was not spontaneous but was forced upon them by certain taxi owners.
Do. ...	On 8th July 1930 about 100 workers in the godown of Ralli Brothers downed tools. The reason for their action was a demand for shorter hours and overtime allowance.	They resumed work shortly after and the firm did not accede to their demands.
Sukkur District ...	The Chief Officer, Shikarpur Municipality and the Slaughter House-Inspector notified butchers that weak, sickly and artificially blown out animals would not be accepted and prior to being slaughtered would be stamped. Thereupon on 24th February 1930, 46 butchers went on strike. The number increased to 75 on 25th February 1930.	On 2nd March 1930 Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar and Mr. Lunidaram, President, Shikarpur Municipality, promised to remove the Slaughter House-Inspector and on this the butchers opened their shops.
Do. ...	On 19th May 1930 a School Master by name Mr. Shahnawaz Pirzada was transferred from Shikarpur High School. Consequently 42 Muhammadan students went on strike.	The strike terminated on 22nd May 1930 when the Educational-Inspector promised to cancel the transfer of Mr. Pirzada or send another Muslim teacher.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in Sind.

Notification of Criminal tribes.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified:—

(1) Jagiranis of Dubar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs throughout the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

(3) Bhands throughout the Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas.
(7) Khushks ...

} These tribes are living in certain villages of the Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis living in certain villages of the Nawabshah and Tatta districts.

Registration.

All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10

This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

Application of section 11.

This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts. The Jagiranis are restricted in their movements to the eleven villages around Dubar the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No: 3835, dated 9th March 1931, Home Department.

Settlements established under section 16.

There are three settlements in Sind, one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro in which the most dangerous and fanatical of the Hurs of both the districts are incarcerated. They are under the management of the local Police Station Officer, and the inmates maintain themselves by agricultural labour.

No member of any tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

Statistics.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,318 as compared with 2,373 at the beginning of the year. During the year under report no person was added to the register, but there was a reduction of 68 which is explained as under :—

27 deaths
36 for improvement of character.
5 for other reasons.

68

During the year under report only 16 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 8 Jagiranis, 7 Bhands and 1 Khushk of the Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts, respectively. Convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 20, all were under section 22 (1) and they include 11 Jagiranis, 4 Hurs and 5 Bhands.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 36 as against 38 in 1929.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—The Jagiranis render themselves obnoxious to the general public by indulging in cattle-lifting and the kidnapping of women as a pastime. They are, or are supposed to be, settled at Dubar in the Sukkur district. They reside in hamlets scattered over an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and their movements are restricted to this area, but in the Abkalani season from about the middle of June till the end of October this country is practically submerged and the hamlets are abandoned. The Jagiranis during this period of imigration go where they like and the Police are unable to keep a check on their movements.

Dubar must be abandoned and some more suitable and accessible locality selected for a settlement. This problem is now being tackled.

During the year the following offences were committed by members of this tribe :—

Eight Jagiranis were sent up in five cases of cattle theft. Of the eight sent up six were convicted and two discharged.

A Jagirani was sent up in an ordinary theft case which was classed as "C".

During the August dacoities no less than 76 tribesmen were actively implicated in 11 cases. Of these 45 have so far been traced and sent up while 31 are still absconding.

Of the 45 sent up 21 had previous convictions.

In all dacoities property valued at Rs. 7,227-8-0 has so far been recovered from the possession of Jagirani accused.

Under section 22 (i) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 11 Jagiranis were sent up, all of whom were convicted.

During the year under review in all 30 tribesmen with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

No Jagirani was exempted from the restrictions of the Act during the year.

Five Jagirani boys are still attending the village school.

Hurs—The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following three Settlements :—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	41
Jalalani	...	...	...	76
Sanghar	...	...	...	110
				227

Outside the Settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 923 in the Nawabshah district and 716 in the Thar Parkar district.

The settlements of Sinjhoro and Jalalani are situated in the Nawabshah dsitrict while that of Sanghar is in the Thar Parkar district.

The Hurs as a community are very agitated over the imprisonment of their Pir, the Pir of Kingri.

Mr. Madan, the District Magistrate of Thar Parkar, states that the Hurs of late have not shown any criminal tendencies and he questions the necessity for retaining the settlement any longer. This matter is being considered. He considers that the settlement of the Hurs on land which they can call their own is the best means of reclaiming them. The threat of deportation to the Presidency Proper still exercised a very wholesome check on the criminal activities of the bad characters.

During the year 21 Hurs were released from the Sanghar settlement for improvement of character and 5 from settlement in the Nawabshah district.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 67 persons at the close of the year.

During the year there were five prosecutions against them for infringement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There were also seven prosecutions against this tribe under the Indian Penal Code.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis—The total number of registered numbers of all these tribes amounts to 181 against 190 in 1929. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 5 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Karachi district.

The details are shown below :—

Jokhias	16
Kirias	63
Mangwanas	2
Khushks	73
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)	22
Shahanis (Karachi district)	5
	181

The difference of 9 from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows :—

Nawabshah district—

Deaths	8
Names struck off for any other reason ...	1
	9

GENERAL.

In the absence of village police it is difficult to work the Criminal Tribes Act in Sind. But when the Police re-organization scheme is brought into effect and a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed, a considerable improvement will be effected.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Districts for the year 1930.

Name of criminal tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1930.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jagiranis	190	...	8	...	...	8	182	...	...	31	16	11	Sukkur. 5 warned as prosecution not justifiable.
Hurs	1,072	...	4	5	1	10	1,062	20	...	2	4	4	Nawabshah.
Do.	366	...	6	31	3	40	326	21	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar.
Bhands	68	...	1	...	...	1	67	6	...	7	12	12	Do.
Jokhias	18	...	2	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias	69	...	5	...	1	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	...	1	2	2	Do.
Shahanis	23	...	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	Tatta district.
Total ...	2,386	...	27	36	5	68	2,318	49	...	41	34	29	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis ...	8	...	...	11	...	...	19	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	Nawabshah district.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands ...	7	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	Do.
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tatta district.
Total ...	16	...	...	20	...	...	36	...	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	21	...	21	...	...	1
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	7	14	...	21	...	4	6
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	5	...	6	...	1	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D. ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	1	4	...	5	...	3	2
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	3	1	...	4	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	59	73	...	132	10	20	29
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	76	269	...	345	19	153	77
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	148	388	...	536	29	182	116
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	105	239	...	344	5	14	116
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	9	23	...	32	2	2	14
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	56	95	...	151	1	11	35
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	12	23	...	35	3	5	12
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	11	42	...	53	10	7	11
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	8	...	2	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	18	...	19	...	6	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	107	632	...	739	6	449	115
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	15	...	17	2	2	7
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	110	861	...	971	15	655	142

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
20	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	3	8	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
55	12	4	71	41	19	112	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
40	43	8	91	99	13	190	1	4	14	46	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	59	14	202	148	34	350	1	4	14	50	2	1	...	...
123	42	37	202	...	...	202	2	3	...	1	2	17	...	...
10	3	1	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
81	16	6	103	...	...	103	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...
9	3	1	13	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	7	3	24	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	55	16	167	43	7	210	1	1	250	24	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	71	24	155	78	16	233	...	3	500	23	1	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person* —concld.								
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	72	157	...	229	28	68	43
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	...	5	...	2	2
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	25	85	...	110	3	19	37
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	38	...	44	4	12	10
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	62	...	79	...	14	16
		TOTAL ...	533	2,303	...	2,836	79	1,268	569
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*								
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	16	321	...	337	9	20	175
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	44	129	...	173	30	23	38
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	16	80	...	96	10	22	23
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	39	...	53	4	16	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	428	2,847	1	3,274	133	184	395
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	3	...	3	...	...	2
		TOTAL ...	518	3,419	1	3,936	186	265	639

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
43	32	11	86	18	1	104	...	1	2	16	3	...	...	
1	...	...	1	9	3	10	...	...	1	...	...		...	...
37	10	4	51	6	2	57	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
14	3	1	18	24	6	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
21	25	2	48	...	...	48	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	...
514	271	113	898	184	35	1,082	5	8	764	79	9	22	...	...
26	4	103	133	6	2	139	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
41	11	27	79	10	1	89	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	...
6	7	28	41	32	3	73	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
10	10	7	27	6	2	33	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
503	117	1,930	2,551	36	18	2,587	...	6	74	10	6	..	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
587	149	2,095	2,832	91	27	2,923	1	8	79	17	6	12	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	35	134	...	169	6	114	25
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	14	70	...	84	...	33	16
		TOTAL .	49	204	...	253	6	147	41
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ..	581	2,070	10	2,641	138	296	529
		Theft { ordinary ...	349	2,648	165	2,832	162	292	319
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	94	225	2	317	20	88	74
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	178	507	...	685	23	130	128
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	59	192	...	251	7	108	51
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	37	279	1	315	14	144	39
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	8	...	8	1	1	2
		TOTAL ...	1,298	5,929	178	7,049	365	1,059	1,142
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,546	12,243	179	14,610	665	2,921	2,507
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	2	...	3	...	1	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	10	61	1	70	1	17	9
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	41	439	...	480	2	35	52
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	5	28	...	33	...	...	7
		TOTAL ...	57	530	1	586	3	53	69
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,603	12,773	180	15,196	668	2,974	2,576

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
3	17	4	24	70	7	94	...	...	84	4	..	...	...	...
26	4	5	35	1	...	36	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...
29	21	9	59	71	7	130	...	...	114	7	...	...	...	...
672	195	791	1,668	49	17	1,717	4	6	2	4	9	...	1	...
733	87	1,194	2,189	108	57	2,297	...	27	4	7	7	...	1	...
61	19	41	123	134	23	257	...	4	3	12	10	...	...	...
284	85	31	400	43	22	443	...	2	1	7	2	...	...	...
37	13	30	80	519	30	599	...	...	58	6	5	...	...	...
42	52	22	117	369	28	486	...	1	123	2	...	...	1	...
2	...	2	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,831	461	2,111	4,581	1,223	177	5,804	4	40	191	38	33	...	3	...
3,090	961	4,342	8,572	1,717	280	10,289	11	60	1,162	191	50	35	3	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
34	7	2	44	42	39	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	16	43	382	269	242	651	...	8	2	3	1	...	...	...
20	5	...	25	2	...	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
377	29	45	452	313	281	765	1	8	5	6	1	...	...	...
3,467	990	4,387	9,024	2,030	561	11,054	12	68	1,167	197	51	35	3	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	63	...	...	62	62
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	23	24	1	1	35	26
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	1	6	1	...	6	4
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	16	4	...	2	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	3	...	...	6	1
8	213, 215, 224,225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	51	103	3	...	129	70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	385	1,131	1	...	854	210
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	1	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL	465	1,347	10	1	1,095	374
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	243	520	36	...	448	252
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	14	42	1	...	40	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	97	211	5	...	189	122
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	17	22	4	...	22	16
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	12	38	9	...	26	15
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	2	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	.....	11	...	...	5	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	262	1,045	7	...	978	168
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	102	134	2	..	151	44
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	196	1,494	14	...	1,265	93
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	298	403	22	...	508	133
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	12	14	5	..	17	6
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	101	152	2	...	173	83
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	33	3	...	23	15
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	63	1	...	65	31
		TOTAL ...	1,384	4,184	111	...	3,913	1001

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
9	4	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
5	3	...	45	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
59	72	17	43	22	19	1	1	...	3	...	...	9	...	...
644	14	461	590	34	378	3	...	...	197	63	...	318	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
721	93	500	678	70	421	4	1	...	201	63	...	330	...	5
196	74	260	...	...	...	10	3	...	2	...	4	4	...	47
21	4	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
67	14	104	2	..	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	13
6	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	7	...	...	..	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
810	58	226	87	11	64	1	...	...	95	683	...	113	...	...
107	15	78	8	...	8	4	1	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
1,175	11	207	181	23	148	2	...	...	199	1,208	...	69	...	...
375	39	134	73	3	53	2	...	1	30	71	4	155	...	...
11	4	4	32	2	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
90	8	73	13	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	23	...	...
5	1	8	49	3	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	...	...
2,912	227	1,154	449	51	246	29	4	1	355	2,041	8	383	...	63

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	1,712	83	...	466	271
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	43	138	20	...	114	80
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	44	82	9	...	84	21
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	33	...	...	32	15
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	305	1,315	107	..	1,245	804
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	.....	42	...	...	27	27
		TOTAL ...	435	3,322	219	...	1,968	1218
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	65	354	1	...	349	4
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	9	61	...	...	56	28
		TOTAL ...	74	415	1	...	405	32
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	353 347	1,309 1,516	47 77	... 1	1,250 1,516	756 1,074
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	58	244	5	...	214	118
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	157	614	26	...	605	357
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	96	301	7	...	323	79
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	99	505	12	...	445	80
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	16	56	...	...	72	6
		TOTAL ...	1,126	4,545	174	1	4,425	2,470
		TOTAL OF I.P.C. CASES ...	3,484	13,813	515	2	11,806	5,095

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgs.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
195	286	1,155	31	19	12	1	...	...	41	...	...	41	...	208
34	29	43	25	11	14	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	17
63	2	28	123	4	95	4	...	...	1	13	...	8	...	...
17	5	6	10	3	7	..	...	...	4	15	...	3	...	...
441	84	240	70	22	45	5	1	...	22	82	...	12	...	...
...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
750	414	1,487	259	59	173	13	1	...	69	110	...	70	...	225
345	...	42	191	15	166	1	...	...	26	319	...	7	...	...
28	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	19	...	2	...	...
373	...	53	192	15	167	1	...	...	29	332	..	9	...	...
494	151	286	143	51	73	6	2	1	76	1	...	4	...	...
442	120	231	246	55	161	3	2	1	32	2	...	13	...	...
96	55	72	158	30	89	1	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	...
248	69	116	71	31	38	1	...	...	21	...	2	11	...	...
244	18	50	816	40	660	...	1	...	16	158	...	4	...	...
365	7	100	1,038	59	848	...	...	1	46	286	...	15	...	...
66	...	...	84	4	78	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
1,955	420	855	2,556	270	1,956	11	5	3	195	509	2	55	..	...
6,711	1,154	4,019	4,134	465	3,063	51	11	4	849	3,061	10	847	...	293

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	4	...	...	5	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	6	56	...	..	50	40
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	57	857	13	.	842	739
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	4	30	...	...	26	20
		TOTAL ...	69	947	13	...	923	800
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,553	14,760	528	2	12,729	5,895

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	7	54	44	7	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...
103	8	46	376	328	38	...	...	...	12	...	1	9	...	...
6	12	7	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
123	20	60	438	377	48	1	...	...	18	3	1	13	...	...
6,884	1,174	4,109	4,572	842	3,111	52	11	4	867	3,064	11	860	...	293

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	*Sections of I. P. Code.*													
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	43	145	188	...	14	49	82	41	...	...	...	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	5	5	10	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	48	114	162	12	31	45	37	36	...	...	...	1
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promisory notes and falsifying accounts.	4	20	24	2	3	2	4	13	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	5	6	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	10	16	...	10	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	3	21	24	...	1	6	16	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	110	322	432	14	59	113	145	98	...	...	...	3
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	[illegible]	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	3	9	12	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3	9	12	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	19	286	305	30	166	76	18	15	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	149	2,204	2,353	184	1,200	739	102	127	...	...	...	1
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
		TOTAL ...	168	2,495	2,663	214	1,366	819	121	142	...		...	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	18	84	102	8	54	27	5	8	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	24	354	378	36	243	60	12	27	2	...	..	.
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	17	155	172	18	106	24	10	14	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	59	593	652	62	403	111	27	49	2	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	a5
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	124	496	620	55	287	110	20	147	...	...	...	1
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	32	107	139	5	56	42	8	28	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	81	982	1,063	156	676	144	35	58	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	8	8	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	16	12	28	...	8	6	10	4	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	89	99	11	48	25	1	14	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	264	1,703	1,967	223	1,079	328	81	255	...	...	...	1
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,400	20,350	21,750	269	1,052	2,323	17,825	281	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL .	1,400	20,350	21,750	269	1,052	2,323	17,825	281	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,005	25,476	27,481	786	3,961	3,696	18,203	830	2	...	m	...

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Explanation of difference between column 11 of for 1929 and column 4 of this statement ... ... Statment B, Part I 1,996 in 1929
2,005 in 1930.
*9 net increase.

* Sukkur 8
Thar Parkar 1
9

(Sd.) D. HEALY.
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of persons

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	6	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	2	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	60	183	...	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	5	13	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	79	164	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	43	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	5	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	7	12	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	12	69	...	...
		TOTAL ...	173	491	...	4

B.—Part II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Dormant.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	15(*c*)	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6	...	...	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	2	48	104	56·83	63	21	..	...	2
18	...	7	2	15·38	9	...	...	...	...
243	9	58	41	25·00	58	76	...	...	1
51	6	3	11	25·58	28	3	...	..	...
6	...	2	3	60·00	1	...	...	...	...
19	...	3	1	8·33	5	10	...	...	...
81	...	25	51	73·91	2	3	...	...	...
660	17	148	213	43·38	166	113	...	..	3

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	5	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband .	1	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	6	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	9	19	...	...
		TOTAL ...	9	19	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement .	...	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	68	635	...	28
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	20	...	3
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	542	4,569	...	68
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	610	5,228	...	99
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	42	129	...	4
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	39	594	...	3
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	71	331	...	8
		TOTAL ...	152	1,054	...	15
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	295-A 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	4	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	4	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	541	1,819	...	19
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	46	228	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	249	2,018	...	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	...	31	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	93	59	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	4	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	9	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	89	...	...
		TOTAL ...	940	4,265	...	24
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1 362	21,567	...	7
		TOTAL ...	1,362	21,567	...	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	32,47	32,636	...	149

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Remarks.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	15(c)	15
5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	100·00	1	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	1	16·66	6	...	...	...	...
28	8	8	3	15·79	7	2	...	...	...
28	8	8	3	15·79	7	2	...	...	...
4	...	1	3	75·00	...	...	...	...	...
675	61	147	29	4·57	48	390	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,043	390	1,562	168	3·68	311	2,608	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,739	451	1,727	200	3·82	359	2,998	...	...	4
167	26	41	11	8·53	10	79	...	...	...
630	46	136	16	2·70	57	375	...	...	...
394	30	94	19	5·74	33	218	...	...	...
1,191	102	271	46	4·36	100	672	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,341	191	694	39	1·83	581	832	...	...	4
273	12	73	11	4·82	67	110	...	...	...
2,263	252	308	43	2·03	149	1,511	...	...	...
31	...	11	17	54·84	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	...	35	51	86·44	24	42	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	25·00	...	3	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	11·11	2	7	...	...	...
99	9	15	13	14·60	14	48	...	...	...
5,181	468	1,137	175	4·1	840	2,557	...	...	4
22,922	359	2,741	18,233	84·54	359	1,230	...	...	...
22,922	359	2,741	18,233	84·54	359	1,230	...	...	...
35,734	1,405	6,032	18,877	56·12	1,837	7,572	...	...	11

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1930.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking ...	2,024	683	33·75	3,58,719	66,156	17·82
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	299	...	...	36,339	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	3,357	1,526	45·46	3,00,847	1,15,798	47·54
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	262	91	34·73	1,642,257	66,002	5·30
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ..	57	24	42·11	26, 20	20.564	31·72
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	41	20	48·78	28,298	1,233	38·15
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	24	5	20·83	10,833	559	20 73
TOTAL ...	5,765	2,648	45·93	23.67.174	3,06,651	33·09
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	14	7	50 00	1,356	876	64·60
TOTAL ...	14	7	50·00	1,356	876	64·60

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous years, property to the value of Rs. 5,609 was recovered during the year under report.

   (*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 10,034 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi Headquarters	Rs.	4,560
Tatta District	,,	197
Hyderabad District	,,	1,366
Sukkur District	,,	296
Larkana District	,,	800
Thar Parkar District	,,	1,585
Upper Sind Frontier District	,,	83
Nawabshah District	,,	989
Sind Railways	,,	158
Total ...	Rs.	10,034

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 23,81.

   (*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,210 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,650,783.

   (*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 686 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,39,242.

Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
116	103	88·79	14,211	9,718	68·38

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1930.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	1	1	2	5	22	19	129	8	3
Tatta District ...	...	1	...	1	5	17	...	18	...	52
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	...	2	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	5	27	...	109	...	31
Larkana District ...	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	75	...	51
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	3	14	...	51	...	28
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	...	1	2	18	...	54	...	40
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	49	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ..	1	10	2	11	38	191	21	637	8	28

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	36,388	...	36,388	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	820	14	21	1,045	681,825	...	681,825	71·42
Tatta District ...	86	...	100	280	244,488	...	244,488	11709·8
Hyderabad District ...	406	...	102	661	411 761	...	411,761	4,417
Sukkur District ...	519	...	81	774	496,753	...	496,753	5,585
Larkana District ...	365	...	125	643	395,011	...	395,011	5,053
Thar Parkar District ...	249	...	181	551	352,432	...	352,432	13,037
Upper Sind Frontier District.	253	...	106	456	275,296	...	275,296	2,644
Nawabshah District ...	246	...	89	453	295,360	...	295,360	3,867
Sind Railways ...	145	...	...	211	160,012	...	160,012	1,093
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	114,250	...	1,14,250	...
TOTAL ...	3,091	14	805	5,115	3463,576	...	3463,576	48077·22

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	2,16,883	1,81,342	5	...	·07	207·54	1,778	1·70
Tatta District ...	3,25,182	...	15	29	41·82	1161·36	1,022	3·05
Hyderabad District ...	5,73,450	81,888	18	23	6·68	867·55	1,793	2·71
Sukkur District ...	5,10,292	1,15,457	19	8	7·22	659·29	2,171	2·80
Larkana District ...	5,97,960	...	17	17	7·80	922·78	2,224	3·43
Thar Parkar District ...	3,96,331	8,835	14	32	24·75	719·29	868	1·53
Upper Sind Frontier District,	2,40,619	9,954	7	8	5·80	527·67	914	2·004
Nawabshah District ...	4,18,660	15,270	12	15	8·54	924·19	1,192	2·63
Sind Railways ...	...	...	9	9	5·18	...	658	3·12
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	32,79,377	412,746	116	141	9·40	641·13	12,620	2·47

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1930.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	46	995	46	992	40	424	51	...	2	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tatta District	22	256	20	251	...	185	20	...	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	30	628	30	609	40	417	28	...	8	1	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Sukkur District	32	740	32	736	40	446	28	...	4	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larkana District	29	616	29	607	40	472	27	...	2	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	22	527	22	521	252	231	20	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	17	438	17	433	78	324	16	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District	20	431	20	428	40	369	20	...	1	1	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sind Railways	16	194	16	194	...	110	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	15	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	250	4,841	247	4,787	530	2,978	232	...	23	4	192	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	8

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	...	478	46	152	19	113	159	157	406	26	9	2	6	1	5	15·41	·19	·48
Tatta District	...	189	19	192	11	21	37	9	104	13	3	2	5	...	2	1·85	·07	·74
Hyderabad District	...	208	29	334	38	82	91	46	233	28	10	...	13	...	4	40·06	·11	·63
Sukkur District	...	119	31	236	35	75	115	54	318	9	8	4	4	...	11	39·97	·11	1·43
Larkana District	...	488	29	223	59	42	112	42	228	14	11	2	2	1	11	36·48	·37	1·73
Thar Parkar District	...	159	22	247	41	104	97	46	137	21	8	3	16	...	2	5·34	·26	·37
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	...	150	17	113	29	35	62	33	195	5	14	1	...	...	7	52·67	·16	1·56
Nawabshah District	...	378	20	223	19	32	95	69	119	8	3	1	...	1	6	2·90	·39	1 34
Sind Railways	...	315	16	158	4	6	43	22	70	2	2	...	6	...	5	61·13	1·42	2·35
Sind C. I. D.	...	50	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	2,533	244	1,894	255	510	811	478	1,809	126	69	15	52	3	53	25·55	·21	1·05

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

Annual Police statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Sind during the year 1930.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Cases.		
	Dealing in arms and ammunition.	Possession or carrying of arms.		Miscellaneous journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in cols. 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.
		Firearms.	Other arms.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Karachi Headquarters ..	7	1,172	7	2	2	...	...
Tatta District ...	...	3	...	...	8	1	75
Hyderabad ...	3	1,615	61	8	4	2	300
Sukkur	8	1,839	39	158	6	1	50
Larkana	4	2,153	97	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	5	1,975	107	8	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,698	66	37	18	4	600
Nawabshah ...	2	1,431	71	11	...	...	...
Total ...	33	11,886	448	224	38	8	1,025

The number of arms covered by the licenses in columns 3 to 5 is as follows :—

District.	Columns 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters	1,179	2	1,181
Tatta District	3	...	3
Hyderabad	1,676	8	1,684
Sukkur	1,878	158	2,036
Larkana	2,250	...	2,250
Thar Parkar	2,082	8	2,090
Upper Sind Frontier	1,764	37	1,801
Nawabshah	1,502	11	1,513
Total ...	12,334	224	12,558

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR 1931

L (IV) 95

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Royal Asiatic Society.

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No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 29th April 1932.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1931.

Charges.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. In the case of Superintendent's charges there were fewer changes than in the previous year. The following charges were undisturbed—Karachi, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and the Criminal Investigation Department. The Tatta charge was held by Mr. Gregory from 1st January to 15th December, when it was amalgamated with the Karachi Headquarter charge.

Reported crime.

3. There was an increase of 913 in the number of reported cognizable offences, the figures having risen from 12,773 to 13,686, which is all the more regrettable when it is noted that in the previous year there was an increase of 1,641. In 1931 all districts show an increase except Sukkur and Sind Railways; but 1930 was an abnormal year for Sukkur where, on account of serious floods and communal riots, the figures of crime were higher than they otherwise would have been. The figures for Sukkur increased from 2,244 in 1929 to 2,430 in 1930 and fell to 2,369 in 1931. Several reasons have been given for the increase of crime in the Province and these have been noted in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. Undoubtedly the Civil Disobedience Movement, which was in operation from 1st January to 4th March, continued to give an impetus to crime, but the Commissioner considers that economic depression, low prices and unemployment were largely responsible. It may be mentioned here that the long deferred reorganisation of the district police was given effect to on 1st April 1931 in the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. It cannot at this stage be stated what effect the strengthening of the police force has had on the figures of reported crime in these districts. It has already been pointed out that the conditions prevailing in Sukkur district in 1930, were not normal but peculiar to that district. Therefore no definite conclusion can be drawn from a comparison of the figures

of 1931 with those of 1930. And as regards the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts it is to be pointed out that there was a re-adjustment of areas, owing to the creation of the revenue district of Dadu on 5th October 1931.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases increased from 3,642 to 4,041 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported increased from 23·69 to 24·60. The number of cases reported to be maliciously false dropped from 668 in the previous year to 626. Prosecutions were instituted in 147 cases as against 171 in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions obtained increased from 52·04 to 58·54.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 119 cases as against 101 in the previous year but the amount of compensation awarded dropped from Rs. 5,229 to Rs. 4,671.

Ratio of crime to police and population.

5. A detailed comparison is made in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report and, when considering the facts there stated, it is necessary to bear in mind that the strength of the police force has been increased from 5,115 in 1930 to 5,664 in 1931 and, whereas the population in previous years was taken to be 32,79,377, according to the census of 1921, the population on which the comparison has now been made is 38,85,308 according to the census of 1931. Consequently, in spite of the increase in crime, the incidence of crime to police works out to 3·13 offences to 1 policeman as compared with 3·38 in the previous year and the incidence of crime to population is 1 to 413 inhabitants as against 1 to 363 in the previous year. Even so, Sind retains its position as to incidence of reported crime in the whole of India, being second only to Burma which heads the list with 3·83 offences per one thousand of population. In Sind the incidence is 3·29 and in the Bombay Presidency Proper it is 1·44.

True crime.

6. The number of true cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal increased from 8,572 to 8,984 in 1931, *i.e.*, by 412; and in the previous year an increase of 941 was recorded. Under the more important heads of crime there were however decreases as follows: Murder and cognate offences from 319 to 306, dacoities from 133 to 65 and receiving stolen property from 400 to 370; but these figures are much above the triennial average for the period ending 1929. Noticeable increases are observed under the following heads:—

	1930.	1931.
Robberies	79 ...	94
House-breaking	2,551 ...	2,990
Theft including cattle-theft ...	3,857 ...	3,981

The creation of the Dadu district has made it difficult to compare figures of crime in all districts. Increases under the more important heads are most noticeable in the case of the following districts :—

	House-breaking.		Thefts including cattle-thefts.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters ...	259	284	...	...
Hyderabad	458	493	475	519
Thar Parkar	98	177	279	327

It is obvious that the strengthening of the district police is an urgent necessity in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts. The police force at its existing strength in these districts is quite unable to deal effectively with any abnormal conditions that may arise, including such as have been experienced in the past two years.

Undetected cases.

7. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 8,572 in the preceding year to 8,984 and the percentage of undetected cases increased from 50·65 to 53·65. The percentage increased in every district except Sukkur where it fell from 65·82 to 63·08, which however is the highest in the Province. The best results were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts. It is certainly very unsatisfactory that more than half the number of real cases should go undetected and the Commissioner trusts that in spite of the fact that the police is understaffed in most districts a special effort will be made to effect an improvement.

The percentage of stolen property recovered dropped from 33·09 to 31·84 but the percentage of complainants who received back their property increased from 45·93 to 46·28. The value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 23,67,174 to Rs. 6,30,634. The dacoities in the Sukkur district were responsible for the high figure reached in 1930.

Results in Courts and pending cases.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases disposed of, including Class VI cases, decreased from 38·42 to 36·11 and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried decreased from 77·79 to 76·73. The poorest results were obtained in the Nawabshah district and on the Sind Railways. The percentages of convictions obtained in the Nawabshah district were 31·78 and 54·82, respectively, and on the Sind Railways 28·83 and 77·96, respectively. In Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried decreased from 73·50 to 72·03. The highest percentage, 82·86 was obtained in the Thar Parkar district which is very creditable and the lowest was obtained in the Tatta district, *viz.*, 62·50.

The number of pending cases increased from 2,576 to 2,803. In Magistrates Courts the figures increased from 1,781 to 2,164 and the number with the police decreased from 795 to 639. The Commissioner has, on examination of the quarterly returns of pending cases received through the Judicial Commissioner, brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned the delays in courts subordinate to them and is taking steps to enforce the directions issued with a view to minimise delays in magisterial courts.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 1,054 to 1,277. Below are given figures showing increases and decreases in districts where the differences are great:—

Hyderabad	...	72	216	Increase 144
Larkana	...	494	244	Decrease 250
Nawabshah	...	36	79	Increase 43
Upper Sind Frontier	...	62	213	„ 151

As pointed out in paragraph 3 above crime increased in all districts except Sukkur and Sind Railways. It will thus be observed that, in spite of a much more extensive use of Chapter VIII in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts crime increased. As against this is the fact that crime also increased in the Larkana district where less than half the number of persons were run in under Chapter VIII. It is of course to be noted that a considerable portion of the Larkana district went to form the Dadu district; but even if the entire figure of Dadu, *viz.*, 83 were added to Larkana, the increase would still be appreciable. A legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the above facts is that an intensive use of Chapter VIII does not necessarily result in the suppresion of crime. It is however to be noted that conditions in the year under review cannot be considered normal.

An examination of the results obtained in 1931, shows that out of 1,277 persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,135 and the magistrates for 142. The percentage of persons ordered to give security increased from 45·15 to 47·22 in police cases and decreased from 24·09 to 15·49 in Magistrates' cases. And a more detailed examination shows it is in respect of cases under section 107 that the worst result was obtained. One hundred and twelve cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu* and only 10 persons were ordered to give security. While it is satisfactory to note the improvement in police cases it is most distressing to observe the extremely bad result in Magistrates' cases which is being brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The Commissioner is pleased to note that the percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers has increased from 65·63 in the preceding year to 70·91 though the number of serious crimes increased from 480 to 519. It is also satisfactory to note that there was an improvement in the Upper Sind Frontier district where 67 cases were investigated out of 123 as against 42 out of 119 in the previous year. There is room for improvement in the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

Details of inspections made are given in paragraph 38 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. Out of 118 police-stations and 159 out-posts 108 police-stations and 126 outposts were inspected.

Internal administration.

11. It is gratifying to note that it was necessary to inflict only 105 punishments as against 233 in the previous year. The number of rewards granted, however, dropped from 2,533 to 2,380. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.

In connection with the communal riots in Sukkur in 1930, Government were pleased to record their appreciation of the loyal and devoted services of Mr. G. G. Ray, District Superintendent of Police and Mr. A. W. Brotherston, Inspector of Police. The King's Police Medal was also awarded to these two officers and the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar.

The health of the police was good. The percentage of admissions into hospitals dropped from 25·55 to 22·73 and the number of deaths from 53 to 42.

The number of vacancies increased from 49 in the previous year to 150 and this was because of the reorganization in three Upper Sind districts and the creation of the new district. There is however no difficulty in obtainiug recruits—605 were enlisted as against 333 in the previous year. The number of resignations increased from 69 to 78.

Buildings.

12. A total sum of Rs. 3,03,500 was sanctioned for Major Works. The construction of (1) the new police buildings at Dadu and (2) the new Foujdari was completed but the provision of Rs. 25,000 for the new buildings at Faizu in the Sukkur district was surrendered. The construction of these buildings was postponed till the question of the type designs for Police quarters was decided and the financial position improved.

A sum of Rs. 36,124 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Minor Works which was fully utilized.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. Particulars of the work done by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department are given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. There was no case of outstanding importance for the Crime Branch to investigate. The Commissioner, however, observes that the Branch was very helpful to the district police, particularly in bringing to book bogus loan companies engaged in wholesale cheating. The case of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company is, as pointed out by Mr. Barnard, likely to be an all India Case, so widely spread were its activities. The Political Branch was well employed. Though a truce was called in the Civil Disobedience Movement, the work was very heavy. The 45th Indian National Congress was held in Karachi and public functions held in connection therewith occupied much of the time and attention of the Political Branch.

Strength.

14. The strength of the police executive force in 1921 was 6,846 and under the retrenchment effected in 1922, when Government saved Rs. 3,49,000 the strength was reduced to 5,288. In 1923, it was realized that the retrenchment was far too drastic. In 1925 a Reorganization Scheme was submitted but it was not till 1927 that the proposals were before Government in their final stage as they had to be submitted to the criticisms of the Retrenchment Officer. From year to year the urgent necessity for strengthening the police force has been urged upon Government but because of financial stringency nothing was done. Therefore, it is a matter of great satisfaction that it has been possible for Government to sanction the Reorganization Schemes of the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in 1931. These schemes have raised the strength of the police force by 549 men, and there can be no doubt that this additional strength has been of great assistance to those districts to which an increase was given.

General.

15. There is nothing sensational or of grave importance to comment upon in the work of the Police Department in the year under review. As mentioned in previous paragraphs there has unfortunately been a serious increase in crime which, it is evident, the police force has been unable to suppress. What is more serious are the unsatisfactory results obtained both under investigation and prosecution. As pointed out by the Deputy Inspector-General 'Except in Karachi in the first quarter of the year, there was little political agitation.' Such was not the case in the preceding year and therefore it is not unreasonable to say that the results obtained under investigation and prosecution in the year 1931 ought to have been better than those obtained in 1930. As the results were worse it can only be

inferred that either the police force has fallen off in efficiency or that it is too much to expect a numerically weak force to cope with any serious increase in crime. (The numerical weakness of the force is clearly illustrated in paragraphs 5 and 14 above). Whatever be the cause or causes, the Commissioner looks to all officers of the force to get as much out of their subordinates and men as is possible.

Criminal Tribes.

16. A brief account of the Criminal Tribes in Sind is given in Appendix IX of the Report. No section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other section of the Act. The number of persons registered dropped from 2,318 to 2,278. Sixty persons were added to the list but 100 were struck off. Of the latter figure 72 were removed from the list owing to improvement of character, 9 for other reasons and 19 died. The number of persons convicted dropped from 36 to 23.

Owing to the imprisonment of the Pir of Kingri in 1930, there has been considerable excitement among the more fanatic section of the Hurs which culminated in the murder of Pir Jial Shah, the nephew and former rival of the Pir. Another murder was committed shortly afterwards in the Nawabshah district. Two gangs one of 8 and one of 20 Hurs were deported to the Presidency which action appears to have had a distinct check on Hurs' thirst for revenge. Deportation is the punishment that counts with the Hurs, who are patiently vindictive.

Definite proposals were received from the Deputy Inspector-General for the control of certain sections of Criminal Tribes in the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. Orders have since been passed on the proposals for the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar districts. One suggestion is to take action against the ring-leaders under sections 11 and 16 of the Act and another proposal is to apply section 10 to the more troublesome members, restricting registration to those against whom action is to be taken under that section. Now that a move has been made, it is hoped that a definite system will shortly be evolved.

The Deputy Inspector-General remarks that the rules issued by the Commissioner under section 20 of the Act are defective. The Commissioner has therefore consulted the District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, whether the rules framed by Government under their Resolution No. 9356-111/68/2, dated the 23rd June 1931, should be adopted. Their replies have only just been received and the matter is in hand.

17. The Commissioner in Sind is glad to endorse the selection of names by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for special notice.

Personel.

The death of Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhumal was a great loss to the department.

The recent appointment of Rao Bahadur Tahilram Dharamdas to act as Superintendent of Police, Kaira, shows that Government appreciate the excellent work he has performed over a considerable period of years.

At the same time the Commissioner in Sind would like to record his appreciation of an excellent year's work by Mr. Healy, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

No. 3172 of 1932.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 1st April 1932.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1931.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1931 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement "A", Parts I and II.

Statement "B", Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Supplementary Statement No. II.

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Appendix IX).

Charge.

2. The officers who have held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1931 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code is attached as Appendix II.

The figures of 1931 show an increase of 913 cases as compared with those of the preceding year. It is accounted for as under :—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	87
Hyderabad ...	...	...	178
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	169
Dadu ...	...	...	1,356
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	32
Nawabshah ...	...	...	142
			1,964 less 1,051

decrease in the following districts :—

Tatta District ...	...	...	282
Sukkur ...	...	...	61
Larkana ...	...	...	632
Sind Railways	...	...	76
			1,051

The new district of Dadu was created on the 1st October 1931. It comprises the Kotri Sub-Division of the Tatta district with the exception of tapas Jherruck and Tando Hafizshah and the Mehar (subject to minor alterations of boundary), Kakar, Dadu and Johi talukas of the Larkana district. On the same date a portion of the Shahdadkot taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district was added to the Larkana district. The statistics for the Tatta, Dadu, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts cannot, therefore, be set up in comparison with the previous year's figures.

In the total area comprising the Tatta, Dadu and Larkana districts there has, however, been an increase of nearly 500 cases over 1930.

The Karachi Headquarters and Tatta districts were amalgamated under one Superintendent of Police on 15th December 1931 but the figures shown against Karachi Headquarters for the year are those that occurred in the limits of Karachi Headquarters only.

There has thus been an increase of crime in all districts except in Sukkur and on the Sind Railways. The amount of crime on the Railways in 1930 was abnormal; the reduction that has occurred this year brings the total crime for the year back to normal and calls for no comments.

The decrease in Sukkur is also due to the fact that 1930 was a very abnormal year in the Sukkur district owing to floods and an extensive crop of dacoities which sprung from the seeds of contempt for authority sown by Congress Agitators.

Crime is steadily increasing in Karachi City. The Superintendent of Police shows in his report that the number of cognizable cases in 1931 was 300 over 1929, excluding cases which arose directly out of the Civil Disobedience campaign. The District Magistrate, Karachi, commenting on this, remarks: "The increase is certainly disquieting, though I do not think it in any way reflects upon the Police." The cause is undoubtedly the economic depression and consequent unemployment. The rise is particularly noticeable in offences against property.

The number of burglaries in Karachi has nearly doubled in the past 5 years; they have risen from 187 in 1927 to 323 in 1931, and thefts have gone from 704 to 822 in the same period. The Karachi Police are fully alive to the situation and are making strenuous efforts to deal with the malefactors.

In Hyderabad also offences against property are responsible for the rise in crime. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, writes—

> "The two disquieting features disclosed in the (District Superintendent of Police's) report are the increase in crime and the large percentage of undetected offences. The comparative figures for crime in the last three years show an increase of 10 and 23 per cent. in the figures of the year under review over those of 1930 and 1929, respectively. Increase in the number of house-breaking and thefts has been the main cause for this reported rise in crime. This increase in the number of offences is shared both by Hyderabad City and the mofussil. The main causes are no doubt the prevailing economic depression and the inadequacy of the police force. A series of bad years has been followed by one of trade depression and of low prices and has driven many persons to take to crime. The subordinate police force is, as pointed out in the report, not only inadequate but wanting in initiative and detective ability. The district is however lucky in having some very good officers at the top and it is due to their efforts that, inspite of the additional work which the Civil Disobedience movement has entailed things have not been worse."

In the Nawabsshah district also crimes against property have increased. There has been an increase of 56 house-breaking offences which the District Magistrate attributes to 4 years' successive failure of crops and the world wide economic depression and the Civil Disobedience movement.

With respect to the Larkana district the District Magistrate, writes—

"In many respects conditions were less troublesome from the police point of view than in the previous year. The Civil Disobedience movement was in abeyance during the greater part of the year, and the district was free from the floods which visited it in 1930. On the other hand unsettling influences were by no means altogether absent. Although the crops were generally excellent, economic distress continued owing to low prices. The work of introducing the reorganization scheme and of creating a separate police force for the Dadu district imposed very heavy work upon the District Superintendent of Police and his office. This work was not completed until October 1931, when the Dadu district came into being, and therefore the reorganized Larkana Police force was unable, as the District Superintendent of Police remarks, to get fully into the swing of things during the year under report. Next year will no doubt show a considerable improvement in this respect."

The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, states—

"It is difficult to make a comparison between the reported crime of 1931 and that of the preceding two years as owing to the creation of the new Dadu district from 1st October 1931, 8 out of the former 17 police-stations of this district were transferred to the Dadu district, 2 new police-stations were created and 1 was transferred to this district from the Upper Sind Frontier district. The figures of the current and preceding years' crimes gathered from the existing police-stations tend to show that crime is on the increase. An increase by 172 cases under burglary, cattle and other thefts may be attributed to stricter registration of crime and economical difficulties experienced throughout the district. A decrease of 44 cases under robbery and dacoity and 56 cases under crimes of violence is satisfactory."

Referring to the increase in crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district, the District Magistrate writes—

"The increase in crime during 1931 was chiefly due to economic depression. The steady collapse of agricultural prices was almost phenomenal, and in spite of liberal remissions of land revenue, the zamindari and hari classes were left financially in an unenviable position. Hence the serious increase in the number of robberies and house-breakings. These classes of

cases are usually reported, so the figures are a fair index of the state of crime. But, as the District Superintendent of Police points out, the figures are not always a correct index, particularly so in the case of cattle-thefts, of which only a very small percentage is reported."

A contributory cause of the universal increase in house-breaking offences was the low prices obtained for cattle, which induced some of the more resourceful of the cattle thieves to try their hands at house-breaking.

Reported serious crime.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the 1930 and 1931 is contained in Appendix III.

The more noticeable features of the statement are the rise in house-breaking offences from 2,847 to 3,373 and robberies from 129 to 161. The causes have been referred to in the preceding paragraph.

CASES STRUCK OFF AS FALSE.

Excluded cases.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,041 (including 87, Class VI cases) as compared with 3,642 (including 56, Class VI cases) for the last year.

The percentages for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1927	...	...	...	24·98
1928	...	...	...	25·31
1929	...	...	...	24·49
1930	...	...	...	23·69
1931	...	...	...	24·60

The percentage for 1931 has increased to 24·60 as compared with 23·69 in the year 1930. As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible to offer any remarks on these figures.

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 4,041 cases excluded, 626 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1927	...	...	...	606
1928	...	...	...	619
1929	...	...	...	640
1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 147 including 65 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	48
Discharge or acquittal	35
Pending at the close of the year ...	57
Withdrawn	1
Dormant	5
Died	1
TOTAL ...	147

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 32·65 against 29·82 in 1930 and 34·20 in 1929.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last 3 years have been —

1929	54·10
1930	52·04
1931	58·54

Concerning maliciously false and vexatious complaints in Karachi City, the District Magistrate writes :—

> "The number of maliciously false complaints, *viz.*, 82, seems to be about the average. Prosecution was sanctioned in only 5 of these cases, but it is difficult to say that prosecution should have been sanctioned more freely since only 1 case ended in conviction. The difficulty of securing conviction in these cases is notorious".

Vexatious complaints.

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 119 cases during the year 1931 as against 101 in 1930, 85 in 1929 and 19 in 1928.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 4,671 against Rs. 5,229 in 1930, Rs. 3,825 in 1929 and Rs. 4,253 in 1928.

The District Magistrate, Karachi, writes—

> "As regards vexatious complains, it seems remarkable that section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in only one case and Karachi seems to be no exception to the rule that the magistracy generally do not make sufficient use of this section. This will be brought to the notice of the Magistrates."

The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, has also found it necessary to call the attention of his Magistrates to the inadequate use made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1930 and 1931 is sub-joined :—

Head.	Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years.	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code. 1930 ...	14,789	3,586	8,572	24·25	57·96
Indian Penal Code. 1931 ...	15,826	3,954	8,984	24·73	56·93
Class VI ... 1930 ...	587	56	452	9·54	77·00
Class VI ... 1931 ...	601	87	413	12·81	68·71
Total ... 1930 ...	15,376	3,642	9,024	23·69	58·69
Total ... 1931 ...	16,427	4,041	9,397	24·59	57·20

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 3,885,308, with the total true crime standing at 9,397 the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 413 inhabitants as compared with 1 per 363 in 1930.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3·13 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation), and of cognizable crime investigated to 4·49. The proportion of population to each policeman is 686.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime district by district per 1,000 of population during 1931, cannot be furnished as the figures of population have not yet been fixed owing to the territorial changes and the formation of the new Dadu district.

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime per one thousand of population are those for 1929. They are shown as under :—

Classes I to VIII.

(1) Burma ... ... 3·83
(2) Sind ... ... 3·29

(3) Central Provinces	2·70
(4) North-West Frontier Province ...	2·46
(5) Punjab	1·98
(6) United Provinces	1·80
(7) Assam	1·62
(8) Bombay Presidency Proper ...	1·44
(9) Bengal	1·28
(10) Bihar and Orissa	1·07
(11) Madras	1·01

The figures of the proportion of the entire police force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province and the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1930 are compared as under:—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	9·40 sqr. miles 5·18 Railway miles.	641	2·47
Bombay Presidency Proper.	4·60 sqr. miles 2·29 Railway miles.	938	1·63

In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1·55 square miles and 818 persons for the year 1930.

The above statictics are based on the total sanctioned strength of the police force as shown in column 15 of Statement D.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table.

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Class I	181	110	55	63·86	60·77	68·62	66·67
Class II	884	481	262	57·24	54·41	65·48	64·74
Class III	3,208	594	177	20·73	18·52	79·76	77·04
Class IV	68	50	14	49·15	73·53	58·00	78·13
Class V	4,643	1,825	483	39·97	39·31	79·89	79·07
Total ...	8,984	3,060	991	36·05	34·06	76·28	75·54
Class VI	413	333	38	83·41	80·63	92·86	89·76
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,397	3,393	1,029	38·42	36·11	77·79	76·73

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried is still particularly low in the Nawabshah district, being only 54·82, though this is a slight improvement on the previous year's figure which was 54·05. The need of an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor in that district is keenly felt Most districts in Sind are understaffed and there is besides a good deal of poor material in the investigating staffs. In these circumstances a rise in crime must lead to a deterioration in results, as the investigating staffs cannot cope with the increased work.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

11. The details of the true Indian Penal Code cases including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1928	1929	1930	Triennial average.	1931
Murders	172	202	202	192	189
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ..	91	107	117	105	117
Dacoities	12	19	133	55	65
Robberies	75	64	79	73	94
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence .	2,085	2,373	2,551	2,336	2,990
Thefts	2,018	1,936	2,189	2,048	2,154
Cattle-thefts	1,467	1,473	1,668	1,536	1,827
Receiving stolen property	453	339	400	397	370

This statement includes cases pending from the previous year.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

12. There were 519 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and, of these 368 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 70·91 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The percentage of visitations in the previous year was 65·63.

Pending cases.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Headquarters	1930	193	198
	1931	201	212
Tatta District .:. ...	1930	203	206
	1931	163	168

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Hyderabad	1930	347	353
	1931	341	345
Sukkur	1930	675	688
	1931	630	650
Larkana	1930	424	433
	1931	288	292
Dadu	1931	303	307
Thar Parkar	1930	168	178
	1931	184	189
Upper Sind Frontier	1930	250	257
	1931	262	274
Nawabshah	1930	187	188
	1931	270	277
Sind Railways	1930	60	75
	1931	71	89
Total ...	1930	2,507	2,576
	1931	2,713	2,803

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy from those pending with the police the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with magistracy.	Pending with police.
1927	2,323	1,860	463
1928	2,551	1,988	563
1929	2,445	1,759	686
1930	2,576	1,781	795
1931	2,803	2,164	639

The very high figure of pending cases in the Sukkur district is due to the fact that the courts are over-worked. This also applies to most of the other districts.

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

"The question of quick disposal of cases by Magistrates has been carefully examined. The only solution is the appointment of one or two Resident Magistrates, and this can not even be hoped for during the present period of financial stringency. The creation of more Honorary Magistrates, even if suitable gentlemen could be found, would not afford relief, because the great majority of cases are first class."

The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, states that the Magistrates are being asked to pay greater attention to the speedy disposal of cases.

The District Magistrate, Dadu, also has issued a circular to Magistrates to ensure acceleration in the disposal of cases. He remarks, however, that several instances have come to his notice in which the police have been dilatory in serving processes in cases and otherwise contributed to the delay in their disposal.

Sessions cases.

14. The results of sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table.

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge of acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters ...	15	15	12	3	....	
Tatta District	35	32	20	12	3	
Hyderabad	97	79	53	26	18	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	78	66	42	24	12	
Larkana	58	38	26	12	20	
Dadu	47	38	28	10	7	1 referred to High Court.
						1 on dormant file.
Thar Parkar	41	35	29	6	6	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	37	25	16	9	3	In one case accused died.
						2 were transferred.
						6 were withdrawn.
Nawabshah	91	70	61	9	21	4 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways	7	6	4	2	1	
Total ...	505	404	291	113	91	5 referred to High Court.
						1 dormant file.
						1 accused died.
						2 transferred to other sessions.
						6 withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1928	...	...	74·41
1929	...	...	73·18
1930	...	...	73·50

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 72·03.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	80·00
Tatta District...	...	...	62·50
Hyderabad ...	...	...	67·09
Sukkur ...	...	...	63·64
Larkana ...	...	...	68·42
Dadu ...	...	...	73·68
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	82·86
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	64·00
Nawabshah ...	...	...	67·03
Sind Railways	...	...	66·67

The lowest percentage is in the Tatta district.

There has been a marked rise from 67·86 per cent. to 82·86 per cent. in the Thar Parkar district which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the care taken by the Police Prosecutor in the lower courts.

The percentage of the Sind Railways, Sukkur and Larkana, has fallen from 81·82, 81·69 and 77·66 to 66·67, 63·64, and 68·42, respectively.

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code.

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters	1,213	630	51·48	51·94
Tatta District	454	220	46·20	48·46
Hyderabad	1,247	724	57·41	58·06
Sukkur	1,357	856	65·82	63·08
Larkana	1,177	636	47·72	54·04
Dadu	897	466	...	51·95
Thar Parkar	594	363	50·41	61·11
Upper Sind Frontier	555	212	33·48	38·20
Nawabshah	1,058	450	38·34	42·53
Railways	432	263	54·49	60·88
Total ...	8,984	4,820	50·65	53·65

The percentages of undetected cases for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1927	47·74
1928	44·70
1929	47·46
1930	50·65
1931	53·65

The best results are again in the Upper Sind Frontier district followed by Nawabshah.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, writes—

> "The City of Hyderabad is a great and difficult problem in the police administration of this district. It is decidedly more understaffed than any other city or town in this province. The police force allotted to this city is gravely inadequate for night rounds and for the prevention and detection of crime. The situation of the city baffles the skill of the cleverest of our trackers. The city is full of "Bhaya" servants many of whom are actual or potential thieves. An effort is being made to trace out those Pardeshis who have previous convictions or who were otherwise considered undesirable in their own province. But this effort is likely to be opposed by the majority of the employers of these men.

"The Civil Disobedience Movement has taught the general public contempt and defiance of authority and this spirit of non-co-operation with public servants is particularly manifest in this city. It is impossible to get any assistance from the people of Hyderabad in the prevention and detection of crime. On the contrary when proceedings were instituted against the leading criminals of the city efforts were made by certain citizens to defeat the ends of justice. On the one hand there is non-co-operation and even obstruction, and on the other even a petty theft leads to a loud chorus of complaints in the local press. The small investigating police force of the city, whose efficiency is scarcely on a par with the criminal efficiency of the thieves and burglars of the surrounding areas, are handicapped in the successful perfomance of their duties by the peculiar disadvantages mentioned above. The natural result is that most of the thefts and burglaries committed in the city remain undetected and disfigure the statistics of the whole district.

"In the rural areas the conditions of police work are scarcely more satisfactory. The drastic reductions of 1922 have absolutely crippled the police force. In a large percentage of cases the investigation is perfunctory because the Investigating Police Officer is called away for another and perhaps more serious crime after his investigation of the previous crime is only half done.

"There are no Prosecuting Jamadars and a good deal of valuable time of the investigating police is spent in various courts away from their police-stations.

"The Civil Disobedience Movement has made a considerable addition to the difficulties of the already seriously overworked police force. It has thrown on the depleted ranks of the force a burden heavier than their overloaded shoulders should be made to bear. The police have frequently to leave their legitimate work in order to counter the mischievous and unlawful activities of sedition-mongers and enemies of peace and tranquillity. They are further saddled with extraneous duties such as the service of an enormous number of processes including distress warrants issued by various courts.

"A combination of all these factors is calculated to affect adversely the efficiency of the undermanned and overworked police force. The re-organization scheme has been delayed too long so far as this district is concerned and the restoration of the strength of the police force at least to its original figure is the crying need of the district."

The District Magistrate, Dadu (R. B. Jagatsing), states that he was greatly struck with the lack of keenness in the Police Sub-Inspectors at present serving in the district to achieve success in

the investigation of cases. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police feel that the 'Duds' were foisted on them from the Larkana district when the new district was created. The District Superintendent of Police may revise his opinion later when he has more experience of Sind.

Better results will be achieved when the Police Re-organisation Scheme is introduced.

Mr. Haslehust considers that the results obtained in Karachi are as good as could be expected in view of the lack of public co-operation and the commitments of the police in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, &c. The percentages of undetected Indian Penal Code cases in Karachi for the past 5 years are as follows :—

1927	43·09
1928	44·03
1929	47·96
1930	51·48
1931	51·94

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases.

Laws.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	27	25	19	6	2	
Arms Act	70	46	34	12	23	1 died.
Salt Customs	36	36	24	...	...	12 withdrawn.
Explosives Act	2	...	...	...	2	
Railway Act	103	61	39	22	30	3 transferred. 2 compounded. 7 withdrawn.
Opium Act	1	1	...	1	...	
Telegraph Act	13	1	...	1	10	2 transferred.
Gambling Act	65	60	52	8	5	
Postal Act	10	5	...	5	4	1 transferred.
Prison Act	1	1	1	...	...	
Irrigation Act	1	1	1	...	...	
Ordinances	4	4	4	...	...	

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases—Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,535 as against 14,760 in 1930 and 11,822 in 1929.

Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under:—

1929.	1930.	1931.
15,735	18,313	18,769

During the year under report 13,274 persons were placed before the courts, 502 were released by the police and 3,952 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Out of 13,274 persons disposed of by trial, 5,375 were convicted or 40·49 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1927	43·79
1928	46·21
1929	46·56
1930	46·31
1931	40·49

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period:—

Year.	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1927	10,624	4,348	40·93
1928	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	12,304	4,574	37·17
Class VI.			
1927	810	659	81 36
1928	690	561	81·30
1929	662	549	82·93
1930	923	800	86·67
1931	970	801	82·57

DIRECT CASES.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,250 against 2,030 in the preceding year, 386 or 17·16 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1931 against 561 or 27·64 per cent. in 1930.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,448 of whom 698 or 15·69 per cent. were convicted as against 842 or 21·30 per cent. in 1930.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has fallen from 27,481 in 1930 to 26,443 during the year under report.

Of the latter 20,600 were tried against 21,899 in 1930. Of the cases tried 18,291 or 88·79 ended in conviction as against 18,203 or 83·12 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 79·91 against 75·78 in 1930.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1931 show that of the 135,421 persons tried, 103,102 were convicted :—

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1927	27,708	19,515
1928	28,709	22,283
1929	30,189	23,323
1930	24,909	18,877
1931	23,906	19,104
Total ...	135,421	103,102

Property stolen and recovered—Statement C.

21. Property valued at Rs. 6,30,634 was stolen in 1931 as against Rs. 23,67,174 in 1930. Of the former Rs. 1,94,387 or 31·84 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 3,06,651 or 33·09 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,946 complainants was recovered in 1931 as against 2,648 during 1930. 46·28 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 45·93 per cent. in 1930.

Preventive action.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV.

There has been an increase of 247 persons dealt with by the police as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

Habitual offenders.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were indentified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

Criminal classes.

24. This subject is reviewed in Appendix IX.

Escapes and recaptures.

25. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1	1	
Tatta District ...	...	...	
Hyderabad	5	2	3
Sukkur	17	15	2
Larkana	5	3	2
Dadu	1	1	
Thar Parkar ...	2	1	1 committed suicide.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	
Sind Railways ...	2	2	
Total ...	33	25	7 at large and 1 committed suicide.

Strength of police—Statement D.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1931, was 5,664 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,115 in the preceding year.

The increase of 549 is due to the introduction of the reorganisation schemes in the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts and the opening of the new Dadu district.

Distribution of the force.

27. The distribution of the Police force according to the various duties performed is shown below:—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Special Shikarpur Prison	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure, and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor-drivers (3 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad)	1,492
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers) ...	1,049
(4) Employed in Courts	51
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	3,006
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	24
Total ...	5,664

Punishments.

28. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, inflicted during the year on officers and men:—

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1931 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,004	1	21	22	84	2·19
Tatta District ...	198	...	7	7	22	3·54
Hyderabad	647	2	18	20	47	3·09
Sukkur	972	2	12	14	84	1·44
Larkana	513	...	5	5	57	·97
Dadu	455	...	...	...	..	...
Thar Parkar ...	547	...	19	19	26	3·47
Upper Sind Frontier ...	463	..	11	11	13	2·38
Nawabshah ...	449	...	..	...	28	...
Sind Railways ...	210	...	7	7	9	3·33
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	5,490	5	100	105	352	1·91

Extra drill was awarded in 180 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated the 30th September 1920, is given below:—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi Headquarters ...	16	1	11	1
Tatta District ...	3	...	12	...
Hyderabad	17	1	10	...
Sukkur	18	...	16	...
Larkana	15	4	4	1
Dadu	9	...	8	...
Thar Parkar ...	13	1	8	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	10	1	5	...
Nawabshah ...	9	...	10	...
Sind Railways ...	5	1	10	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	10	...	6	...
Total ...	125	9	100	2

Rewards.

29. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services during the year under report:—

District.	Number of men (actual strength);	By promotion.	Percentage.	By money good service tickets, &c.	Percentage.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,004	...	...	397	39·54
Tatta District ...	198	...	...	109	55·05
Hyderabad	647	..	...	246	38·02
Sukkur	972	...	...	346	35·60
Larkana	513	4	·78	376	73·29
Dadu	455	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	547	...	...	279	51·01
Upper Sind Frontier ...	463	...	...	147	31·75
Nawabshah	449	...	...	202	44·99
Sind Railways ...	210	...	...	223	106·19
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	..	55	171·88
Total ...	5,490	4	·07	2,380	43·35

The percentage of rewards has fallen from 50·32 in 1930 to 43·35 in 1931.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in June 1931 on the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town, Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.

The services rendered by certain Government officials and other persons during the grave communal riots in Sukkur in August 1930 were recognised by Government in their Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8221/2-II, dated the 2nd November 1931.

Government were further pleased to place on record their appreciation of the loyal and devoted services rendered by Mr. G. G. Ray, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. A. W. Brothersston, Inspector of Police, and the officers and men under their command during the riots in Sukkur in August 1930. The officers and men mentioned in the list appended to the resolution were granted a quarter of a month's pay as a reward.

Mr Ray and Inspector A W. Brotherston were awarded the King's Police Medal and the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar on the 1st of January 1932.

Health. Admissions into hospital.

30. The percentage of admission into hospital this year is 22·73 as against 25·55 in 1930.

There is a necessity for a separate Surgeon for the Police force in Karachi.

Deaths in the force.

31. There were 42 deaths in the force in 1931 as against 53 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force.

32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 150 in 1931 as against 49 in the preceding year.

The figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

1928	...	...	...	120
1929	...	...	...	68
1930	...	...	...	49

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	5
Tatta District	..	...	...	3
Hyderabad	...	...	...	11
Sukkur	...	...	...	18
Larkana	...	...	...	67
Dadu	...	...	...	39
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	2
Upper Sind Frontier		...	...	3
Nawabshah	...	...	...	2
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	150

The vacancies in the 3 districts of Upper Sind, *viz.*, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu were due to the introduction of the re-organisation schemes and the opening of the new Dadu district.

Education.

33. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength :—

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi Headquarters ...	48	956	48	288	100·00	30·13	33·47	31·84
Tatta District	15	183	14	116	93·33	63·39	65·66	69·85
Hyerabad	30	617	30	342	100·00	55·43	57·50	54·87
Sukkur	34	938	33	399	97·06	42·54	44·44	45·98
Larkana	21	492	21	204	100·00	40·85	43·27	43·84
Dadu	20	435	20	219	100·00	50·34	52·53	...
Thar Parkar	22	525	22	270	100·00	51·43	53·38	47·59
Upper Sind Frontier ...	15	448	15	109	100·00	24·33	26·78	38·61
Nawabshah	20	429	20	231	100·00	53·85	55·90	51·96
Sind Railways	16	194	16	127	100·00	65·46	68·10	81·95
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	100 00	100·00	100 00	100·00
Total ...	257	5,233	255	2,318	99·22	44·30	46·87	46·43

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 46·87 as against 42·47 in 1930.

Enlistments.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1931 was 605 as against 333 in 1930 and 332 in 1929.

The increase is due to the introduction of the re-organisation schemes in the Upper Sind districts.

There is no difficulty nowadays in getting educated recruits of a good stamp.

Three members of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year. It is reported that depressed classes are not coming forward for enlistment.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 78 in the year under report as compared with 69 in 1930 and 83 in 1929.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1931 :—

Period.	Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1927 ...	2,271	25·85
Do. do. 1928 ...	2,004	24·95
Do. do. 1929 ...	1,997	28·29
Do. do. 1930 ...	1,865	31·69
Do. do. 1931 ...	1,782	34·06

Drill and musketry.

36. The standard of drill at the head-quarters of all districts is good.

Particular mention may be made of Karachi Headquarters.

The number of marksmen was 1,736 in the year under report against 1,453 in 1930.

Details by districts are given below:—

Shooting results.

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters	352	300
Tatta District	14	9
Hyderabad	224	191
Sukkur	*85	226
Larkana	236	198
Thar Parkar	170	209
Dadu	...	151
Upper Sind Frontier	164	190
Nawabshah	208	222
Total ...	1,453	1,736

* In 1930 owing to the out-break of dacoities in the Sukkur district, the musketry practices were not completed.

In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize ...	Dadu	Dadu	Karachi Head-quarters.	Thar Parkar.
2nd prize ...	Larkana ...	Nawabshah ...	Nawabshah ...	Nawabshah.
3rd prize ...	Upper Sind Forntier	Larkana	Nawabshah ...	.....
4th prize ...	Nawabshah .	Nawabshah	Karachi Head-quarters.	.....
5th prize ...	Do. ...	... .	Nawabshah ...	.. ...

Buildings.

37. The construction of the two Police Major Works, *viz.*, (1) new police buildings at Dadu and (2) new foujdari building at Sukkur has now been completed. A provision of Rs. 25,000 made in the budget estimate under the head "41—Civil Works—Provincial" for the construction of quarters for one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 18 Constables with an office, look-up, chowra, cattle-pound, stables for nine horses and other subsidiary buildings at Faizu in the Sukkur district, was passed by the Legislative Council. But this work has been postponed till the general question of the revision of the type designs for police quarters is decided and the financial situation has improved.

An allotment of Rs. 36,124 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works. Excepting a few hundred rupees surrendered by the Executive Engineers at the close of the current financial year, the whole amount was utilised. This amount went only a little way towards meeting requirements, but in view of the financial stringency an additional allotment was not asked for.

There are still major works amounting to Rs. 4,14,445, on the major works waiting list with Government but intimation has been received that on account of the grave financial situation, it has not been found possible to provide fund for any new police major works in Sind in the budget estimates for 1932-33. Minor works costing about Rs. 2,00,000, are awaiting allotment of funds. The plans and estimates of these works have been administratively approved. In addition to these there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

Inspection of police-stations and out-posts.

38. Out of 118 police-stations and 159 outposts in the province of Sind including Sind Railways, 108 police-stations and 126 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The number of police-stations and out-posts not inspected was as under:—

District.	Police-stations.	Out-posts.
Tatta District ...	...	1
Larkana	3	1
Dadu	5	14
Thar Parkar ...	...	17
Total ...	8	33

Several police-stations and out-posts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers.

The 2 police-stations, Bakrani and Naundero, in the Larkana district, were opened on 1st October 1931 and therefore there was no point in inspecting them. As regards the third police-station at Dokri, the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, reports that he commenced its inspection on 24th December 1931 but he could not complete it as he was called back to headquarters by the District Magistrate.

Dadu district was opened on 1st October 1931 and as the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer were busy in organising the district, the amount of inspection they could do was very limited.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, reports that he did not inspect the 17 out-posts owing to the great distances to be traversed in the Desert Division.

Thirty-two different offices were inspected by me during the year including 8 Accounts Branches and 8 Correspondence Branches of the District Superintendents of Police's Offices.

Inspection of Arms and ammunition shops—Supplementary Statement No. II.

39. The following statement shows the number of shops inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated the 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department :—

District.	No of shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	7
Tatta District	...
Hyderabad	4
Sukkur	7
Larkana	4
Thar Parkar	5
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Nawabshah	2
Dadu	1
Total ...	34

The above shops were inspected by the various Police Officers in accordance with the standing orders. The detailed reports of their inspection were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

The total number of licenses under the Act was 13,096 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 12,591 in 1930 and the total number of arms covered by the licenses was 14,475 against 14,448 in the preceding year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 11 of which 3 ended in conviction.

Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition.

40. The extent of the import and export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix VI, as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3272, dated the 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

Miscellanous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in—

(*a*) Police cognizable cases in 1929, 1930 and 1931,

(*b*) direct magisterial cognizable cases, and

(*c*) non-cognizable cases,

was as follows :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Warrants	17,649	16,200	16,537
Summonses and notices ...	143,284	130,887	132,925

Of 16,537 warrants and 132,925 summonses and notices received for service, 8,872 warrants were executed and 114,901 summons and notices were served. 875 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 27,240 recovered.

Direct Magisterial Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	31,372
Warrants	5,692

Non-Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	44,849
Warrants	8,902

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10·36 and 69·58, respectively, as against 10 and 74 in 1930.

The number of fires extinguished was 159 as against 271 in 1930.

10,113 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 13,530 in 1930.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act	3,239
The Cruelty to Animals Act	200
The District Police Act	5,943
The Municipal Act	6
The Motor Vehicles Act	1,683
The Prostitution Act	11
The Gambling Act	29
The Cantonment Act	5
The Criminal Tribes Act	7
The Port Rules	251

Enquiries were made in 42 cases of suicide. 1,671 accidents and 15 suspicious deaths.

351 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 367 in 1930.

There were 14 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O/9-E., dated the 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

In Karachi City 20 persons were killed and 262 injured in traffic accidents.

The District Magistrate, Karachi, writes—

> "The increase in the number of deaths and injuries owing to traffic accidents is remarkable. Most of them are due to motor vehicles, and it looks as if there is need for a "Safety First" campaign. The question of a Special Magistrate to try traffic cases is under consideration and orders will shortly be issued."

The number of persons killed in Karachi in the previous year was 9.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to do good work and on the 31st December 1931, the total number of members amounted to 2,798 as against 2,630 on the 31st December 1931.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1931, was Rs. 2,06,534 as against Rs. 1,82,860 on the 31st December 1930.

In the Jacobabad district, Clerk Bulchand Sukhramdas was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, for misappropriating society money to the extent of Rs. 400. He has appealed against his conviction.

Defalcations in the Thar Parkar Police Co-operative Credit Society came to light during the year. The Commissioner in Sind has sanctioned the deputation of Clerk Abdul Rashid Muhammad Ishaq as special Accountant at the cost of the society for a period not exceeding two months to make a thorough overhaul of the affairs of the society.

Strikes.

43. The statement showing datails of strikes occurred in 1931 is furnished as Appendix VIII.

Finger-print Bureau Sind.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger-print Bureau at Karachi during the year under review was 3,178 against 3,021 in the provious year, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was

2,432 as against 5,123 in 1930. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 44,275 as against 43,529 in 1930. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1931 were 868 as against 927 in 1930. The number of slips received for search was 9,361 as against 8,702 in the preceding year. Of these 2,066 were traced as against 1,774 in 1930.

198 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under:—

Ajmer	18
Allahabad	19
Baghdad	2
Baroda	1
Bombay	8
Calcutta	3
Hyderabad (Deccan)	3
Nagpur	1
Phillaur	124
Poona	19
Total ...	198

Two officers were trained as Chief Operators and 23 as Operators. One Assistant Excise Inspector was trained as an Operator.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger-Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 18. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 25.

Expert written opinions were given in 45 cases.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

45. No investigations were made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of the Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, 1927.

Messrs. J. E. V. Mason and L. W. Sarre held charge of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Cantonment Sub-Division, for short periods from 1st January 1931 to 21st April 1931 and 16th September 1931 to 31st December 1931, respectively, and in the Larkana district Mr. M. R. Price was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Division, from 1st January 1931 to 25th April 1931.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

46. Mr. Barnard reports as follows :—

1. I held charge throughout the year.

2. *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Two Inspectors.
(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.
(4) Three Head Constables.
(5) One Clerk.
(6) Five Peons.

One Sub-Inspector of the Political Branch has been learning photography and helping Inspector Galbraith in the photographic work.

Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

3. In the note counterfeiting case mentioned in paragraph 5 (*a*) of the last year's Administration Report, 3 accused were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), to imprisonment as follows :—

(1) Accused Sital to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 489-B, Indian Penal Code, and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 120, B./489, A and B, Indian Penal Code (to run concurrently).

(2) Rahimdino and (3) Udhandas to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 120 B/489, A and B, Indian Penal Code.

Three accused were acquitted.

4. Out of the 7 accused who were awaiting their trial as mentioned in para. 5 (*b*) cases against five were withdrawn and 2 were acquitted

Para. 5 (*b*) (3)—All the accused were acquitted.

Para. 5 (*b*) (4)—The two Hindus and two Sikhs were discharged.

Para. 5 (*b*) (6)—The four Hindus were discharged.

Para. 5 (*b*) (9)—The accused was acquitted.

Para. 5 (*b*) (11)—The case against the 7 volunteers is still pending.

Para. (5) (*d*)—In this case the three Chaukidars were committed to the Court of Sessions by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, but were acquitted. The Clerk was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorours imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Para. 5 (*e*)—The Ex-President, two Munshis and the Overseer of the Tando Allahyar Taluka Local Board have beon convicted and sentenced as under :—

The Ex-President, one Munshi and the Overseer got 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and were fined Rs. 500 each, the other Munshi was imprisoned till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 250.

Para. 5 (*g*).—The two accused were acquitted.

Para. 6.—*Cattle thefts.*—Arrangements are being made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind in consultation with the District Officers for the deportation of the most dangerous patharidars to the Presidency.

5. During the year the services of the Sind C. I. D. Officers were invoked by various District Officers in complicated enquiries. The following are worthy of mention :—

(*a*) *Cheating by Professer Stanley Mayo.*—Styling himself as Professor Stanley Mayo of Glasgow, practitioner of magnetic healing and allied science, Mayo came to Karachi on the 23rd June 1931 and left on the 22nd July 1931. He issued hand-bills guaranteeing to cure diseases and offering Rs. 1,000 as a reward in case of failure. In Karachi the victims he secured were first made to sign a contract and to pay an advance which varied in accordance with the gravity of the disease. The victims then departed with the assurance that they would be cured by telepathy. Mayo rented a flat in a respectable locality and had two young ladies to show his patients in.

A case under section 420, Indian Penal Code was registered against Mayo and investigated by Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman. The accused is absconding and endeavours are being made to trace him.

(*b*) One Sumar son of Arab Baluch, was caught uttering counterfeit rupees in the Empress Market, Karachi. He was sent up for trial and convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 240, Indian Penal Code. Ten counterfeit rupees were found on his person.

(*c*) At the instance of the Collector of Customs, Karachi, a case which affects the Customs Revenue has been taken up by the C. I. D. The *modus operandi* was as follows :—

Mr. G. Haas, local representative of the Associated Manufacturing Co., Brussels, and of the Swedish Iron and Steel Co., Brussels, canvassed orders from merchants for various goods on terms of free delivery at the godowns of the importers. Consignments had been cleared on behalf of the shippers by Messrs. Cox and Kings (Agents), Ltd., on production of false invoices to the appraiser concerned. Subsequently bills had been sent to the consignees through the Lloyds Bank, Karachi, for actual values of the consignments, which were by far in excess of the invoice prices shown. 14 consignments for 13 firms have actually been cleared from the Customs by Messrs. Cox and Kings, Karachi, and delivery given to various firms in Karachi, Sukkur, Lahore Quetta, Chaman, Patna and Multan. So far the documents of 8 firms have been examined. These show that the total goods ordered by these firms was actually valued at £ 312-13-6 while the invoices presented to the Customs were for £ 22-15-5 only. The actual duty paid on the basis of invoice price is approximately Rs. 63-2-5 while that leviable works out to Rs. 576-3-0, the difference being Rs. 513-0-7. Messrs. Cox and Kings produced correspondence and stated that they cleared goods only on documents and instructions received from—

(1) The Associated Manufacturing Co., Brussels, and

(2) The Swedish Iron and Steel Co., Brussels,

and denied all knowledge of the actual rates charged by the above two firms or their representatives to their clientele for whom the consignments were cleared. Mr. Haas has already left India for Europe.

(*d*) At the instance of the district officers investigations regarding various bogus loan companies have been taken up by the Sind C. I. D. The biggest of these fraudulent concerns is the All India Lakhshmi Trading Co. The investigation by K. S. Sukhia assisted by Sub-Inspectors Allahbachayo Khan, Udharam and staff held so far, shows that a Punjabi calling himself Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg came to Sind and opened a branch of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Co , Head Office, Lahore, during March 1930 at Sukkur and subsequently shifted to Hyderabad (Sind), in May 1930. He opened 100

agencies throughout the province and advertised through the press and hand-bills that the Company was started for the benefit of the poor to advance them loans at a moderate interest of annas 4 per cent. per mensem, on their producing two secondaries within 4 weeks and paying certain weekly fees, &c. The 100 agents secured 8,209 loan candidates and the Company received Rs. 77,131-8-0 from them. For the purpose of gaining confidence the Company advanced loans to about 330 of the candidates on accepting 2 secondaries. After a collection of large amounts from the candidates, loans were refused unless all the conditions of the terms, *i.e.*, procuring 30 secondaries, &c., were fulfilled. 7,879 loan candidates have been victimised. Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg has absconded with the cash books and several thousand rupees. This Company has been registered at Lahore and 6 persons have been shown as the Directors. Steps are being taken in co-operation with the C. I. D. Punjab to bring the culprits to book.

(ii) Another case is that of one Motiram Methasing assisted by his brother, Shersing, a local pleader and an Amil of Hyderabad (Sind), who started a Company styled the Metropolitan Loan Company, Karachi, promising to advance loans to candidates who paid certain fees and gave 2 secondaries. They were successful in getting 411 members who paid in Rs. 23,613-0-3 and 185 of these were loan candidates. Of these 185, 157 fulfilled all the conditions required to make them eligible for loans. Loans amounting to Rs. 10,107 were advanced to only 42 candidates. Motiram, his brother Shersing, the pleader and the Hyderabadi Amil have been arrested and sent up for trial under sections 420/120-B, Indian Penal Code. Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman has investigated this case.

(iii) The All India United Trading Company, Loan Department, Karachi, was started about April 1931, by one Dur Muhammad son of Ghulam Muhammad Thahim, of Pano Akil, district Sukkur, and Gul Muhammad son of Nur Muhammad Sumro, of Reti, district Sukkur, both of them were previously agents of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company mentioned above. The ostensible object of the Company was shown in leaflets distributed for advertisement to give loans to the poor in Sind and to relieve them of the highhandedness of the money-lenders. Loans were promised to candidates from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000 on their depositing 1/10th of the amount of the loans required, and enlisting 2 candidates as secondaries. The interest fixed as low as annas 6 per cent. per mensem and the repayments were to be made in easy instalments of Rs. 2

per mensem for every hundred rupees borrowed. With a view to gain public confidence 12 candidates received loans and 51 candidates part of the loans they applied for. This resulted in 456 candidates applying for loans and the Company realising from them about Rs. 10,000. Investigation is being carried on by Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg under the guidance and supervision of K. S. Sukhia.

(iv) A similar case has been reported at the Kotri Police-station against the Indian National Loan Company with its Head Office, Ludhiana, Punjab. One Baburam son of Shadi-ram and one Amarnath whose father's name is not known of Ludhiana district worked with one Khairatiram in the branch of the company at Karachi. Jivatram son of Parsram of Kotri was introduced to the Karachi branch by Shadiram father of Baburam and was subsequently appointed as an organiser for Kotri where a branch was opened and managed by Baburam assisted by Amarnath. They enlisted 65 loan candidates and collected over Rs. 2,100. The conditions of the Company were the payment of certain fees and the enlist-ment of 2 secondaries of one's own class. 25 candidates fulfilled these conditions but only 8 of them received part of the loans they asked for. All the four Punjabis referred to above have absconded with the money they had collected. Investigation is being carried on by K. S. Sukhia assisted by Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg.

(*e*) On 22nd November 1931 when Mr. Green, District Magistrate, Larkana, was presiding over a function in the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Kambar, a bomb exploded on the tennis court outside the school compound. At the request of the district officers, K. S. Sukhia was deputed to investigate. Enquiries showed that before this 3 instances of bomb explosions had occurred in the town of Kambar.

(1) On the 6th May 1931 at Sukal Talao,

(2) on the platform of Sanmukh's shop on 8th May 1931 at about 6-30 a.m. (This bomb did not explode), and

(3) in the public street near the kothi of Seth Madhowdas at about 9-30 p.m. on 8th May 1931, when the foreign cloth dealers held their meeting in connection with the importation of foreign cloth.

Confidential enquiries tend to show that certain Congress volunteers wanted to intimidate the foreign cloth dealers. All these bombs were of a crude type. The reconstruction of some scraps of paper found in the last bomb showed that they were bits of a leaflet issued by the Congress Dictator, Kambar,

during March 1931, asking the public to refrain from taking liquor. Various searches were made and from the Congress Office, Kambar, 72 copies of this leaflet were found. No evidence is forthcoming as to who actually prepared and threw them.

(*f*) Sub-Inspector Kadir Bakhsh was deputed to help the Thar Parkar Police in the investigation of 2 burglary and 2 dacoity cases which are suspected to have been committed by wandering criminal tribes. Besides he was useful in miscellaneous inquiries in Sind.

6. The Crime Branch helped the Political Branch during the Karachi Congress. Head Constable Menghraj worked well.

Photographic branch.

7. During the year 169 photographs were taken. These comprised the following sets:—

(1) Photographs of Foreign and Indian suspects and deportees.

(2) Photographs of letters, documents, &c.

(3) Photographs of water-marks in documents.

(4) Photographs of finger-impressions on articles found at various scenes of offences.

(5) Photographs of scenes of motor accidents.

(6) Photographs of a dead body in a murder case of the Cantonment Police-station.

(7) Photographs of scenes of offences having a bearing on political matters.

Inspector Galbraith assisted by Sub-Inspector Udharam and Head Constable Menghraj attended to the photographic work in addition to their own duties. Sergeant Thompson once again proved useful in this branch for the short period he acted as Inspector of Police in the Crime Branch during the absence on deputation of Mr. Galbraith.

Political Branch.

8. The strength of the branch at the close of the year was —

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors.

(3) Eight Sub-Inspectors (including five shorthand reporters and one on deputation for Urdu shorthand training at Lucknow) 3 temporary Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department No. 7900/2, dated the 29th August 1930, were disbanded on 7th April 1931 a.m., on the cessation of Civil Disobedience.

(4) Fifteen Head Constables (including 2 Head Constables sanctioned in Bombay Government, Home Department, S. D. No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931).

(5) Five peons.

The late R. B. Naraindas Wadhumal was in charge of the Branch throughout the year till the date of his death,—11th December 1931.

9. During the year C. I. D. Officers attended and reported on 1,541 political functions comprising meetings, flag-hoisting ceremonies and various other Congress and allied activities. In addition approximately 400 other meetings were attended which were of a religious or non-political nature.

10. The holding of the 45th Sessions of the Indian National Congress at Karachi, entailed a tremendous strain on the Sind C. I. D. but thanks to aid in the shape of reporters from other provinces and the ready co-operation of all officers the event passed off successfully.

11. (*Vide* para. 22 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—The case against Yagdutt son of Ralaram was withdrawn under the orders of the District Magistrate. The co-accused Kundanlal, who turned approver, retracted his confession and was prosecuted and fined Rs. 500.

12. (*Vide* para. 25 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—No. 1 Choithram, No. 4 Gangaram and No. 7 Bhagwandas, Shikarpuri, were acquitted in the lower court and the remaining five were convicted they appealed to the Sessions Court and the conviction of No. 5 Rochaldas, No. 6 Bhagwandas Kapur and No. 8 Hiranand were set aside. The remaining two, No. 2 Khairatiram and No. 3, Jethanand Bhojraj then appealed to the High Court and they also were acquitted.

13. (*Vide* para. 26 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—Tekchand was convicted in the Sessions Court and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment under the Explosives Substances Act. Mengho and Omparkash were acquitted.

14. The Political Branch dealt with the following cases during the year under report :—

(i) Kumar Chiman Mehta, Editor of the Unauthorised News-sheet Congress Bulletin, was arrested on 1st February 1931, challaned in the City Magistrate's Court and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 6th February 1931. Case No. 27 of Ranchore Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(ii) Tejbhandas B. Chodda, the successor of Kumar Chiman Mehta mentioned in serial No. (i) was arrested for a similar offence on 12th February, 1931, and sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 13th February 1931. Case No. 64 of City Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(iii) Tejbhandas B. Chodda, was replaced by Hirji J. Dhanik He was arrested on 18th February 1931, sent up on 18th Februry 1931 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment with fine Rs. 500 on 27th February 1931. Case No. 78 of City Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(iv) One Charandas Desraj, born at Badala, district Jullunder, was discovered to have no ostensible means of livelihood at Karachi and to have filed a false declaration before the Deputy Collector, Karachi City, for the purpose of obtaining a passport for Basra. He was arrested and dealt with under section 189, Criminal Procedure Code, and 182, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for failling to give security under the former charge and 2 weeks' imprisonment under the latter in July and on 10th September 1931, respectively. Case No. 8 of City Police-station.

(v) Swami Govindanand, a prominent political agitator of Karachi of " Komagata Maru " fame, was on 9th September 1931, prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for delivering a seditious speech at the Rambagh Maidan on the 12th June 1931. The case is still pending on defence.

(vi) On 16th September 1931, Manilal Jadhowji Vyas, printer and publisher of the Rashtra Shakti and a previous convict was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for publishing an article headed " Propaganda (in favour) of violence " in the issue of his paper dated 16th August 1931 and Nagindra Kumar Vyas his nephew for writing the same. Both the accused were sentenced to undergo 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd October 1931.

(vii) On 21st August 1931, Mubarak Ali *alias* Saghar, the organiser and most zealous worker of the Naujuvan Bharat Sabha, Karachi, was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for seditious utterances and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on 1st October 1931. After the conviction of this individual the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha of Karachi, became lifeless.

(viii) On 24th August 1931, Vishnu Nainaram Sharma was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for printing and publishing in the issue of the "Mauji", dated 26th May 1931, a seditious poem and seditions article. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(ix) Mulraj, an agitator of a revolutionary type with two previous convictions under section 124-A, accompanied by Birendra Nath Pande of the United Provinces, Fatehchand of Bahawalpur State and Sarla Devi, sister of Pande, came to Karachi on a secret mission and took shelter in the house of another agitator named Ram Sahai. Ram Sahai however fearing to harbour persons of this type passed them on to Mubarak Ali Saghar after a couple of days. As these persons were unable to give any satisfactory reason for visiting Karachi, especially living with a Muhammadan known to us to be most dangerous, they, except the girl, were prosecuted under sections 109/55, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 26th August 1931. It is significant that Naraindas Anandji Bechar stood bail for them. The case is still pending Case No. 3 of Ranchore Police-station.

15. (*Vide* para 36 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—The staff of watchers under the supervision of an Inspector did good work. When properly trained the staff will be very useful in weeding out undesirables from Sind.

Remarks.

16. It is with great regret on my part and on behalf of the staff of the Sind C. I. D. that I have to commence these remarks by recording the sad death of Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.

The year despite the truce has been very heavy. We have had to keep a most careful watch on all preparations for the "coming fight" and to get our house in order for in the rush during the Civil Disobedience Movement we were not able to keep our record up to date.

The numbers of political public functions reported on by the C. I. D., were about the same as the previous year. This was due to the holding of the 45th Indian National Congress in Karachi.

For the Crime Branch there has been no sensational case during the year but the Branch has been active rounding out Loan Companies which have been responsible for wholesale cheating. The case now under preparation against the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company will likely be an All India Case for this concern has spread its talons over many parts of the country.

All officers under me have worked well. Those whose extra heavy work warrant particular mention are Khan Sahib Sukhia, Inspectors Sardar Abdul Rahman, Galbraith, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir, Mr. Karale, Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghaffur and Head Constable Bhatt.

Work of the Karachi Reporting Staff.

The Reporting Staff continues to deal with the work of watching the movements of foreigners, agitators and other suspects by sea, road and rail. It continues to keep in close touch with Political, Social and Labour movements. The number of meetings and processions held in Karachi Town during the year was as under :—

Meetings	...	...	749
Processions	...	...	1,469

During the second half of the year the staff was reduced to its normal size.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2,820 cases of which 1,195 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 42·38 as against 45·80 in 1930.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff shows an increase of 272 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Seven non-police cases and 5 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 13 and 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 16 in all.

Two extra Police Prosecutors were sanctioned in the reorganisation schemes of the Sukkur and Larkana districts which came into effect from 1st April 1931.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1931-32 was Rs 34,37,030 as compared with Rs. 34,63,576 in the year 1930-31.

Cost of the Sind Police.

The cost of the Police clerical establishment during the year 1931-32 was Rs. 1,86,892 as against Rs. 1,85,707 in the preceding year.

Surprise is occasionally expressed at the high cost of the police force in Sind as compared with that in the Presidency Proper, excluding Bombay City.

The causes are—

(1) The percentage of Mounted Police in Sind is 21·72 as compared with 0·49 in the Presidency Proper, and

(2) The Karachi City police organisation is modelled on that of Bombay City.

The large distances to be traversed in the Sind districts necessitate the entertainment of a large body of Mounted Police.

49. The main feature of the year was a substantial increase in offences against property throughout the Province. This was a natural and inevitable consequence of the economic depression. Except in Karachi in the first quarter of the year, there was little political agitation. The Indian National Congress held its session in Karachi in March, but the number of visitors was smaller than expected and the police had no difficulty in coping with the situation.

Salient features.

The police forces of the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Sukkur districts were increased in accordance with the reorganisation scheme. The reorganisation of the other districts has been postponed owing to the financial stringency. The new Dadu district was formed on the 1st of October. The Tatta district was amalgamated with Karachi Headquarters on the 15th December 1931. The District Superintendent of Police considers that the combined charges will be more than he can efficiently administer. He expressed this opinion at a time when he was dealing with the recrudescence of Civil Disobedience. But, as pointed out by the District Magistrate, the combined charge is no heavier than those administered by the District Superintendents of Police of Sukkur, Poona and Ahmedabad. I have no doubt that in normal times the Superintendent will have no difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with his new charge.

The horse allowance of the Mounted Police serving outside the Headquarters of districts was reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 18 per mensem. A saving of Rs. 80,472 per annum has thus been

affected. It had often been suggested that the Mounted policemen outside Headquarters were equipped with a much too expensive class of pony. A scheme has now been introduced in accordance with which these policemen are required to purchase their own ponies and Government make them a grant of Rs. 18 per mensem in addition to their pay.

A sensational murder was committed by Hurs on the 26th of June on a main thoroughfare in Pir-jo-Goth, Sukkur district. Pir Jial Shah, who was suspected of aspiring to the vacant gadi of the imprisoned Pir Pagaro, was killed in cold blood by three Hurs. The Sukkur police succeeded in discovering the three murderers, two of whom were sentenced to death and the third to transportation for life. To prevent further outrages 28 Hurs have been deported to the Bijapur Settlement.

The scheme for dealing with cattle-lifting gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act is developing.

The pay of Police Officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector has been cut by 10 per cent.

Needs of the Department.

50. The more pressing needs of the Department are—

(1) The completion of the re-organization scheme;

(2) The construction of quarters for the police in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad;

(3) The creation of an agricultural settlement for Criminal Tribes and the appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind;

(4) The co-operation of the public.

Concluding remarks.

51. At the end of the year under review the Department lost the services of a very able officer, Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose premature death was hastened by his devotion to duty.

Political agitation did not cause much anxiety but the increase of crimes against property, which is the out come of the extraordinary economic depression, gave the police more work than they were able, in some districts, to cope with satisfactorily.

I desire to make special mention of the following Superintendents :—

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah,
Mr. H. M. Haslehust,
Mr. G. G. Ray, and
Mr. A. W. S. Barnard.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, who officiated for one month as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, did exceptionally good work throughout the year in Sukkur.

The work of R. B. Tahilram D. Vasvani, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Karachi City, was also of exceptional merit. The services of all other Deputy Superintendents in Sind were of a high order and have received mention in the Superintendents' reports.

The work of my own office staff throughout the year was very satisfactory, and Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant, carried out their duties in their usual efficient manner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the names of officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Assistant Superintendent		
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ...	1st January 1931 ...	21st April 1931.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	22nd April 1931 ...	15th September 1931.
	„ L W. Sarre	16th September 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent—Karachi Town.		
Karachi Headquarters.	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	1st January 1931 ...	23rd May 1931.
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. ...	24th May 1931 ...	7th July 1931.
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	8th July 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Traffic.		
	Mr W. H Brotherston ...	1st January 1931 ...	21st April 1931
	„ H. Galbraith	22nd April 1931 ...	16th September 1931.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	17th September 1931..	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Tatta District. The District was amalgamated with Karachi Headquarters from 16th December 1931.	Mr. J. R. Gregory ...	1st January 1931 ...	15th December 1931.
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E ...	16th December 1931...	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1931 ...	22nd April 1931.
	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ...	23rd April 1931 ...	31st December 1931.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.		
Hyderabad District—*concld.*	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh.	1st January 1931 ...	16th February 1931.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	17th February 1931 ...	30th April 1931.
	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh.	1st May 1931 ...	16th September 1931.
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.	17th September 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.		
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ...	1st January 1931 ...	4th October 1931.
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas ...	5th October 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
Sukkur District,	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1931 ...	15th August 1931.
	„ K. R. Eates	16th August 1931 ..	15th September 1931.
	„ G. G. Ray	16th September 1931..	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Didar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1931 ..	19th September 1931.
Larkana District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Division.		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Southern Division.		
	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1931 ...	25th April 1931.
	Vacant	26th April 1931 .	3rd May 1931.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	4th May 1931 ...	30th September 1931.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Dadu District ..	Mr. H P. O'Sullivan ...	1st October 1931 ...	2nd December 1931.
	„ C. W E. Uren ...	3rd December 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st October 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas ...	1st January 1931 ...	26th September 1931.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	27th September 1931...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton .	1st January 1931 ..	28th April 1931.
	„ M. R. Price	29th April 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Nawabshah District.	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways .	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	1st January 1931 ...	30th April 1931.
	„ J. Hobson	1st May 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	Superintendent.		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1931 .	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.		
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhumal ...	1st January 1931 ..	11th December 1931.
	Vacant	12th December 1931 .	31st December 1931.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,469	1,661	1,748
Tatta District	850	979	705
Hyderabad	1,580	1,712	1,890
Sukkur	2,184	2,365	2,286
Larkana	1,814	2,164	1,564
Dadu	...	...	1,332
Thar Parkar	691	832	1,011
Upper Sind Frontier	683	845	874
Nawabshah	977	1,061	1,207
Sind Railways	543	624	543
Total ...	10,791	12,243	13,160
Class VI.			
Karachi Headquarters	68	130	130
Tatta District	15	21	13
Hyderabad	23	71	71
Sukkur	60	65	63
Larkana	40	72	40
Dadu	...	...	24
Thar Parkar	9	28	18
Upper Sind Frontier	15	28	31
Nawabshah	16	25	21
Sind Railways	95	90	95
Total ...	341	530	526
Total of all classes.			
Karachi Headquarters	1,537	1,791	1,878
Tatta District	865	1,000	718
Hyderabad	1,603	1,783	1,961
Sukkur	2,244	2,430	2,369
Larkana	1,854	2,236	1,604
Dadu	...	...	1,356
Thar Parkar	700	860	1,029
Upper Sind Frontier	698	873	905
Nawabshah	993	1,086	1,228
Sind Railways	638	714	638
Total ...	11,132	12,773	13,686

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime :—

Heads of crime.	1930.	1931.
Murders	239	243
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	118	149
Dacoities	321	32
Robberies	129	161
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,847	3,373
Thefts ordinary	2,648	2,702
Cattle-theft	2,070	2,303
Receiving stolen property	507	435

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi Headquarters.												Tatta district.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	6	16	4	7	...	...	3	28	2	...	...	...	51	16	1	18	...	1	22	10	44	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	11	2	...	...	...	1	19	2	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1	...	9	31	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	..	1	...	4	25	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	8	1	12	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	3	2	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	18	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—	Hyderabad district.												Sukkur district.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	4	5	62	1	...	...	23	9	144	40	...	...	68	20	115	16	...	27	49	18	188	22	...	18
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	4	33	1	...	...	11	8	102	...	...	...	1	9	37	...	...	10	1	4	59	...	...	5
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	10	1	...	...	11	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	13	...	...	1
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	5	95	...	...	...	1	8	34	...	...	9	...	...	46	...	...	4
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	1	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	29	11	62	16	...	7	34	11	110	5	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	3	1	26	...	...	...	1	1	42	38	...	..	28	...	11	..	...	10	...	3	19	17	...	8
No. of persons transferred to other Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—	Larkana District.												Dadu District.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	119	51	243	38	...	43	77	23	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	33	8	1	11
No. of persons ordered to give security.	32	18	173	...	...	27	26	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	1	6
No. of persons who furnished security.	32	..	7	...	...	3	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	1
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	18	166	...	...	24	26	9	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	5
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	49	...	4	15	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	38	33	65	23	...	5	42	14	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3	8	...	3
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Thar Parkar District.												Upper Sind Frontier District.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	1	6	9	...	2	5	17	...	9	...	...	44	12	5	1	...	...	140	23	27	23	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	10	10	4	1	...	...	28	23	22	9	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	28	...	...	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	23	22	4	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	69	...	5	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	14	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Nawabshah District.												Sind Railways.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	...	2	31	2	...	1	...	...	69	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total of all District.											
	1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted ...	292	129	467	92	...	74	342	142	651	112	1	29
No. of persons ordered to give security.	49	76	276	2	...	38	67	81	388	10	1	11
No. of persons who furnished security.	42	9	32	2	...	4	40	27	45	6	...	2
No. of persons sent to Jail ...	7	67	244	...	...	34	27	54	343	4	1	9
No. of persons pendiag at the close of the year.	88	16	71	33	...	20	136	18	141	10	...	..
No. of persons discharged or acquitted,	107	37	113	57	...	15	111	43	115	92	...	11
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7
No. of persons compounded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders :—

District.	Number of accused persons.		Number of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code, column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders,
Karachi Headquarters ...	963	660	140	26
Tatta District	274	263	74	16
Hyderabad	745	636	106	30
Sukkur	751	623	334	15
Larkana	579	535	166	12
Dadu	508	470	102	35
Thar Parkar	342	327	67	47
Upper Sind Frontier ...	457	420	107	2
Nawabshah	559	531	169	27
Sind Railways	197	109	25	2
	5,375	4,574	1,290	212

The figures include classification by the jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1927	...	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	...	1,351
1931	...	...	...	1,290

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1931 :—

—	Cases bombs.	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By imports ...	...	(a) 10,436	(b) 2,793	2	744	15,974,019	4,036,000	4	5	2	24
By exports ...	...	12	12	...	7	8,438	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipments ...	500*	...	...	...	1	10,017	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	500	12	12	...	8	18,455	...	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By imports ...	6	13	3	20	295	15	...	...	...	4	1	12	...	...
By exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	18	...	...	...	...
By transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	18	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By imports ...	...	12	17,992	...	(c) 307	(a) Includes 45 air rifles. (b) Includes 18 air guns. (c) Includes 76 bayonets and 1 dagger.
By exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	* 5 magazines containing 500 cases bombs and 10 cases detonators which arrived from Bahrein and were transhipped to Jeddah under District Magistrate's license No. 8|122 of 1931.
By transhipments ...	...	10*	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	10	...	...	...	

Besides the above, 1,183,200 pellets, 19 magazines, 2 cwts. buck-shots, 12 adapters for revolvers, 500 air rifles shots, 2 rifle barrels, 48 hunting knives, 170 lbs. amorces, 72 lbs. oil well explosives, 500 belts for auto guns and 500 fabric ammunition belts were also imported.

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles							
Karachi Headquarters ...	51	245	16	287	1,423	52	793	2,724	229	175	236	233	
Tatta District	...	6	...	...	50	...	...	...	43	7	47	9	
Hyderabad	2	20	...	18	194	2	97	377	46	36	71	40	
Sukkur	...	48	1	2	118	1	94	255	112	64	104	71	
Larkana	...	6	...	2	93	...	14	65	18	29	23	38	
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Thar Parkar	...	4	...	1	56	...	27	58	21	8	28	4	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	12	...	...	54	...	16	67	7	9	10	9	
Nawabshah	...	1	...	...	40	...	2	26	4	7	4	7	
Total ...	54	342	17	310	2,028	55	1,043	3,573	480	335	523	411	

APPENDIX VIII (*vide* PARA. 43).

The statement showing details of strikes during 1931.

District.	Particulars.	How settled.
Karachi Headquarters.	On 11th May 1931 20-30 workers of the Hide Godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rangiwara, Baghdadi, Karachi City, downed tools on announcement of a cut in the daily wages of the labourers by 2 to 4 annas by the firm on account of slackness in work.	The men resumed work on 16th May 1931 unconditionally.
Do. ..	150 labourers of the Burmah Shell Oil Company, Keamari, went on strike on 25th May 1931, as the Manager announced that all labourers of the Company would be divided into five parties and each party would be given work after every five weeks. The labourers refused to go to work only for half an hour.	The Manager decided to give work to all whenever there would be any. The work then continued as usual.
Do. ...	64 men of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., at Keamari, went on strike on 1st July 1931. The strike was the result of making Tyndals responsible for any damages caused to goods during the time they were in their charge.	The Company reduced the number of employees to 44 who joined on 9th July 1931.
Do. ..	75 coolies on daily wages employed by Pestonji Bikhaji Dubash, demanding an increase in their daily wages from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bags of sugar, went on strike on 16th July 1931 on the West Wharf. One Punhu Lassi, Jamadar, along with his men took the place of those on strike by accepting the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per 100 bags.	The work did not stop although the men who refused to do the work never turned up.
Do. ...	A strike occurred in the installation of the Standard Oil Company of New York (Keamari), among the 130-150 labourers on the morning of 21st September 1931 owing to 2 men being expelled from the installation for not obeying the Manager's orders.	At 7 p.m. Naraindas A. Bechar told them that their behaviour was improper and unconstitutional and that they should resume their work next morning. The 2 dismissed men were reinstated with a warning.
Sukkur	About 200 sweepers both male and female of the Shikarpur Municipality went on strike on 20th January 1931, forenoon. The cause was the conduct of the Chief Officer, Shikarpur Municipality, in that he was reported to have abused and struck some sweepers with a stick.	The strike ended in the afternoon the same day.
Larkana	A strike of tonga owners and drivers of Larkana Town occurred in May 1931 as a protest against the seizure of licenses consequent on the licensees' failure to comply with the Dress regulations ordered.	The strike ended after 3 days when on their representation, the District Superintendent of Police ordered the return of the licenses to the owners, pending the Commissioner's orders in the matter.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in Sind.

Notification of criminal tribes

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified :—

(1) Jagiranis, of Dubar, Sukkur district.
(2) Hurs, of the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.
(3) Bhands, of the Thar Parkar district.
(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas.
(7) Khushks ...

These tribes are living in certain villages of the Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis ... Living in certain villages of the Nawabshah and Dadu districts.

Registration. All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10. This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribe notified.

Application of section 11. This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted in their movements to the 11 villages around Dubar the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No. 3835, dated the 9th March 1931, Home Department.

Settlements established under section 16. There are 3 settlements in Sind—one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro—in which selected Hurs of both the districts are incarcerated. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer, and and they maintain themselves by agricultural labour.

No member of any tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these Hur Settlements.

Statistics. The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,278 as compared with 2,318 at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 60 persons were added to the register. Against

this increase, there was a reduction of 100 which is explained as under :—

19	died
72	struck off for improvement of character
9	exempted for other reasons
100	

During the year 3 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 1 Hur and 1 Kiria of the Nawabshah district and 1 Bhand of the Thar Parkar district. Convictions under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 8, and they include 3 Hurs, 4 Kirias and 1 Khushk of the Nawabshah district only. Twelve registered members were convicted under section 22 (ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act, and they consisted of 3 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district, and 2 Hurs and 7 Bhands of the Thar Parkar district.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 23 as against 36 in 1930.

As the Kirias and Khushks have not been restricted under section 11, their conviction under section 22 (1) was illegal; they should have been convicted under section 22 (2).

Notes on individual Tribes.

Jagiranis.—This tribe is most troublesome and there are many complaints against them, but the public are too frightened to come forward and assist the police under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. In 1931 an Inspector was sanctioned for two months partly to assist the District Superintendent of Police in the preparation of a register for the Jagiranis. This register is practically completed. Previous to 1931 no register was in existence.

Owing to the remodelling of a Public Works Department bund the land occupied by the Jagiranis was not flooded this year and they remained on this land.

Another problem, however, arose owing to the fact that the Police were not taking hazri in conjunction with the headmen in accordance with the Commissioner's Order No. 744-H., dated the 25th July 1923, and as five cases of reported absence were pending in Court while the legal authorities were consulted regarding ways and means of conforming with the Commissioner's orders, about 100 of the Jagiranis were not attending hazri. Apparently all previous convictions for absence from hazri were illegal. There is still doubt

regarding this point and it will probably be found that legally the Criminal Tribes Act is unworkable owing to defective rules. It was remarked last year that the only remedy was the removal of the Settlement but if the rules made under section 20 are revised on the lines of those in force in the Presidency, the District Superintendent of Police is of opinion that the Jagiranis' criminal tendencies can be effectively controlled.

The Commissioner in Sind has been informed that the rules made by him under section 20 of the Act in the year 1924 are defective and their revision has been suggested.

During the year the following offences were committed by members of this tribe :—

Six Jagiranis were sent up during the year for offences against property, mostly cattle, under the Indian Penal Code.

Under section 22 (ii), Criminal Tribes Act, 8 Jagiranis were sent up. Of these, 3 have so far been convicted, the remaining 5 are under trial, but the cases will be withdrawn as the Police procedure for taking hazri did not conform with the rules. This is being remedied.

During the year under review 7 Jagiranis with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

In June 1931, the Jagiranis of Kalati's village were strongly suspected of murdering a bania who disappeared between Dubar and Sangi on the night of the 19th June 1931.

In all 30 Jagiranis were exempted from the restrictions of the Act during the year, the majority of whom were permanent residents of Sukkur and Larkana with good records.

Four Jagirani boys are at present attending the village school at Dubar, the fifth having been withdrawn by his parents for the purpose of tending cattle.

Hurs —The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following three settlements :—

Sinjhoro	...	39
Jalalani	...	72
Sanghar	...	92
Total	...	203

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 942 in the Nawabshah district and 716 in the Thar Parkar district.

The settlements of Sinjhoro and Jalalani are situated in the Nawabshah district while that of Sanghar is in the Thar Parkar district.

The movements of 8 registered members of the Hur tribe were restricted to the area of the Bijapur district under Government notification No. T-18 of 31st July 1931, Home Department.

During the year 18 Hurs were released from the Sanghar settlement for improvement of character and 7 from the settlements in the Nawabshah district.

The closing down of the Hur settlements was under consideration, but it has been abandoned for the present. It will again be considered after the release of the Pir of Kingri from jail.

In 1930 the Pir of Kingri, the head of the Hurs, was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and confined in Ratnagiri Jail. Pir Jial Shah, the nephew and former rival of the Pir, was thought to be considering ways and means of acquiring the gadi. Interviews and correspondence with the Pir in jail were not sufficiently controlled with the result that the Pir's nephew was brutally murdered at Pir-jo-Goth in 1931. Shortly after this the Pir was promoted from B Class to A Class, as a result of which a rumour gained currency among the Hurs that further murders might secure his release.

Another murder was committed shortly afterwards in Nawabshah district due to quarrels amongst the Hurs. Two gangs, one of 8 and one of 20 Hurs, were deported to the Presidency and this and the death sentence in both murder cases have so far effectively checked the Hurs' fanatical murderous tendencies.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 65 persons at the close of the year.

The Bhands belong to the Chandio clan. Their 'habitat' is the Samaro taluka of the Thar Parkar district, but they are nomadic to a certain extent and are hereditary cattle thieves. They require to be taken in hand by a Backward Class Officer (Settlements). They were notified under section 3 and registered in 1919, but since then no fresh registrations have been made. This matter is now receiving attention.

There were seven prosecutions during the year against these persons for infringing the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There was also one prosecution against them under the Indian Penal Code.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 198 against 181 in 1930. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 27 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Dadu district :—

Jokhias	16
Kirias	61
Mangwanas	2
Khushks	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district) ...	21
Shahanis (Dadu district) ...	27
Total ...	198

The increase of 17 over the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows :—

Decrease.

Nawabshah district—

Deaths	3
For improvemnt of character ...	2

Dadu district—

Death	1
Total decrease ...	6

Increase.

Dadu district—

Added during the year	23
Total increase ...	23
Net increase ... ... 23 − 6 =	17

GENERAL.

Owing to the introduction of the Police Reorganisation Scheme in the Sukkur district, the Sukkur Police have been enabled to

exercise more control over the Jagiranis. Until the scheme is introduced in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, much improvement is not possible in those districts.

Agricultural settlements for Criminal Tribes in the Sukkur, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts are very necessary, but these cannot be started until Government can appoint a Backward Class Officer (Settlements) for Sind.

Proposals have been submitted to the Commissioner in Sind for the notification of the Shars of the Ubauro taluka of the Sukkur district and the Bangulanis of the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts as Criminal Tribes.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the districts for the year 1931.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1931.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	182	2	...	30	...	30	154	100	...	14	8	8	Sukkur.
Hurs	1,062	13	7	7	8	22	1,053	3	...	5	2	2	Nawabshah.
Do.	826	22	6	33	1	40	808	21	...	...	2	2	Thar Parkar.
Bhands	67	...	2	...	...	2	65	1	...	3	6	6	Do.
Jokhias	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias	63	...	...	2	...	2	61	4	...	...	4	4	Do.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	73	...	2	...	...	2	71	1	...	...	1	1	Do.
Shahanis	22	...	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	5	23	1	...	...	1	27	23	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Total ...	2,318	60	19	72	9	100	2,278	155	...	22	23	23	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis... ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	Nawabshah district.
Do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	Do.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Total ...	3	...	...	8	12	...	23	...	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	8	...	9	...	3	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	5	18	...	23	...	...	6
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	2	1	...	3	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	36	80	...	116	5	13	32
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	60	302	...	371	17	166	109
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	10	36	...	46	1	10	17
		TOTAL ...	125	447	...	572	23	194	165
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	105	243	...	348	...	19	131
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	14	28	...	42	...	7	17
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	47	121	...	168	1	8	57
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	37	...	46	4	12	14
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	13	64	...	77	8	14	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	17	...	19	...	4	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	7	25	...	32	1	5	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	123	614	1	736	8	448	113
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	20	...	26	3	9	9
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	152	1020	...	1172	17	845	173

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

True cases.															
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognizable.	Escaped.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
5	1	...	6	1	1	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	1	16	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	16	8	62	30	13	92	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
45	25	6	76	78	9	154	...	3	30	49	...	...	...	11	...
8	10	...	18	22	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
110	55	16	181	132	27	313	...	5	31	54	4	...	...	11	...
108	42	39	189	...	...	189	...	8	...	3	1	..	...	1	...
7	3	7	17	...	...	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	24	3	100	1	1	101	1	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
10	4	1	15	1	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	5	2	35	...	...	35	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	10	14	...	...	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	2	15	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	55	25	159	45	12	204	...	9	231	9	...	...	...	12	...
...	1	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
42	73	17	132	75	18	207	...	3	678	13	2	...	...	8	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concld.							
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	56	170	...	226	24	58	72
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	5	2	1	1
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	36	84	...	120	3	33	21
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	61	...	68	5	14	12
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	73	...	86	...	32	15
		TOTAL ...	593	2,579	1	3,171	76	1,509	661
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	164	32	...	196	2	91	38
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	56	161	...	217	29	39	53
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	21	95	...	116	8	41	24
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	47	...	52	6	24	8
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	423	3,373	2	3,794	118	210	464
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	1	...	4	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...	672	3,709	2	4,379	163	406	588

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognizable.	Escaped.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
26	26	14	66	17	2	83	...	5	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	12	3	63	5	2	68	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
24	8	4	36	25	9	61	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
20	9	8	37	...	...	37	...	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...
481	262	140	884	173	44	1,057	4	32	930	50	5	...	1	21	...
22	5	38	65	3	...	68	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
37	16	41	94	10	2	104	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	2	...
3	10	30	43	47	5	90	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	4	14	2	1	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
526	140	2,322	2,990	16	6	3,006	...	10	91	13	4	..	...	1	...
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
594	177	2,435	3,208	78	14	3,286	...	12	102	102	4	..	...	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	145	...	176	17	116	20
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	16	92	...	108	...	52	10
		TOTAL ..	47	237	...	284	17	168	30
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	553	2,303	10	2,846	156	269	559
		Theft { ordinary ...	326	2,702	99	2,929	130	329	390
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	76	237	...	313	17	78	90
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	174	435	...	609	20	96	112
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	56	236	1	291	10	120	77
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	42	272	...	314	8	165	39
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	3	...	5	...	...	2
		TOTAL ...	1,229	6,188	110	7,307	341	1,057	1,269
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,666	13,160	113	15,713	620	3,334	2,713
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	4	...	5	1	...	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	11	76	...	87	...	25	15
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	50	377	...	427	4	50	61
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	13	69	...	82	1	6	13
		TOTAL ...	75	526	...	601	6	81	90
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,741	13,686	113	16,314	626	3,415	2,803

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognizable.	Escaped
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
9	12	1	22	122	14	144	...	1	79	6	..	...	...	...	...
41	2	3	46	3	2	49	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...
50	14	4	68	125	16	193	...	1	117	7	...	...	...	...	..
692	238	887	1,827	18	7	1,845	4	24	1	8	17	...	...	...	...
739	93	1,223	2,154	66	24	2,220	1	18	1	17	5	...	1	3	...
68	16	30	114	109	25	223	...	7	1	9	7	...	...	2	...
259	89	22	370	136	14	506	...	8	1	12	3	...	...	2	...
28	18	27	74	757	4	831	1	6	97	1	4	...	...	...	...
39	29	33	101	404	25	505	1	...	135	2	...	...	...	1	..
...	...	3	3	6	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,825	483	2,225	4,643	1,496	100	6,139	7	63	236	49	36	...	1	8	...
3,060	991	4,820	8,984	2,004	201	10,988	11	113	1,416	262	49	...	2	43	...
3	...	..	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
39	7	8	46	39	13	85	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...
236	28	38	302	203	169	505	...	9	2	22	...	.	...	...	...
55	3	4	62	4	3	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	38	42	413	246	185	659	1	9	5	23	1	...	...	2	...
3,393	1,029	4,862	9,397	2,250	386	11,647	12	122	1,421	285	50	...	2	45	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	13	...	...	14	6
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	..	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	9	23	1	...	21	15
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	13	...	...	...	13	7
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	2	...	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	29	108	1	...	98	53
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	404	1,249	2	...	811	231
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	7	...	...	2	2
		TOTAL ...	456	1,402	4	...	960	315
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	208	482	41	...	360	170
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	16	48	1	...	16	6
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	129	250	7	2	237	110
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	11	41	...	...	32	13
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	6	59	7	...	45	34
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	6	2	..	6	5
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	17	1	...	13	13
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	302	945	2	...	922	138
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	6	1	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	333	2,078	27	...	1,801	125
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	102	290	16	...	189	47
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....	6	...	..	6	...
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	80	204	6	...	206	93
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	59	1	...	46	26
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	48	...	...	45	21
		TOTAL ...	1,218	4,539	112	2	3,927	801

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	74	32	51	15	27	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
580	19	608	635	50	482	5	...	227	143	...	331	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
645	93	656	689	67	510	5	...	233	145	...	341	...	...	...
190	61	259	...	...	...	3	1	25	...	1	31	...	...	...
10	13	38	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
127	6	131	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...
19	1	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
11	2	9	1	...	..	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
784	35	242	121	25	77	2	1	78	574	...	55	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,676	100	366	232	33	169	1	...	216	1,526	...	54	...	...	...
142	35	142	80	2	61	...	...	45	7	...	38	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	1	54	22	4	13	1	...	17	...	...	13	...	...	...
20	1	17	64	11	34	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
24	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	7	18	...	2	..	4	...
3,126	255	1,301	538	79	368	13	2	398	2,127	1	212	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1,088	269	13	1	1,174	84
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	121	195	12	...	231	64
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	110	2	...	88	20
28	428, 429... ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	6	23	1	...	21	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	235	1,744	146	...	1,324	783
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	15	14	...	...	16	11
		TOTAL ...	1,495	2,355	174	1	2,854	968
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	56	241	2	...	228	19
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	11	85	...	...	75	41
		TOTAL ...	67	326	2	...	306	60
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	345 237	1,837 1,559	60 73	... 7	1,570 1,343	928 971
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	43	147	8	...	123	75
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	178	631	32	...	604	344
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	39	207	13	...	174	45
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	82	470	1	...	443	67
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	924	4,852	187	7	2,457	2,430
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	4,160	13,474	479	10	12,304	4,574

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1,090	88	166	27	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	914	...	...	...
167	15	65	28	4	13	...	...	8	...	...	109	...	...	...
68	...	37	167	10	139	...	...	13	33	...	1	...	...	...
15	6	5	7	4	3	..	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
541	110	455	34	7	19	3	...	50	143	1	21	...	...	...
5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1,886	219	741	263	25	181	5	...	74	177	1	1,048	...	...	...
209	4	49	394	45	314	...	...	18	186	...	14	...	...	...
37	2	8	9	3	4	...	...	10	37	...	1	...	...	...
246	6	57	403	48	318	...	...	28	223	...	15	...	...	...
642	214	468	95	19	69	4	...	80	1	...	13	...	...	...
372	166	333	109	54	98	2	...	37	1	1	37	...	...	...
48	67	40	193	38	110	...	2	15	4	2	10	...	...	...
260	46	147	357	30	247	...	2	23	1	1	13	...	...	...
129	25	33	1,140	6	1,018	1	1	20	114	4	1	...	...	...
376	7	63	921	54	707	...	...	45	319	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,827	525	1,085	2,875	201	2,309	7	5	220	440	2	92	...	..	...
7,730	1,098	3,840	4,768	420	3,686	30	7	953	3,112	10	1,708	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	5	...	...	4	4
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	10	68	1	...	58	42
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	54	836	17	...	789	647
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	152	5	...	119	108
		TOTAL ...	74	1,061	23	...	970	801
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,234	14,535	502	10	13,274	5,375

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	18	50	15	21	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
142	2	77	325	260	42	1	..	1	...	5	20	...	...	...
11	13	13	5	3	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	15	112	380	278	64	1	...	23	3	5	21	...	1	...
7,899	1,113	3,952	5,148	698	3,750	31	7	976	3,115	15	1,729	1	1	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	39	132	171	...	29	41	69	30	...	...	...	1	1	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	8	11	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	167	203	8	16	54	66	58	...	...	...	1	...	
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	13	8	21	1	2	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	6	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	20	23	...	8	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	10	11	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	96	351	447	10	57	122	161	94	...	...	...	2	1	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	2	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	3	10	13	...	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	3	10	13	...	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	15	306	321	9	198	47	17	49	...	...	...	1	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	125	2,259	2,384	85	1,553	457	127	152	2	...	...	7	1	
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	140	2,570	2,710	94	1,752	508	144	201	2	...	...	8	1	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	8	150	158	3	43	66	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	27	339	366	23	152	112	36	41	...	...	...	2	...	
21	226, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	15	133	148	8	89	20	11	18	...	...	...	2	...	
		TOTAL ...	50	622	672	34	284	198	54	98	...	...	...	4	...	

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	144	652	796	75	317	184	28	178	...	...	...	14	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	29	113	142	7	77	26	7	25	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	59	929	988	68	616	193	19	92	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	2	4	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	59	63	4	...	15	35	9	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2	7	9	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	109	123	4	62	25	17	15	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	254	1,877	2,131	161	1,075	445	112	324	...	...	...	14	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		275	20,192	20,467	115	666	1,027	17,818	825	...	...	...	13	3
		TOTAL .	275	20,192	20,467	115	666	1,027	17,818	825	...	...	...	13	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	820	25,623	26,443	414	3,837	2,309	18,291	1,544	2	...	...	41	5

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) D. HEALY.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*					
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	63	178	1	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	9	10	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	58	298	...	2
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	29	24	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	13	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	5	28	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	21	...	...
		TOTAL ...	167	572	1	7

B.—Part II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14(*c*)	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	19	72	85	47·49	38	21	...	...	1	1	...
19	2	6	7	70·00	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
354	16	111	77	25·84	89	59	...	...	1	...	1
53	...	29	17	70·83	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	13	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	8	...	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	2	18	85·71	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
733	37	229	217	37.87	136	110	...	...	2	1	1

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	1	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	6	1	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	7	28	...	...
		TOTAL ...	7	28	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement.	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	77	732	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	371	4,572	...	15
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	448	5,309	...	15
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	14	296	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	59	597	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	45	329	...	...
		TOTAL ...	118	1,222	...	...
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	4	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	6	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	588	2,434	...	61
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	78	231	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	156	1,993	...	5
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	3	4	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	24	261	...	6
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2	106	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	120	...	...
		TOTAL ...	865	5,160	...	73
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	365	20,821	151	21
		TOTAL ...	365	20,821	151	21
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,976	33,113	152	116

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
6	...	...	1	100·00	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	2	200·00	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	25	1	3·57	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
35		25	1	3·57	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
809	121	131	33	4·51	109	408	...	...	7	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4,928	507	1,495	203	4·44	391	2,316	3	...	15	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,742	628	1,628	236	4·45	500	2,727	3	...	22	1	...
310	5	98	30	10·14	77	100	2	...	...	...	...
656	85	208	57	9·55	99	204	...	...	3	...	...
374	72	52	26	7·90	63	159	...	...	2	...	...
1,340	162	358	113	9·24	239	463	2	...	5	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
2,961	491	775	67	2·75	639	951	21	...	38	...	...
308	19	74	17	7·36	49	149	...	...	...	...	...
2,144	158	400	34	1·70	240	1,312	5	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	4	100·00	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	...	97	130	49·80	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	98	3	3	2·83	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
134	4	26	23	19·17	18	63	...	...	...	...	...
5,952	770	1,375	279	5·41	1,006	2,484	26	...	38	...	...
21,316	174	1,187	18,256	87·05	837	850	16	...	12	...	...
21,316	174	1,187	18,256	87·05	837	850	16	...	12	...	...
35,125	1,771	4,802	19,104	57·43	2,726	6,640	47	...	79	2	1

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1931.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,431	832	34·22	3,47,724	48,142	16·61
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	279	...	...	23,052	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	3,766	1,761	46·76	2,59,655	1,13,530	47·83
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	13	9	69·23	2,403	1,085	42·62
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	88	41	46·59	10,438	4,237	28·59
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	60	22	36·37	10,033	4,299	29·20
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	7	2	28·57	381	42	28·57
TOTAL ...	6,365	2,946	46·28	6,30,634	1,94,387	31·84
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	1	...	..	40	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	63	8	12·70	497	302	60·76
TOTAL ...	64	8	12·50	537	302	56·24

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 9,807 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 6,971 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi Headquarters	Rs.	Nil.
Tatta District	„	117
Hyderabad District	„	2,915
Sukkur District	„	271
Larkana District	„	514
Dadu District	„	172
Thar Parkar District	„	1,465
Upper Sind Frontier District	„	315
Nawabshah District	„	873
Sind Railways	„	329
Total ...	Rs.	6,971

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 19 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 2,612.

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,252 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,72,849.

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 670 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 71,346.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
57	36	63·16	9,716	5,605	57·69

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1931.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	1	1	2	5	22	21	124	8	3
Tatta District ...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	14	...	36
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	...	2	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	120	...	50
Larkana District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	75	...	42
Dadu District ...	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	57	...	58
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	...	1	2	20	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	3	13	...	55	...	35
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	...	1	2	18	...	54	...	40
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	49	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	1	12	38	201	23	700	8	345

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	791	14	21	1,013	...	...	...	...
Tatta District ..	69	...	67	202	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	406	...	102	661	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District ...	684	...	102	992	...	...	...	...
Larkana District ...	343	...	98	582	...	...	...	...
Dadu District ...	236	...	120	496	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District ...	249	...	181	551	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259	...	101	467	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District ...	250	...	87	453	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	145	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,432	14	879	5,644	...	...	...	48077·22

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,851	1·83
Tatta District ...	...	...	10	21	...	...	707	3·50
Hyderabad District ...	...	...	18	23	...	...	1,967	2·93
Sukkur District ...	...	...	17	17	...	...	2,419	2·44
Larkana District ...	...	...	12	9	...	...	1,597	2·74
Dadu District ...	...	...	14	25	...	...	1,291	2·60
Thar Parkar District ...	...	...	14	32	...	...	1,032	1·87
Upper Sind Frontier District,	...	...	7	8	...	..	885	1·90
Nawabshah District ...	...	...	13	15	...	...	1,180	2·60
Sind Railways ...	...	...	9	9	...	...	582	2·76
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	38,85,308	...	118	159	8·49	685·97	13,511	2·39

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1931.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	48	961	48	956	40	374	51	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tatta District	15	186	15	183	...	136	14	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	30	628	30	617	40	417	28	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sukkur District	34	956	34	938	40	474	28	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larkana District	22	558	21	492	40	366	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu District	23	471	20	435	...	362	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	22	527	22	525	251	240	20	...	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	16	450	15	448	78	315	15	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District	20	431	20	429	49	371	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	16	194	16	194	...	110	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	262	5,378	257	5,233	538	3,165	228	1	7	4	88	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters	...	397	48	288	25	103	159	137	399	25	1	...	6	...	8	8·86	·16	·80
Tatta District	...	109	14	116	14	14	23	9	73	8	6	1	2	...	3	3·54	·19	1·52
Hyderabad District	...	246	30	342	24	102	89	52	231	21	14	...	8	...	6	30·76	·09	·93
Sukkur District	...	346	33	399	238	64	109	74	284	6	28	...	33	1	7	39·9	·11	·72
Larkana District	4	376	21	201	121	57	78	32	93	16	18	...	13	...	4	18·52	·30	·78
Dadu District	...	...	20	219	68	46	74	17	124	1	...	...	...	...	...	21·54	·45	...
Thar Parkar District	...	279	22	270	34	115	102	50	127	12	5	2	7	...	4	4·57	·26	·73
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	147	15	109	61	37	60	26	174	7	3	...	2	...	2	63·50	·18	·43
Nawabshah District	...	202	20	231	20	44	75	86	110	6	2	...	3	...	4	3·34	·29	·89
Sind Railways	...	223	16	127	...	4	31	23	87	5	1	...	1	...	4	21·90	·17	1·90
Sind C. I. D.	...	55	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	2,380	255	2,318	605	586	800	506	1,702	107	78	3	75	1	42	22·73	·20	·77

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT No. II.

Annual Police statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Sind during the year 1931.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Cases.		
	Dealing in arms and ammunition.	Possession or carrying of arms.		Miscellaneous journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in cols. 2 to 5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.
		Firearms.	Other arms.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Karachi Headquarters ..	7	1,530	...	2	2	...	...
Tatta District ...							
Hyderabad ...	4	1,511	61	2	...	...	...
Sukkur	7	1,927	49	132	6	2	180
Larkana	4	1,494	74	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	5	1,967	100	3	3	1	60
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,679	55	19	...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	2	1,471	67	7	...	...	...
Dadu	1	899	13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	34	12,478	419	165	11	3	240

The number of arms covered by the licenses in columns 3 to 5 is as follows :—

District.	Columns 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters	1,530	2	1,532
Tatta District			
Hyderabad	1,572	2	1,574
Sukkur	1,976	132	2,108
Larkana	1,568	...	1,568
Thar Parkar	2,067	3	2,070
Upper Sind Frontier	1,734	19	1,753
Nawabshah	1,538	7	1,545
Dadu	912	...	912
TOTAL ...	12,897	165	13,062

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR 1932

Price: Annas 9 or 11½*d*

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No. 662-J.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 25th April 1933.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1932.

Charges.

2. The Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. D. Healy throughout the year. The charge of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, was the only Superintendent's charge that was left undisturbed. On the Sind Railways there were as many as four changes and in the case of two districts, three different officers held charge during the course of the year. These frequent interruptions in the continuity of a charge are much to be regretted but were unavoidable.

Reported crime.

3. Statistics of cognizable offences reported to the Police are contained in Appendix II and are referred to in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General's Report. The figures of reported crime under all heads collectively dropped from 13,686 to 13,629. In order to obtain a better appreciation of the situation however, it is necessary to consider cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately. The number of cases under the former decreased from 13,160 to 12,490, whereas under the latter they increased from 526 to 1,139. The net result is a decrease of 57. It is satisfactory to note the decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases particularly when considered in relation to the acute economic depression that prevailed throughout the year and bad agricultural seasons in certain districts. A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable Indian Penal Code cases increased noticeably in the Karachi and Tatta Districts and on the Sind Railways. As regards the former the District Superintendent of Police points out that there was actually a small decrease in Karachi City, which is creditable to the Police in view of the large number of unemployed. The increase was therefore confined to the mofussil which was not unexpected owing to un-employment and three bad agricultural years in succession. Decreases were most marked in the Hyderabad and Larkana districts. The District

Magistrate, Hyderabad, reports that a judicious use of Chapter VIII against bad characters and of the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars accounts for the good results. In the Larkana district the decrease is attributed to the re-organisation scheme and the registration of certain gangs of habitual thieves under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The increase under Class VI cases, is most noticeable in the 'Karachi and Tatta' and in the Hyderabad and the Sukkur districts where the figures increased from 143, 71 and 83 to 399, 183 and 195, respectively. It is attributed to the action taken under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to combat the civil disobedience movement. The District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks "the increase in the number of cases arising out of civil disobedience (which were confined to Karachi City) does not mean that the present movement in Karachi was worse than the first. It was not serious at any time during the year, and this has been partly due to the prompt method in which any attempts to prosecute it were dealt with by the police. Great praise is due to them in this respect. They have shown firmness without harshly using any of the powers conferred by the Ordinances in a manner which has been recently praised in a newspaper well disposed towards the Congress".

Excluded cases.

4. The percentage of cases excluded to cases reported rose from 24·6 to 28·38, the highest on record for the past ten years, though the number of excluded cases dropped from 4,041 in the previous year to 3,739. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false dropped from 626 to 577. Prosecutions were undertaken in 128 cases as against 147 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions obtained decreased from 58·54 to 41·43 the lowest on record for the past ten years. Owing to the fact that the evidence offered is, more often than not, mostly circumstantial it is difficult to prove such cases in a court of law. Consequently the results are far from satisfactory. Magistrates and the police will be asked to give the matter their careful attention.

Use was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 104 cases as against 119 in the previous year and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,833 as against Rs. 4,671.

Ratio of crime to Police.

5. The Deputy Inspector-General has explained the position fully in paragraph 9 of his report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population is 3·51 which, compared with that of other Provinces, places Sind again second in India, Burma being first with an incidence of 3·68. The incidence

for the Presidency Proper was 1·20 only in 1931. The incidence of true crime to population is 1 to 394 inhabitants and the incidence of cognizable crime to police is 4·32 to a policeman. The high incidence of crime scattered over vast areas, where road communications are inadequate, render the task of the Police in Sind exceedingly difficult.

True crime.

6. The decrease in the number of *reported* Indian Penal Code cases has been remarked upon in paragraph 3 above and this decrease is also reflected in the number of *true* Indian Penal Code cases for disposal, which dropped from 8,984 in the previous year to 8,818. The reasons offered for the fluctuations in the figures of reported crime in respect of certain districts apply equally here. A further analysis of the figures of crime under the more important heads, as compared with the previous year, shows that under the heads 'Murders and cognate offences' and 'Robberies' there was little or no variation decreases are recorded under the heads 'Dacoities' 'House-breaking with intent to commit an offence' 'Cattle thefts' and 'Receiving stolen property'. It was only under 'Thefts' that there was any increase.

From the above it seems legitimate to infer that bad economic conditions are responsible to a very great extent for the high incidence of crime in the year under review. The little improvement that has been effected is probably the direct result of applying section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act to the more notorious gangs of 'Patharidars'. A further reference to which is made in paragraph 6 of this review.

Undetected cases.

7. The percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 53·65 to 49·57. The improvement is much to be appreciated in that the decrease, however slight, occurred in all districts but one, namely, the Upper Sind Frontier, where the percentage rose from 38·20 to 42·31. The best result was obtained in the Nawabshah district with a percentage of 41·24. The improvement was most noticeable in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts where the percentage of undetected cases dropped by approximately 8 per cent. in each district.

The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 31·84 to 31·13 but the percentage of complainants who recovered their property increased from 46·28 to 49·69. Property valued at Rs. 5,45,085 was stolen in 1932 as against Rs. 6,30,634 in the previous year.

Results in Courts and pending cases.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from 36·11 to 40·97 but there was a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried. The percentage dropped from 76·73 to 76·57. The best result was obtained in the Thar Parkar district with a percentage of 94·04 and the worst in the Nawabshah district where the percentage was as low as 52·61. The District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General and the District Magistrate all express the opinion that there is need for an extra Police Prosecutor for the Nawabshah district. It is most unsatisfactory that nearly 50 per cent. of detected true cases should fail when taken to Court. The Deputy Inspector-General is being asked to submit a detailed report in the matter.

A gradual falling off in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts is observed. The figures for the past 5 years from 1928 onwards are 74·41, 73·18, 73·50, 72·03 and 71·06 in 1932. It is however to be noted that the percentage jumped from 70·69 in 1927 to 74·41 in 1928 and had been below the figure of 1927 for some years. Nevertheless it is most desirable that the improvement marked in 1928 should be maintained and a special effort in this direction is looked for in the case of the following charges—the Karachi and Tatta charge, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and the Sind Railways.

A further increase in the number of pending cases is much to be regretted. The figures increased from 2803 in the previous year to 2917 in 1932 of which 2,288 were pending with the Magistrates and 629 with the police as against 2164 and 639, respectively, in the previous year. Details are given in paragraph 13 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The abolition of certain appointments of Resident Magistrates from time to time have no doubt contributed towards the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. But there are other causes, which have been referred to by the District Magistrate, Sukkur, whose remarks on the subject have been quoted by the Deputy Inspector-General. A statement showing cases pending with magistrates is submitted to the Commissioner quarterly and everything possible is being done to speed up disposal.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 1338 to 1134. In last year's review the figure was reported to be 1277 instead of 1338. The Deputy Inspector-General now reports that certain figures of the Larkana and Sind Railways were omitted. Dadu is the only district

in which there was an increase. The figures rose from 83 to 294. The number of reported cognizable offences in Dadu district increased by two. If action on an extensive scale were really a preventive measure, a substantial decrease ought to have resulted. The District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, does urge that in consequence of the action taken crime was kept within certain limits and that there was actually a decrease of 22 in the number of cattle-theft cases; but what is more likely is that the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars was responsible for the slight improvement.

Results of the action taken under the several sections under Chapter VIII are shown in Appendix IV. Of the 1134 persons proceeded against the police were responsible for 999 and the remainder 135, were taken up by magistrates *suo motu*. The percentage of persons ordered to give security decreased from 47·22 to 45·94 in police cases but increased from 15·49 to 27·41 in magistrates' cases.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The number of serious crimes decreased from 519 to 497 and it is very satisfactory to note that the percentage of cases investigated by superior officers increased from 70·91 to 75·45.

Particulars of inspections of Police-stations and Out-posts visited are given in paragraph 38 of the report. The Commissioner is pleased to note that 117 out of 118 police-stations were visited and that out of 163 out-posts only 4 were not visited.

Internal administration.

11. The discipline of the police force was very good. The number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment was 125 as against 105 in the previous year, but the number of rewards granted for good service increased from 2380 to 3721. Officiating Inspector Ghulam Kadir Ghulam Muhammad and seven policemen were awarded the Indian Police Medal.

The health of the police continues to be good. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 22·76 as against 22·73 in the previous year.

There were only 48 vacancies as against 150 in the previous year. Resignations dropped from 78 to 57 and enlistments from 605 to 393.

The percentage of educated officers and men on the actual strength increased from 46·87 to 48·82.

Buildings

12. Plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for works which are estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 for Major Works and Minor Works, respectively. Government, however, were unable to provide anything for Major Works in 1932 and the Commissioner was only able to spare Rs. 67,081 for Minor Works. The Deputy Inspector-General remarks that among the more pressing needs of the Department are quarters for the policemen in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. No doubt funds will be provided as soon as Government find it possible to do so.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A full and descriptive account of the work done by the Sind C. I. D. is given in para. 46 of the report. Much useful work was done by the Crime Branch. The investigation into the case against the All India Lakshmi Trading Company, referred to in last year's report, was completed and the case has been committed to the sessions. The fact that over 20,000 police exhibits were collected and that it has been elicited from the enquiry that over 8,000 persons have been cheated give some idea of the labour involved. The help rendered by the Crime Branch in connection with the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars was very considerable. The Superintendent, Sind C. I. D., points out that the Political Branch was fully employed. The staff attended and reported upon 827 political functions, meetings and allied activities in addition to 896 other meetings of a religious and non-political character. The Branch also dealt with 49 cases of a political nature in which 76 persons were involved of whom only three were acquitted.

Strength.

14. The numerical strength of the police executive force is inadequate to the needs of the province and it is most unfortunate that the remaining re-organization schemes cannot be sanctioned for want of funds. Particulars showing the strength of the force and its distribution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report.

General.

15. The Commissioner is pleased to observe that the results obtained under investigation and prosecution are an improvement upon those of last year. Most noticeable is the drop in the percentage in the number of cases that were undetected. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General that credit is due to the police for the decrease in the figures of crime, more especially those under the Indian Penal Code for, with an increasing number of unemployed coupled with acute economic depression, it was natural to expect an increase in crime. No doubt better results under prosecution would be obtained if there were less delays in courts.

Criminal Tribes.

16. The total number of persons registered dropped from 2,278 to 2,251. During the year 34 persons were added to the list and 61 were removed from it. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Tribes Act increased from 23 to 31. The following new tribes were notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act—the Shars of the Sukkur district, all males of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis over 18 years of age living in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that progress has been made in the endeavour to elaborate a system whereby the movements of the notorious gangs of cattle-thieves could be effectively controlled without incurring any additional expense. In restricting their movements care has been taken to see that ample opportunity is afforded to all to earn an honest living. Section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied to all the patharidars (leaders) and section 10 to the patharidars and all members of their gangs. In all 62 gangs comprising 598 members have been brought under control. A statement is attached showing in brief the action taken. It will be observed that the Karachi and Tatta District is the only one in which no action has yet been taken. It is necessary to point out that though all males of Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis were notified and registered as members of a Criminal Tribe their movements have not yet been restricted. It has been shown in previous paras. that there has been an appreciable decrease in the figures of reported crime under Indian Penal Code cases and the Commissioner is inclined to the view that the measure taken under the Criminal Tribes Act have helped to achieve this result.

In the review of the previous year it was remarked that the rules issued by the Commissioner under section 20 of the Act were defective. Revised rules have been drafted and will issue in due course.

Personnel

17. The Commissioner in Sind notes with pleasure the names of officers who have merited special mention by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and further congratulates Mr. Healy himself and the officers working under him on an efficient year's work in conditions of considerable difficulty.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

Statement showing in brief the action taken against Patharidars under the Criminal Tribes Act.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

1. Five gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the five gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of all the five gangs.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of five out of six gangs.

THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action, under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.

3. Action, under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.

4. Four of the six patharidars were confined in the Settlements in the Presidency, under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

DADU DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action, under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect, of all the six gangs.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Twenty seven gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

No. 2641 of 1933.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 31st March 1933.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1932.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1932 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement "A", Parts I and II.

Statement "B, Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Appendix VIII).

Charge.

2. The officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants, and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1932 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix No. I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. II.

The figures of 1932 show a decrease of 57 cases as compared with those of 1931.

The decrease is explained as under :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	347	...
Hyderabad	...	119
Sukkur	1	...
Larkana	...	229
Dadu	2	...
Thar Parkar	...	96
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2	...
Nawabshah	...	37
Sind Railways	72	...
	424	481
Net total decrease ...	57	

The decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases by 670 is very satisfactory. The increase in the number of Class VI cases from 526 to 1,139 is due to the action taken against persons participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.

There was a slight decrease in crime in Karachi City, but an appreciable increase in the district which is attributed to the economic depression and the effects of three bad agricultural seasons in succession. There has been a marked rise in the number of burglaries in the City. This was not unexpected owing to the increasing unemployment and distress. A contributory factor was the activities of persons in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement in that there were less policemen available for night rounds in the City.

Commenting upon the crime returns for the Hyderabad district, the District Magistrate writes—

> "In spite of the general economic depression, the inadequacy of the Police force and the prevalence of the Civil Disobedience movement there has been a welcome decrease in crime. Action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, against bad characters and under the Criminal Tribes Act against certain patharidars has undoubtedly produced a good effect."

There was also a fall in crime in the Sukkur district, and during the latter part of the year there was a marked decrease in the number of burglaries in the towns of Sukkur, Rohri and Shikarpur as a result of the preventive measures organised by the Superintendent. A critical situation arose at one period as a result of the flooding of parts of the Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, but the prompt measures taken by the police to patrol the affected areas for the protection of life and property and to escort refugees to places of safety prevented an outbreak of crime.

The amount of crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district was slightly more than the previous year but well above the average. The District Magistrate writes—

> "No material decrease can be expected until economic conditions mend. It is noticeable that there has been quite an appreciable decrease in the number of cases for the Kandhkot division, but this is counterbalanced by a similar increase in the Jacobabad division. One of the reasons for the increase of crime in this area is its proximity to the Kalat State and the mountains, and the creation of a highway for badmashes by the opening of the Khirthar Branch. A further reason is that this area was the happy hunting ground of Abdul Rahman, dacoit, and other badmashes commit crime here in the expectation that the suspicion will fall on Abdul Rahman."

There was a decrease of crime in the Larkana district which is attributed to the fact that owing to the introduction of the reorganisation scheme there were more policemen available for supervision over the bad characters, and also to the registration of certain gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act.

In the Dadu district the quantity of crime was about the same as the previous year. Commenting on cattle-lifting in the district, the District Magistrate writes—

> "A very considerable percentage of cattle thefts is not reported to the Police and in many cases other thefts and thefts with house-breaking are also not reported. This is due not only to the failure of the public to realise their duty to report crime, but in a very large measure also (1) to their lack of confidence in the detective capacity of the mofussil Police, (2) to the lack of zeal in the Policemen to record the crime and (3) to the cost the reporting involves to the sufferer

without appreciable results. Payment of 'Bhung' is generally considered a safer and easier course for getting back stolen property, which is undoubtelly bad for the administration. The public safety lies not so much in the numbers of the Policemen employed as in their quality and in their being alive to their sacred duty of rendering real service to men, for which they exist".

The apathy of the public and the inferior quality of the rank and file of the Police have to be endured, I am afraid, for many years to come. Superintendents of Police enlist the best material that can be had at the price. A better quality could be obtained at a higher price On the other hand, really efficient cattle thieves are highly respected members of society in some parts of Sind. There is little or no moral turpitude attached to this form of crime. The first step that is necessary to check cattle-lifting is to make it a criminal offence to allow cattle to graze unattended. The Police during the year under report have taken preventive action on a large scale under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and particularly under the Criminal Tribes Act and much has been achieved, but unless the cattle owners co-operate the campaign that is now being waged against the cattle thieves will end in failure. The Vigilance Committees which have been established may in time prove useful.

In the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts also a decrease in crime is reported in spite of the adverse economic coditions.

On the Sind Railways, there was an increase of thefts in open yards and goods trains, but a decrease in thefts on platforms and in Railway quarters. The number of thefts committed by pick-pockets was less.

Reported serious crime.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the 1931 and 1932, is contained Appendix III.

There was a reduction under all heads except that of "Dacoities", which increased from 32 to 33.

Cases struck off as false.

Excluded cases.

5. There number of cases excluded as false was 3,739 (including 83 Class VI cases) as compared with 4,041 (including 87 Class VI cases) for the last year.

The percentages for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	25·31
1929	...	...	24·49
1930	...	...	23·69
1931	...	...	24·60
1932	...	...	28·38

The percentage has increased during the year under report but as compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible to offer any useful remarks on these figures.

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 3,739 cases excluded, 577 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	619
1929	...	...	640
1930	...	...	668
1931	...	...	626
1932	...	...	577

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 128, including 62 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	...	...	...	29
Discharged or acquitted		...	...	37
Pending at the close of the year			...	58
Withdrawn	...	...	...	1
Dormant	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	...
				128

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 22·66 against 32·65 in 1931 and 29·82 in 1930.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last 3 years have been—

1930	...	...	52·04
1931	...	...	58·54
1932	...	...	41·43

The District Magistrate, Larkana, writes—

"The number of maliciously false cases in which the complainant was prosecuted is still very small, but the explanation is that it is generally difficult to prove by positive evidence that a case is false".

The drop in the percentage of convictions is fortuitous.

Vexatious complaints.

Vaxatious complaint.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 104 cases during the year 1932 as against 119 in 1931, 101 in 1930 and 85 in 1929.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,833 against Rs. 4,671 in 1931, Rs. 5,229 in 1930 and Rs. 3,825 in 1929.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1931 and 1932 is subjoined.

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years).	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code.	1931 ...	15,826	3,954	8,984	24·73	56·93
	1932 ...	15,467	3,656	8,818	23·64	57·01
Class VI ...	1931 ...	601	87	413	12·81	68·71
	1932 ...	1,230	83	1,031	6·75	83·82
Total ...	1931 ...	16,427	4,041	9,397	24·59	57·20
	1932 ...	16,697	3,739	9,849	22·39	58·99

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 38,82,272. With the total true crime standing at 9,849, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 394 inhabitants. The highest ratio is shown by Karachi and Tatta Districts and the lowest by the Tnar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 833.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3·19 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation) and of congnizable crime investigated to 4·32. The proportion of population to each policeman is 677·89.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district per 1,000 of population during 1932:—

District.	Cognizable crime reported I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to comit an offence.	Thefts including cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	4·32	·02	·01	·002	·04	·94	2·03	·11
Hyderabad	2·51	·04	·02	·003	·02	·64	·88	·11
Sukkur	3·49	·06	·03	·01	·04	1·09	1·05	·12
Larkana	2·93	·09	·04	·02	·04	·95	·82	·09
Thar Parkar	1·88	·02	·01	·002	·02	·32	·79	·07
Dadu	3·94	·06	·03	·01	·04	1·20	1·34	·12
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·40	·24	·07	·03	·08	·75	1·02	·12
Nawabshah	2·29	·05	·03	...	·02	·69	·74	·09
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·51	·06	·03	·01	·04	·84	1·21	·11

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are those for 1930. They are shown as under:—

(1)	Burma	3·68
(2)	North-Western Frontier Province ...	3·47
(3)	Central Provinces	2·56
(4)	Punjab	2·07
(5)	United Provinces	1·53
(6)	Assam	1·49
(7)	Bengal	1·32
(8)	Bombay Presidency Proper ...	1·30
(9)	Bihar and Orissa	1·09
(10)	Madras	1·03

The Sind figures for the same year and for the year under report under incident of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are 3·73 and 3·22, respectively. The Province of Sind stood first in 1930 in the whole of India.

The figures of the proportion of the entire Police force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province

and the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1931 are compared as under :—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8·49 sqr. miles 5·18 Railway miles.	686	2·39
Bombay Presidency proper.	4·61 sqr. miles 2·29 Railway miles.	940	1·59

In England and Wales the proportion was 1 Policeman to 1·54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1931.

The above statistics are based on the total sanctioned strength of the Police force as shown in column 15 of Statement D.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table :—

Class.	No of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in convitition.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Class I	207	114	77	66·77	55·07	66·67	59·69
Class II	935	495	309	54·41	52·94	64·74	61·57
Class III	3,075	675	238	18·52	21·95	77·04	73·93
Class IV	55	24	20	73·53	43·64	78·13	54·55
Class V	4,546	1,784	541	39·31	39·24	79·07	76·76
Total ...	8,818	3,092	1,185	34·06	35·06	75·54	72·30
Class VI	1,031	943	50	80·63	91·46	89·76	94·96
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,849	4,035	1,235	36·11	40·97	76·73	76·57

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to case tried in the different districts are shown below :—

Thar Parkar ...	...	...	94·04
Sind Railways	...	...	87·77
Hyderabad ...	...	...	87·25
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	84·37
Karachi and Tatta	...	...	84·12
Sukkur ...	...	...	79·06
Larkana ...	...	...	67·38
Dadu ...	...	...	62·55
Nawabshah ...	...	...	52·61

The results in the Nawabshah district are distinctly bad. The need of an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor is keenly felt.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

11. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases, including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below:—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1929	1930	1931	Triennial average.	1932
Murders	202	202	189	197	197
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	107	117	117	114	106
Dacoities	19	133	65	72	29
Robberies	64	79	94	79	94
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,373	2,551	2,990	2,638	2,877
Thefts	1,936	2,189	2,154	2,093	2,226
Cattle thefts	1,473	1,658	1,827	1,656	1,702
Receiving stolen property	339	400	370	370	355

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

12. There were 497 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and of these 375 were visited by Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 75·45 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

The percentage for visitations in the previous year was 70·91.

Pending cases.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows:—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1931	364	380
	1932	413	426
Hyderabad	1931	341	345
	1932	331	342
Sukkur	1931	630	650
	1932	671	703
Larkana	1931	288	292
	1932	299	304
Dadu	1931	303	307
	1932	305	309

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes
Thar Parkar	1931	184	189
	1932	201	212
Upper Sind Frontier	1931	262	274
	1932	318	322
Nawabshah	1931	270	277
	1932	190	196
Sind Railways	1931	71	89
	1932	82	103
Total ...	1931	2,713	2,803
	1932	2,810	2,917

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy from those pending with the police the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under:—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with magistracy.	Pending with police.
1928	2,551	1,988	563
1929	2,445	1,759	686
1930	2,576	1,781	795
1931	2,803	2,164	639
1932	2,917	2,288	629

The figures for the different districts are as follows:—

Cases pending at the end of the year.

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	95	331	426
Hyderabad	60	282	342
Larkana	70	234	304
Sukkur	105	598	603
Upper Sind Frontier	105	217	322
Dadu	101	208	319
Thar Parkar	46	166	210
Nawabshah	18	178	196
Sind Railways	29	74	103

Sukkur, as usual, has the largest number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, states—

"In the beginning of December last I submitted 4 lists to the District Magistrate pointing out most of the overdue cases pending trial with a view to their trial being expedited. Long, protracted trials are obviously ruinous to the police prosecution; facts are forgotten and the threads of narratives are more often than not either omitted or overlooked by the Crown witnesses with the lapse of time. Over and above this, dilatory court preceedings furnish ample chances for all sorts of underhand tactics and outside influences for changing and winning over witnesses to the great detriment of police work. Prompt and speedy disposal of judicial work while on the one hand would show better results of police labour, on the other hand it is bound to reduce the inordinate expenses involved in judicial proceedings. Stricter and more drastic measures are urgently called for in the interests of public justice. Delays were mostly due to transfer applications unnessarily long adjournments on the applications of defence pleaders, transfers of Magistrate, &c."

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, writes—

"The District Magistrate has from time to time impressed upon the Subordinate Magistrates the desirability of prompt and expeditious disposal of cases. The Magistrates' attention has been invited during inspections to observing the instructions contained in Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. A-318, dated the 12th February 1927, Government Resolution, Home Department No. 7127-C., dated the 20th January 1926, Commissioner in Sind's No. 5635-A., dated the 23rd April 1920, and No. 5635-A., dated the 9th July 1930, regarding prompt disposal of cases. The Magistrates are however being warned to accelerate the disposal of old cases pending with them and to avoid allowing undesirable adjournments. Sind compares very unfavourably with the Presidency in respect of delay in the disposal of criminal cases. The present District Magistrate intends during the current year to analyse the chief causes of delay in order to see whether the orders already issued are adequate.

The chief causes of delay are probably (1) non-attendance of accused and witnesses, (2) adjournments for alleged convenience of parties and (3) failure to serve warrants and summonses. There is no doubt that as regards (1) and (2) a good

deal of improvement is possible if courts will take a strong line. As regards (3) the difficulty will always be greater in Sind than in the Presidency owing to the longer distances, the poor communications, and the fact that people live in scattered hamlets to a great extent, and to the paucity of the police."

The law's delays are responsible for many criminals escaping justice.

Sessions cases.

14. The results of sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table.

District.	No. of cases commifted during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts..	59	49	38	11	8	2 in which commitment was quashed.
Hyderabad	112	86	61	25	24	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	86	70	49	21	15	1 died.
Larkana	77	63	45	18	14	
Dadu	53	42	30	12	10	1 referred to High Court.
Thar Parkar	43	27	20	7	15	1 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	53	32	24	8	13	1 died and 7 withdrawn.
Nawabshah	83	55	36	19	22	6 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways	9	6	3	3	3	
Total ...	575	430	306	124	124	2 in which commitment was quashed. 10 referred to High Court. 2 died. 7 withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1929	...	...	...	73·18
1930	...	...	...	73·50
1931	...	...	...	72·03

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 71·16.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	64·40
Hyderabad	70·93
Sukkur	70·00
Larkana	71·43
Dadu	71·43
Thar Parkar	74·07
Upper Sind Frontier	61·54
Nawabshah	65·45
Sind Railways	50·00

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under Indian Penal Code :—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1931.	1931.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1,871	920	50·99	49·17
Hyderabad	1,087	546	58·06	50·23
Sukkur	1,341	731	63·08	54·51
Larkana	955	484	54·04	50·68
Dadu	919	458	51·95	49·84
Thar Parkar	518	277	61·11	53·47
Upper Sind Frontier	546	231	38·20	42·31
Nawabshah	1,151	477	42·53	41·44
Sind Railways	430	247	60·88	57·44
Total ...	8,818	4,371	53·65	49·57

The percentages of undetected cases for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	44·70
1929	47·46
1930	50·65
1931	53·65
1932	49·57

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases.

Law.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	46	37	31	6	3	1 B, 2 C, 3 transferred.
Arms Act	80	53	47	3	15	8 C, 4 withdrawn, 3 undetected.
Salt Customs Act ...	28	27	27	...	1	
Explosives Act	4	2	2	...	...	1 withdrawn. 1 undetected.
Railway Act	137	71	63	8	20	2 B, 19 C, 6 withdrawn. 13 A and 6 compounded.
Opium Act	5	3	2	1	...	1 C and 1 transferred.
Telegraph Act	8	1	1	...	2	5 undetected.
Gambling Act	41	36	33	3	4	1-C.
Postal Act	3	...	...	...	2	1 withdrawn.
Press Act	3	3	3	...	...	
Criminal Law Act ...	8	8	8	...	...	
Ordinances	299	288	288	...	3	1 C and 7 withdrawn.
Explosives Substance Act ...	4	1	...	1	3	

Persons in Police Cases.

Persons in police cases: Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 15,307 as against 14,535 in 1931 and 14,760 in 1930.

Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under:—

1930.	1931.	1932.
18,313	18,769	19,475

During the year under report 13,422 persons were placed before the Courts, 704 were released by the Police and 4,199 were awaiting trial or the conclusion of investigation or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 13,422 persons disposed of by trial, 6,374 were convicted or 47·49 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1928	46·21
1929	46·56
1930	46·31
1931	40·49
1932	47·49

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period :—

Year	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1928	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	12,304	4,574	37·17
1932	11,500	4,727	41·10
Class VI.			
1928	690	561	81·30
1929	662	549	82·93
1930	923	800	86·67
1931	970	801	82·57
1932	1,922	1,647	85 69

DIRECT CASES.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,078 against 2,250 in the preceding year, 374 or 18·00 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1932 against 386 or 17·16 per cent. in 1931.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,279 of whom 513 or 11·99 per cent. were convicted as against 698 or 15·69 per cent. in 1931.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has risen from 26,443 in 1931 to 27,465 during the year under report.

Of the latter 21,886 were tried against 20,600 in 1931. Of the cases tried 17,516 or 80·03 ended in conviction as against 16,291 or 88·79 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 71·47 against 79·91 in 1931.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1932, show that of the 1,33,530 persons tried 1,02,027 were convicted :—

Year.	Persons tried.	Person convicted.
1928	28,709 ...	22,283
1929	30,189 ...	23,323
1930	24,909 ...	18,877
1931	23,906 ...	19,104
1932	25,800 ...	18,440

Statement C. Property stolen and recovered.

21. Property valued at Rs. 5,45,085 was stolen in 1932 as against Rs. 6,30,634 in 1931. Of the former Rs. 1,79,294 or 31·13 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,94,387 or 31·84 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,860 complainants was recovered in 1932 as against 2,946 during 1931. 49·69 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 46·28 per cent. in 1931.

Preventive action.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV.

There has been a decrease of 136 in the number of persons dealt with by the Police as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This is due to the fact that more extensive action has been taken under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Habitual offenders.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V.

Criminal classes.

24. *Criminal Classes.*—This subject is reviewed in Appendix VIII.

Escapes and recaptures.

25. The number of persons who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	7	5	2
Hyderabad	6	5	1
Sukkur	3	...	3
Larkana	1	...	1
Dadu	...	...	...
Thar Parkar	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	...
Nawabshah	3	3	...
Sind Railways	8	3	5
Total ...	29	17	12

Out of the total escapes 4 were from sub-jails.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 33.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1932 was 5,727 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,664 in the preceding year.

The increase of 63 men is explained as under:—

(1) Net increase of 37 men in the Dadu district under Government Resolutions, Home Department, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 22nd March 1932, No. 9542/2, dated the 2nd May 1932, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 8th June 1932, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 5th July 1932, and No. 1058/3, dated the 2nd July 1932	37
(2) Sanctioned for the Sukkur district under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5445, dated the 30th September 1932.	4
(3) Sanctioned for the Karachi and Tatta Districts under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1279/3, dated the 22nd September 1932	3
(4) One Sub-Inspector and 18 men sanctioned for the Sind Railway Police for the opening of the Railway Police-station at Sakrand ...	19
	63

I stributio of the force.

27. The distribution of Police force according to the various duties performed is shown below :—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad) ...	1,659
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers)	897
(4) Employed in Courts	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	3,090
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
Total ...	5,727

Punishments.

28. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, inflicted during the year on officers and men :—

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1932 on total strength.
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,211	...	19	19	32	1·57
Hyderabad	650	...	23	23	42	3·54
Sukkur	991	...	16	16	18	1·61
Larkana	572	1	22	23	44	4·02
Dadu	523	1	4	5	...	·96
Thar Parkar ...	543	2	13	15	8	2·76
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	...	10	10	13	2·19
Nawabshah ...	449	...	7	7	5	1·56
Sind Railways ...	228	...	7	7	7	3·07
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,655	4	121	125	263	2·21

Extra drill was awarded in 303 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated the 30th September 1920, is given below:—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi & Tatta Districts.	29 including 2 directly appointed.	1	13	...
Hyderabad	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	9	1
Sukkur	15 including 4 directly appointed.	1	19	...
Larkana	18 including 3 directly appointed.	1	4	...
Dadu	12 including 2 directly appointed.	...	8	...
Thar Parkar ...	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	15 including 3 directly appointed.	...	1	...
Nawabshah ...	9 including 2 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Sind Railways ...	6	1	10	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	11 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Total ...	149	4	85	1

NOTE.—The number of officers punished in the Karachi and Tatta Districts is 4 as shown in columns 10 and 12 of Statement E. The difference of 3 is due to the fact that the 3 officers who were punished were Sergeants who are not included in the above Statement.

Rewards.

29. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services during the year under report:—

District.	Number of men (actual strength);	Rewards			Percentage.
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,211	..	...	698	57·63
Hyderabad	650	..	...	278	42·77
Sukkur	991	...	...	906	91·42
Larkana	572	1	·7	458	80·07
Dadu	523	...	...	301	57·55
Thar Parkar ...	543	...	...	292	53·78
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	...	...	296	64·91
Nawabshah	449	...	...	313	69·71
Sind Railways ...	228	...	...	114	50·00
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	..	65	203·13
Total ...	5,655	1	·02	3,721	65·80

The percentage of rewards has increased from 43·35 in 1931 to 65·80 in 1932.

The following Police officers and men were awarded Indian Police Medals under Government of India, Home Department notification No. F.-114-IV/32-Police, dated the 18th November 1932 :—

(1) Officiating Inspector Ghulam Kadir Ghulam Muhammad.

(2) Mounted Head Constable, 3rd grade, Gulbeg wd. Tamachi, Buckle No. 34, of the Sukkur district.

(3) Mounted Head Constable, 2nd grade, Mir Ghulam Abid wd. Inayat Ali Khan, Buckle No. 25, of the Sukkur district.

(4) Head Constable Munshi, 3rd grade, Abdul Karim wd. Sono, Buckle No. 109, of the Sukkur district.

(5) Mounted Constable Muhammad Kasim wd. Pario, Buckle No. 79, of the Sukkur district.

(6) Mounted Constable Ali Bakhsh wd. Suhrab, Buckle No. 96, of the Sukkur district.

(7) Constable Illahi Bakhsh son of Mehardil, Buckle No. 148, of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

(8) Constable Shahbaz son of Sherdil, Buckle No. 4, of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

Health: Admissions into hospital.

30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 22·76 as against 22·73 in 1931.

There is a necessity for a separate Surgeon for the Police force in Karachi.

Deaths in the force.

31. There were 56 deaths in the force in 1932 as against 42 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force.

32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 48 in 1932 as against 150 in the preceding year.

The figures for the last 3 years are as follows :—

1929	68
1930	49
1931	150

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	2
Hyderabad	8
Sukkur	3
Larkana	8
Dadu	8
Thar Parkar	6
Upper Sind Frontier	10
Nawabshah	2
Sind Railways	1
Sind C. I. D.	...
Total ...	48

Education.

33. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength :—

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	63	1,148	62	363	98·41	31·62	35·09	31·65
Hyderabad	27	623	27	368	100·00	59·07	60·77	55·69
Sukkur	34	957	33	495	97·06	51·72	53·28	42·56
Larkana	22	550	22	272	100·00	49·45	51·40	42·68
Dadu	22	501	22	284	100·00	56·69	58·51	...
Thar Parkar	22	521	22	162	100·00	31·09	33·89	49·97
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16	440	16	144	100·00	32·73	35·09	33·25
Nawabshah	20	429	20	235	100·00	54·78	56·79	53·98
Sind Railways	17	211	17	165	100·00	78·20	79·82	78·18
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Total ...	259	5,396	257	2,504	99·23	46·40	48·82	46·43

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 48·82 as against 46·87 in 1931.

The number and percentage of educated armed policemen in each district is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Actual strength of armed police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	348	9	2·59
Hyderabad	222	72	32·43
Sukkur	325	25	7·69
Larkana	229	16	6·99
Dadu	196	19	9·69
Thar Parkar	222	12	5·41
Upper Sind Frontier ...	208	20	9·62
Nawabshah	218	39	17·89
Total ...	1,968	212	10·77

Enlistments.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1932 was 393 as against 605 in 1931 and 330 in 1930.

There is no difficulty nowadays in filling up vacancies.

No member of the depressed classes was enlisted during the year, but no candidate was rejected on account of his caste.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 57 in the year under report as compared with 78 in 1931 and 69 in 1930.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1932 :—

Period.	Total No. of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1928 ...	2,004	24·95
Do. do. 1929 ...	1,997	28·29
Do. do. 1930 ...	1,865	31·69
Do. do. 1931	1,782	34·06
Do. do. 1932 ...	1,646	34·39

Drill and musketry.

36. The standard of drill at the headquarters of districts varies according to the amount of interest taken in it by the Superintendents.

The standard in Sind is, on the whole, good.

The number of marksmen was 747 in the year under report against 1,736 in 1931.

Details by districts are given below:—

District.	Number of marks.	
	1931.	1932.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	309	143
Hyderabad ,, ...	191	111
Sukkur	266	74
Larkana	198	74
Thar Parkar	209	123
Dadu	151	93
Upper Sind Frontier	190	60
Nawabshah	222	69
Total ...	1,736	747

The drop in the number of marksmen this year is due to the raising of the qualifying standard for the ordinary Armed Police and Mounted Police armed with smooth bore weapons.

In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	Nawabshah ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
2nd Prize..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do.
3rd Prize...	Do. ...	Larkana	Do. ...	...
4th Prize...	Do. ...	Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	...
5th Prize...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do. ...	Nawabshah ..	...

Buildings.

37. No allotment was sanctioned by Government for any Major work during the year.

An allotment of Rs. 67,081 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for Police Minor works. Of this a sum of Rs. 5,000 was surrendered to Government as it could not be utilised by the Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal Division No. II, for whom it was earmarked.

There are still Major Works amounting to over 4 lacs on the waiting list. All these works have been administratively approved by Government and require to be constructed as soon as possible. The most urgent of these works is the construction of Police Lines at Sukkur and at Shikarpur.

Minor works amounting to about Rs. 1,50,000 are awaiting the allotment of funds. The plans and estimates of these works have been administratively approved. In addition to these there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

Inspection of police-stations and out-posts.

38. Out of 118 police-stations and 163 out-posts in the Province of Sind, including Sind Railways, 117 police-stations and 159 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The number of police-stations and out-posts not inspected was as under :—

District.	Police.	Out-posts.
Sind Railways	1	1
Sukkur	...	1
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	...	2
	1	4

One police-station and two out-posts were not inspected owing to the fact that they were created at the end of the year.

One out-post of the Karachi and Tatta Districts was not inspected as the out-post building was completely destroyed by fire in April 1932 and the staff was transferred to the police-station.

Owing to various other duties the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, had no time to inspect the out-post which remained uninspected at the end of the year.

Several police-stations and out-posts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers.

Thirty-three different offices were inspected by me during the year including 12 Accounts branches and 12 Correspondence branches of the District Superintendents of Police's offices.

Three Accounts branches and 3 Correspondence branches of the District Superintendents of Police's Offices were inspected twice during 1932.

Inspection of arms and ammunition and fire-works shops.

39. All arms, ammunition and fire-works shops were inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	5
Hyderabad	4
Sukkur	40
Larkana	12
Thar Parkar	45
Upper Sind Frontier	2
Nawabshah	2
Dadu	2
Total ...	112

Import and export trade in arms and ammunition.

40. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix VI as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3272, dated the 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in—

(*a*) Police cognizable cases in 1930, 1931 and 1932,

(*b*) Direct magisterial cognizable cases, and

(*c*) Non-cognizable cases,

was as under :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Warrants	16,200	16,537	16,842
Summonses and notices ...	1,30,887	1,32,925	1,43,353

Of 16,842 warrants and 1,43,353 summonses and notices received for service, 9,510 warrants were executed and 122,034 summonses and notices were served. 590 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 17,900 were recovered. In addition 427 house-rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the Court of the Bench Magistrate, Keamari. 311 of the above were executed and Rs. 3,017 were recovered.

Direct Magisterial Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	34,672
Warrants	6,038

Non-Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	44,497
Warrants	9,459

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10·47 and 72·01, respectively, as against 10·36 and 69·58 in 1931.

The number of fires extinguished was 234 as against 159 in 1931.

12,395 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 10,113 in 1931.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	3,275
The Cruelty to Animals Act	259
The District Police Act	2,861
The Lunatic Asylum Act	2
The Motor Vehicles Act	932
The Prostitution Act	16
The Gambling Act	40
The Cantonment Act	4
The Criminal Tribes Act	8
The Port Trust Rules	299
The Arms Act	8
The European Vagrancy Act	1
The Cattle Trespass Act	1

Enquiries were made in 39 cases of suicide, 1,711 accidents and 18 suspicious deaths.

349 policemen were sued for indebtedness in 1932 as against 351 in 1931.

There were 8 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O/9-E., dated the 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor-vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

In Karachi City 16 persons were killed and 162 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 20 and 262, respectively, in 1931.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper and to do good work.

The total number of members amounted to 3,142 as against 2,798 on the 31st December 1931.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1932, was Rs. 2,25,934 as against Rs. 2,06,534 on the 31st December 1931.

Strikes.

43. No strike occurred in the Province during the year 1932.

Finger-print Bureau, Sind.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1932, was 3,222 against 3,178 in 1931 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year, was 3,445 against 2,432 in 1931. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 44,052 as against 44,275 in 1931.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1932, were 930 as against 868 in 1931.

The number of slips received for search was 9,367 as against 9,361 in the preceding year. Of these 2,077 were traced as against 2,066 in 1931.

159 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	...	...	27
Allahabad	...	...	20
Baghdad	...	...	1
Bombay	...	...	9
Calcutta	...	...	2
Patna	...	...	1
Phillaur	...	...	82
Poona	...	...	15
Shillong	...	...	2
	Total	...	159

One officer was trained as Chief Operator and 32 were trained as Operators.

One Assistant Excise Inspector was trained as an Operator.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 29. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 30.

Expert written opinions were given in 46 cases.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Suprintendents of Police.

45. The following are the details of investigation made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, 1927 :—

Mr. Sarre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, while in Karachi investigated 4 cases.

Mr. Yates did not investigate any as he was an Assistant Superintendent of Police for only a short period.

Mr. Sanson who came to Sind towards the end of the year was not able to investigate any case under this rule as he was engaged in the inspection of police-stations and out-posts and in the visitation of serious crimes.

Mir Maqbul Khan who was directly appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police is exempted from the operation of this rule.

46. Mr. Ray reports as follows:—

Criminal Investigation Department., Sind

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard held charge of the Sind C. I. D. from 1st January 1932 to 6th March 1932 and I held charge till 31st December 1932.

2. *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors.

(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.

(4) Eight Head Constables (two of these were lent to the Political Branch for the whole year and two for seven months).

(5) One Clerk.

(6) Five peons.

Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the branch throughout the year.

3. *Suppression of Patharidars and Cattle-lifters in Sind.*—Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consultation with the District Officers, 35 gangs of cattle-lifters, totalling 374 persons, have been notified under sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Out of these, 22 Patharidars (leaders) have been restricted under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Twenty-seven other gangs, totalling 224 persons, have been notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Details will be shown in the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in Sind.

4. The following important cases, pending from 1931, have been disposed of as under:—

(1) *The all India Laxmi Trading Company Fraud Case.*—In the Criminal case against the Directors and others of the All India Laxmi Trading Company mentioned in para. 5 (*d*) of last year's Sind C. I. D. Administration Report, as the accused Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg successfully evaded for a year the efforts of the Sind and the Punjab Police to arrest him, Khan Sahib Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, proceeded to the Punjab and effected his arrest, on 24th January 1932, at the small village of Patti in the district of Kasur in the Punjab. He also recovered from

his possession the cash book of the Hyderabad Branch and three hundred and ninety six promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 55,075. Further enquiries by the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind and in the Punjab revealed that in Janunry 1932 the Managing Director (1.) Chhabildas Bhatia of the All India Laxmi Trading Company, (2) Sheikh Muhammad Said, Managing Director of the Under Writer Provident Company of Lahore and (3) Kundanlal Gupta, the Chairman of the Upper India Provident Company of Lahore, conspired to criminally misappropriate promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 31,075 belonging to the All India Laxmi Trading Company of Lahore by selling them to number (3) above. Chhabildas Bhatia made false entries in the All India Laxmi Trading Company's cash book that these notes were sold to Kundanlal at half their value and from the proceeds Chhabildas made an entry in the books of his Company showing that Rs. 15,000 were deposited on 28th January 1932 at 7 per cent. interest with Muhammad Said (No. 2), Managing Director of the Under Writer Provident Company. Muhammad Said made corresponding false entries in his company's account books regarding the receipt of Rs. 15,000 from the All India Laxmi Trading Company and issued on 28th January 1932 a false fixed deposit receipt in favour of the All India Laxmi Trading Company. Kundanlal posed to be the purchaser of these notes but he could not show either from his accounts books or otherwise how he raised the money for the purchase of the notes. His accounts with the bank showed that from 13th August 1931 to January 1932 he had only annas six and pies three to his credit. Muhammad Said admitted that no money was received on which he had made entries in his company's accounts and the transaction was a fabrication. It was further ascertained that Muhammad Said and Chhabildas were men of no standing, that they were cheating the public by advertising for clerks who were asked to deposit sums of money as securities, but subsequently no employment or pay was forthcoming.

To show what bare-faced rogues the accused were, it may be noted that in February 1932 when Chhabildas visited Karachi (in company of one Niaz Ahmed Chowdhry whom he called his Scretary) for being interrogated by the Sind C.I.D. they even then started a Branch of the Upper India Provident Company at Karachi and succeeded in obtaining at least one deposit of Rs. 200 from a person who was led to believe that he would be taken on as a Cash Clerk. Two months later this person complained to the Police. Further enquiries

showed that Kundanlal, Chhabildas, Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg and Niaz Ahmed Chowdhry were partners in this Company also.

Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg collected from persons in Sind over Rs. 77,000, while Chhabildas is known to have personally received Rs. 3,817-12-0 from various victims in Sind.

As (1) the All India Laxmi Trading Company, Lahore, (2) the Upper India Provident Company, (3) the Under Writer Provident Company were all bogus concerns floated to cheat the public, (1) Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg, Director and Manager of the Sind Branch of the All India Laxmi Trading Company, (2) Lala Chhabildas, Managing Director of the Company, (3) Kundanlal Gupta, (4) Muhammad Said, the Organiser of the Under Writer Provident Company and (5) Niaz Ahmed, Director of the Upper India Provident Company, were arrested and sent for trial in the court of G. H. Agha, Esquire, who was appointed a Special Magistrate for this case. The case proceeded practically daily from 26th October 1932 to 23rd December 1932 and in January of this year (1933) all the accused were committed for trial to the Sessions.

In this case the Sind C. I. D. collected over twenty thousand police exhibits and applications regarding loans from more than eight thousand persons who had been cheated.

At the instance of the Sind C. I. D. the company has been wound up and out of the assets in the form of promissory notes seized by the Sind C. I. D. it is possible that those duped by the accused may receive back part of the money they deposited.

Sub-Inspector Udharam and Head Constbles Jan Muhammad, Muhammad Arif and Menghraj assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) *The Metropolitan Loan Company.*—The Metropolitan Loan Company case mentioned in para. 5 (*d*) (ii) of last year's report is still pending in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. It may shortly be completed.

(3) *The All India United Trading Company, Loan Department.*—In the All India United Trading Company, Loan Department's case mentioned in para. 5 (*d*) (iii) both the accused, Dur Muhammad son of Ghulam Muhammad Thahim

and Gul Muhammad son of Nur Muhammad Sumro were arrested and sent for trial. They have since been convicted by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi, under section 120-B, read with section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as follows :—

Accused No. 1 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine or in default of the payment of fine to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 was also convicted under section 477-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Both the sentences of accused No. 2 are to run concurrently.

(4) *The Indian National Loan Company, Ludhiana.*—In the case of the Indian National Loan Company, Ludhiana, mentioned in para. 5 (*d*) (iv) of last year's report, accused Khairatiram son of Gangaram, Brahman, of Ludhiana, and Baburam son of Shadiram were arrested. They are undergoing their trial in the court of the 1st class Magistrate, Kotri. Accused Shadiram (father's name not known) is still absconding.

5. During the year under review the services of officers from the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. were invoked by District Officers and by other departments. The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(*a*) *Customs Fraud Case.*—The Assistant Collector of Customs suspected a certain firm trading in electrical goods of defrauding Government of legitimate revenue by preparing invoices estimating the goods at half their current value. Khan Sahib Sukhia was deputed to make enquiries. While the Deputy Superintendent of Police was proceeding from the Customs House to the firm's office with the clearing Agent, Haridas Kunwarji Chandan, the latter's suspicious conduct prompted the Deputy Superintendent of Police to search his house immediately when a forged Customs seal, 105 triplicate bills of entry, together with invoices and bill forms duly filled in together with blank invoice forms of 13 well known European firms were recovered. Haridas was sent for trial in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, for attempting to cheat the Collector of Customs of Rs. 34-3-0 as Customs

revenue in respect of the electrical goods consignment which had arrived on 26th January 1932 from Messrs. Alios Pragon Bros., Austria Wien by S. S. " Fusijama ". Further enquiries and the accused's account books showed that he was in the habit of suppressing the original invoices (which he used to get from the firms for whom he was clearing the goods) and presenting at the Customs House forged invoices of less value. He was also forging triplicate bills of entry and affixing forged Customs seals showing the correct duty on the original invoices and handing these over to the firms for whom he cleared the goods and then pocketing the difference in duty from the merchants as well as defrauding the Customs. Scrutiny of various documents and 105 forged invoices resulted in bringing to light 12 other frauds committed by the accused depriving His Majesty's Customs of duty to the value of Rs. 1,133-13-0. In the first case he was sentenced to—

> Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420-511, Indian Penal Code, and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 6 month rigorous imprisonment under section 468, Indian Penal Code. The sentences to run concurrently.

In the second case of several frauds he was committed to the Sessions and convicted and sentenced as under :—

> Three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code.
>
> Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 468, Indian Penal Code.
>
> Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 477 Indian Penal Code, and Rs. 100 or 6 months in default. Sentences to run concurrently.

In this case Khan Saheb Sukhia was assisted by Inspector Abdul Rahman and Sub-Inspector Udharam.

(*b*) *Larkana Grain Sale Society Fraud Cash.*—Owing to the allegations and counter allegations which obscured the real issue, the Sind C. I. D., at the request of the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, was called upon to investigate a very complicated fraud known as the " Larkana Grain Sale Society Fraud Case ". Khan Saheb Sukhia was deputed

to take charge of the enquiry and the following facts were elicited in the investigation :—

A Grain Sale Society was started at Larkana. The aims and objects of which were—

(1) to sell the agriculturists' grains at as high a rate as possible with the least expense;

(2) to encourage the members to produce good quality grain.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro was the President and a person called Ahmed Bakhsh was paid Manager. The Society could only deal with members. The following were the qualifications for membership:—

(i) That a member must have purchased shares of the Grain Sale Society worth Rs. 10;

(ii) That a member must have been specially nominated by a Co-operative Credit Society which may have purchased " Grain Sale Society Shares " worth Rs. 10.

The Grain Sale Society could advance loans to its members on the security of grain (that had been deposited in the godowns of the Society) up to 66 per cent. of the market value of the grain so deposited.

The Larkana Grain Sale Society had dealings with the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi. They had a mutual arrangement with the Larkana Zamindari Co-operative Bank, Ltd., where the Sind Central Bank had deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 in current account for the use of the Grain Sale Society. The Grain Sale Society used to draw their requirements from this amount at the disposal of the Larkana Zamindari Bank on the security of grain deposited in the godowns of the Larkana Grain Sale Society who had to inform the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Karachi, of the stock they were holding by sending returns immediately on drawing from the Larkana Zamindari Co-operative Bank. Mr. Dastur, Manager of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi, came to Larkana for inspection on 24th November 1930, 8th January 1931 and 1st August 1931. At the first visit he was not satisfied with the manner in which the accounts were kept and he instructed Ahmed Bakhsh to put matters right. On the second visit he found that the stock book which he had supplied to Ahmed Bakhsh was not written properly and that there was no stock of grain in the godowns. He also learnt

that Ahmed Bakhsh was trading privately in grain. At his third visit Ahmed Bakhsh purposely avoided producing any books for his inspection.

Mr. Dastur, corresponded with the Chairman, K. B. Khuhro, and insisted that promissory notes and mortgage deeds from the persons against whom loans were outstanding should be obtained and sent to the Bank.

In a letter, dated 14th August 1930, addressed to the Sind Central Co-operative Bank it was certified that the Society had grain worth Rs 30,000 deposit in its godowns. This statement bore the signature of K. B. Khuhro, the Chairman, who, however, denied having written the letter and said it was a forgery committed by the accused Ahmed Bakhsh. To satisfy the Manger of the Bank, Ahmed Bakhsh made one Moulvi Shafi Muhammad his accomplice and showed that the latter, who nominally had taken loans from the Grain Sale Society, had mortgaged his lands as security for the loans.

On 12th January 1931, Moulvi Shafi Muhammad mortgaged his land to the Society and a proviso was added that if there was a deficit owing to fall in prices, &c., and that if the Society's dues could not be recovered from the sale of the 10,000 maunds of grain alleged to have been deposited in the Society, Moulvi Shafi Muhammad and one Muhammad Saleh would make good any difference. Ahmed Bakhsh as Manager also secured from Moulvi Shafi Muhammad three promissory notes dated 6th May, 30th June and 14th September 1931, for Rs. 7,500, 6,500 and 2,529-3-0, respectively.

Between May and August 1931 Moulvi Shafi Muhammad then sold his entire landed property and pocketed the proceeds. Muhammad Saleh, Shafi Muhammed's surety, also sold his landed property for Rs. 600. In September 1931, the Bank insisted that the mortgage deeds relating to the loans of Shafi Muhammad should be properly registered. Ahmed Bakhsh was ordered by the Chairman in writing to do so and he produced Moulvi Shafi Muhammad and Muhammad Saleh before the Chairman when they both said they had sold their lands.

On 12th November 1931, Mr. Hiranandani, the Auditor of the Co-operative Societies, Larkana, audited the accounts of the Society and discovered that 11,804 maunds of grain had been entered as having been deposited by Shafi Muhammad in the Society's godowns, and that the loan taken by Shafi Muhammad from the Society amounted to Rs. 15,916.

Ahmed Bakhsh then admitted however that there was no grain in the Society's godowns and that he had gone on leave and during his absence the stock had been sold by Moulvi Shafi Muhammad who had acted in his absence as Manager. There was nothing on record to prove that Ahmed Bakhsh had been granted leave and that Moulvi Shafi Muhammad was appointed in his place. On 22nd December 1931 Mr. Hiranandani reported accordingly to the Chairman.

On 18th January 1932, Ahmed Bakhsh was suspended. Shafi Muhammad also absconded on a complaint being odged with the police.

Ahmed Bakhsh also became frightened and left Larkana in March 1932 on the pretext of going on Haj. He was, however, arrested by the Sind C. I. D. at Kiamari on 21st March 1932 and released on bail.

Moulvi Shafi Muhammad surrendered himself to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., at Larkana on 29th March 1932 and offered to explain his account books. The accounts of various firms for three years were checked and as a result amounts were traced as having been received by Ahmed Bakhsh personally during the years 1930 and 1931 amounting in all to Rs. 5,745. Khan Saheb Sukhia confronted Ahmed Bakhsh with the parties from whom these amounts were received. He admitted receipt of the money and said he would explain the matter in court.

A scrutiny of the Society's accounts and certain documents found from Ahmed Bakhsh's house together with the accounts of Shafi Muhammad showed that the accused Ahmed Bakhsh was using Shafi Muhammad as a dummy and that he had falsely inflated the figures of Shafi Muhammad's grain stock in the Society's account books and that he (Ahmed Bakhsh) was drawing large sums of money from time to time against Shafi Muhammad's fictitious stock of grain. There had been obviously a secret partnership between Ahmed Bakhsh and Moulvi Shafi Muhammad. The latter was not even a member of the Society but was falsely shown as such in the Society's books. He was also shown as a member of the Managing Committee and it is amazing to note that although he was not even a member, he had actually taken part in several meetings of the Managing Committee of the Society. It was finally discovered that the Society's total losses amounted to Rs. 16,000 which amount had been shown as loans advanced to Moulvi Shafi Muhammad, the major

portion of which had been drawn by Ahmed Bakhsh himself on the imaginary stock of grain shown in the Society's books as deposited by Moulvi Shafi Muhammad.

Both the accused have been sent for trial in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Larkana. During the hearing of the case, Khan Sahib Sukhia was in the witness box for five days explaining the various stages of the case and the relevancy of the documents. At the request of the Public Prosector, the District Magistrate, Larkana, made Shafi Muhammad an approver. Ahmed Bakhsh was committed to the Court of Sessions, Larkana, on 29th July 1932.

In this case Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghaffar Beg assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(*c*) *Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. wool fraud case*.—In this case Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Company complained against one Gokaldas Amarsi trading under the name Chandumal Gokaldas & Co., representing himself and his four brothers Nanalal, Chunilal, Jamnadas and Keshowlal of Rajkot State. Messrs. Chandumal Gokaldas were the agents at Kathiawar for the Company. The complainants stated that they were cheated of a sum of over one and half lakhs which the accused had drawn as advances to shippers against wool which they certified to have been received from the shippers and to be in their possession on behalf of the complainants. On investigation it transpired that the alleged shippers were minors and sons and relations of the accused and aged between 6 and 12 years and that advances were received on false certificates. Stocks of wool worth about Rs. 10,000 were seized by the C. I. D. at Rajkot. Wool of the value of Rs. 12,000 was also recovered in Jamnagar State. All the accused except Gokaldas were arrested in Rajkot State. Accused Gokaldas was arrested at Karachi on a direct complaint filed by the Company in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, in respect of three out of a total of fifty-eight frauds. Gokaldas has since been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the extradition of the above four accused, he will be sent with them for trial for conspiracy to defraud the complainant in respect of the other fifty-five items.

In this case Sub-Inspectors Bhojraj and Udharam assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police

(*a*) *Enquiries regarding the illicit sale of charas at cut prices in the Nawabshah district.*—There were constant complaints to the Commissioner in Sind from the charas licensees of Nawabshah district that as they had broken the monopoly of a certain influential vendor by bidding higher and had thereby secured the charas shops at Shahdadpur and Nawabshah, the latter to ruin them had arranged for the unlicensed sale of charas at cut prices in the vicinity of their shops.

The matter was referred to the Sind C. I. D. who suceeded in catching three men selling charas at a bhang and opium shop at Sakrand and three men at a similar shop at Shahdadpur.

The accused caught at Sakrand have since been convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Nawabshah, and the case against the other three is still pending.

Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Fazulullah conducted these enquiries.

(*e*) *Case against one Parial Shah and others under sections 420, 468, 471, 477-A and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.*—The assistance of the C. I. D. was requested by the Collector of Nawabshah to investigate a case in which a Zamindar claimed 249 acres of land on the basis of certain entries in the Naushahro taluka Land Revenue Registers.

Inspector Ali Muhammad was deputed to make enquiries assisted by Sub-Inspector Fazulullah and Head Constable Jan Muhammad.

Careful enquiries showed that figures in two survey registers pertaining to the years 1887-88, which were a permanent record of the river bank land in deh Mithiani of Naushahro taluka, had been altered by obliterating and changing entries against certain survey numbers.

Originally this land was shown as Government waste land but Zamindar Parial Shah's name had been substituted.

Investigation indicated that the Supervising Tapedar Muhammad Bachal, Tapedar Din Muhammad and second Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim were responsible for altering the entries in the old survey register and using them as genuine at the instigation of Zamindar Parial Shah who wanted the land. All the above including the Zamindar have been sent for trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naushahro, under sections 420, 468, 471, 477-A and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) *Case against one G. M Ghatwal under section 409, Indian Penal Code.*—One G. M. Ghatwal who was the Secretary of the Karachi Port Trust Workmen's Credit Society, in his capacity as such, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 4,000 belonging to the Society.

A complaint was lodged by the President at the Harbour Police-station and investigation was handed over to the C. I. D. at the request of the local police. Sub-Inspector Fazulullah after scrutinizing the Society's account books sent the accused for trial before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 409, Indian Penal Code, for criminal breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 3,707-13-7.

6. *Photographic Branch.*—During the year roughly 250 photographs were taken These consisted of—

(*a*) Photos of foreign and Indian suspects and deportees;

(*b*) Photographs of letters, documents, &c., mostly of a political nature;

(*c*) photographs of water-marked documents;

(*d*) photographs of finger-impressions found on articles at scenes of offences; and

(*e*) photographs of criminals for incorporation with their history-sheets.

Inspector Galbraith and subsequently Sergeant Thompson were in charge of this work during the year. They were assisted by Sub-Inspector Udharam and Head Constable Muhammad Araf.

7. *Preparation of history-sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Sind Criminals.*—This new activity of the Crime Branch was begun during the year. So far twelve history-sheets have been completed and published in the *Sind Police Gazette* and one hundred and one in addition were under preparation at the end of the year.

8. *Political Branch.*—The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors of Police.

(3) Eight Sub-Inspectors of Police (including four short-hand reporters, and one on deputation at Lucknow for Urdu shorthand training).

(4) Twelve Head Constables (including two Head Constables, sanctioned in Bombay Government, Home Department, Government Resolution, No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931).

(5) Five peons.

A staff of watchers consisting of six Constables were of special assistance to the Political Branch. These were temporarily lent to the Sind C. I. D. under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931.

Mr. Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan was in charge of the branch from 14th January till the 21st of August 1932, and subsequently Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand till the end of the year.

9. During the year under review, C. I. D. officers at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur attended and reported on 827 political functions, meetings, congress flag salutation ceremonies, and allied activities, in addition to 896 other meetings, processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature.

10. During the year various activities imposed a particularly heavy strain on the special Branch.

11. (*Vide* para 14 (*v*) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The case against Swami Govindanand under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, ended in the conviction of the accused on the 30th January 1932, and he was awarded 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*Vide* para 14 (*ix*) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The case against the accused Dr. Moolraj and Virendranath was postponed *sine die* pending the decision of the Karachi Conspiracy Case, and it was ultimately withdrawn.

12. The Political Branch dealt with 49 politico-criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against 76 persons, of whom three were acquitted, seven released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, on furnishing security for good behaviour five were released on tendering apologies undertaking not to participate in the civil disobedience movement, and three were sent to Reformatory Schools for periods ranging between 3 and 5 years. Fifty-eight persons were convicted and sent to jail.

13. Five absconders were arrested by the Political Branch, including the All India Revolutionary Hansraj *alias* "Wireless". Of the five one was extradited by the Jodhpur State authorities, one was convicted at Hyderabad, two were handed over to the Punjab Police, and one to the Karachi City Police.

14. The forty-nine cases dealt with by the branch are detailed as under:—

Law under which dealt with.	No. of cases.
Sections 11 and 18 of the Emergency Powers Press Act.	25
Ordinance II of 1932	3
Ordinance X of 1932	4
Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 ...	4
Indian Arms Act	4
Indian Penal Code	3
Criminal Procedure Code	5
Explosive Substances Act	1
Total ...	49

15. Detailed accounts of the more important of these cases are given below:

(i) *Karachi Conspiracy Case.*—Eleven persons mentioned below of revolutionary tendencies conspired together and made preparation to rob the Customs Cashier, Karachi, of Government money:—

Dr. Moolraj, Virendranath Pandey, Fatehraj, Gurbuxsingh, Harisingh, Munshiram, Sadhusingh, Birji, Diwanchand, Mukandlal Shah and Boorsingh.

Failing in their attempts at Karachi, three of them went to Jodhpur where they made preparations for committing dacoity, but were arrested before accomplishing this object. Two of them, Fatehraj and Gurbuxsingh, were arrested by the Jodhpur Police in possession of a revolver. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., was sent to co-operate with the Jodhpur Police and the contemplated conspiracy at Karachi was revealed. Harisingh was made an approver, and the remaining accused were tried at Karachi. Two, *viz.*, Dr. Moolraj and Virendranath Pandey, were acquitted, and the remainder convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2½ years. (Case No. 262 of 1932 of the City Police-station, Karachi, under sections 399, 401, 402 and 120-B., Indian Penal Code).

(ii) *Capture of Hansraj* alias "*Wireless*".—This absconder was wanted by the Punjab Police in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and the Punjab Government had allocated a reward of Rs. 1,500 for his capture. He was also concerned in the attempt to blow up the Viceregal Train in December 1929. Information was obtained by the Deputy Superintendent of Police that Hansraj was in Sind and he was finally located and arrested on the 3rd June 1932 with the co-operation of the Hyderabad Police at a farm near the village of Husri, about six miles from Hyderabad (Sind). In the early hours of the morning, a party of police led by the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., surrounded the farm and Hansraj was arrested while asleep in bed. On the arrival of mashirs, a loaded automatic pistol and cartridges were found underneath his pillow; and on searching the farm, a home-made pistol, a counterfeit coining apparatus and coins, explosive substance and two empty bomb-shells were recovered. Cases were registered against the accused under sections 235/243, Indian Penal Code, for counterfeiting and under sections 19 and 20 (*a*) and (*f*) of the Indian Arms Act. These cases were conducted by the Hyderabad Police and ended in the conviction of the accused by the Hyderabad Sessions Court to rigorous imprisonment for five years in each case. The accused's appeal in the counterfeiting case was rejected by the High Court. (Hyderabad Chauri Police-station Case Nos. 125 and 138 of 1932.)

After obtaining the sanction of the Government of Bombay, the third case against the accused under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substance Act is at present proceeding before the Sessions Court at Hyderabad.

(iii) *Seizure of Congress Printing Press.*—On the night of the 27th November 1932, on receiving reliable information that the unauthorised news-sheets, which were being published daily in Karachi, emanated from a house situated in Clayton Road, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi, the Deputy Superintendent of Police obtained at midnight a search warrant from the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. The house was subsequently raided, and a complete Printing Press, with copies of congress bulletins in Sindhi, Gujrati and English, and other incriminating material were seized, and two accused were arrested. On suspicion another house in the vicinity was also raided, and one Amrit K. Thadani was arrested together with the Congress accounts and other incriminating papers. A fourth accused Pahlaj, who was in jail for an offence under the Ordinances, was also implicated. Amrit K. Thadani was convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or three months' simple imprisonment. He also received under the Emergency Powers Press Act a further six months' rigorous

imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300 or six weeks' imprisonment. The two accused who confessed were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour; and Pahlaj, the fourth accused, was sent to a Reformatory School for three years. (Ranchore Police-station, Karachi, Cases Nos. 438 and 439 of 1932.)

(iv) *Ten thousand Rupees Pick-Pocketing Case on the Railway Platform, Hyderabad.*—The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, received information at Karachi that two persons were spending money lavishly in the bazaar in a suspicious manner. With the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., he followed up this clue, and finally arrested one accused at Sukkur, who produced Rs. 3,000 in notes concealed in a latrine. The other accused was arrested at Peshawar with property worth about Rs. 500. The case is now pending before the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind). (Hyderabad Railway Police Case No. 78 of 1932.) As the information called for prompt action, the C. I. D. took action without the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

(v) *Kannu Bhai Hansaji Patel.*—By means of secret enquiries it was disclosed that the above-mentioned person had been sent from Gujarat to work behind the scenes as an agent of Congress, and was known in Congress circles at Karachi as the "Governor of Sind". He was therefore served by the District Magistrate, Karachi, with a notice to leave Sind, whereupon he made anti-Government speeches as a Sind Dictator and was arrested and finally convicted to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Karachi. (City Police-station Karachi, Case No. 410 of 1932 under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(vi) On information that one Dayaram Topan Mukhi, Manager of the Khadi Bhandar, Nanakwada, Karachi, was a secret worker of Congress, he was served with a notice by the District Magistrate, Karachi, not to participate in the civil disobedience movement. Subsequently, on receipt of reliable information that he was in charge of the Publicity Branch of the local Congress, and was in possession of unauthorised news-sheets, a search warrant was obtained, and bulletins were seized from his Bhandar. He was accordingly convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. (City Police-station, Case No. 631 of 1932, under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(vii) *Seizure of Congress Cyclostyle Machine at Hyderabad.*—On the morning of the 6th March 1932, a cyclostyle machine with accessories and some unauthorised news-sheets were seized at Hyderabad by the Sind, C. I. D. Sub-Inspector posted there on

special duty. Udharam Chhataram Melwani, from whose possession these articles were seized, was convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment. (Hyderabad Chauri Police-station, Case No. 32 of 1932.)

(viii) *Seizure of Bharat Saraswati Mandar, Karachi.*—On the 13th February 1932, the Bharat Saraswati Mandar, Karachi, was searched and some unauthorised news-sheets and a cyclostyle machine attached. The Principal of the Institution, Mansukhram M. Jobhanputra, was subsequently convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 250. The Institution was then declared unlawful and the building was taken over by Government. [Ranchore Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 50 of 1932, under sections 11 and 18 of Emergency Powers Press Act, and section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.]

(ix) "*Sansar Samachar*" *Newspaper.*—This newspaper edited by one Rijhumal B. Agnani, and printed by Assudomal Udharam Makhija was publishing anti-Government editorials and photos of Congress leaders. In spite of warnings from the District Magistrate, Karachi, the accused still continued to use the newspaper for Congress propaganda. Consequently, the District Magistrate, Karachi, was moved to sanction their prosecution and the accused were convicted and fined Rs 50, which amount they paid. (City Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 642 of 1932 under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(x) *Cases under the Indian Arms Act.*—Information was received that one Ahmed son of Sumar living in Karachi possessed a double-barrelled country-made unlicensed pistol, which he was trying to sell. A bogus purchaser was arranged, and the accused caught red-handed. He was convicted to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. (Case No. 41 of 1932 of Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, under section 19 (*a*) and (*e*) of the Indian Arms Act.)

While searching the house of the same accused a magazine pistol, a rifle barrel and 8 lbs. of sulphur were also found. The two weapons were practically unserviceable and the accused received a further four months' imprisonment. (Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 56 of 1932.)

On information that one Hamal son of Gul Muhammad Makrani was in possession of an unlicensed revolver, he was searched and the revolver secured. This case is still pending in court. (Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 321 of 1932, under sections 19 (*e*) and (*f*) of the Indian Arms Act.)

16. (*Vide* para. 15 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The staff of watchers was very usefully employed during the year under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. They regularly reported during the year on eighty local suspects, eight foreigners and fifteen revolutionaries from other parts of India.

17. In November 1932, Inspector Ghulam Kadir, of the Sind, C. I. D., was awarded the Indian Police Medal for the gallantry he displayed on the 3rd June 1932, when the armed revolutionary Hansraj *alias* " Wireless " was arrested.

18. *Remarks.*—Three has been no sensational case taken up by the Crime Branch during the year, but the branch has been active in suppressing and bringing to book the organisers of fraudulent concerns which were depriving the public of lakhs of rupees.

The Political Branch accomplished a heavy year's work, and during the first half of the year successfully stamped out the attempts made to establish a revolutionary regime in Sind. The number of meetings attended and reported on was very little lower than in 1931, a record year, namely 1,700 in 1932, against 1,900 in 1931. Owing to the gradual fading out of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, the number of non-political meetings doubled during the year. The renewed outbreak by Gandhi's followers in January 1932, naturally imposed extra vigilance by the Special Branch of the C. I. D. and the result of their efforts is reflected by the fact that at present Sind appears to show less subversive activities than any other part of India.

The office staff has had a particular heavy year's work in coping with the extraordinary increase in typing work, the opening of criminal history sheets and dealing with the recently started Criminal Tribes registration.

I desire to make special mention of the following officers:— Khan Sahib J R. Sukhia for unravelling intricate fraud cases; Mr. Muhammad Yakub for the capture of Hansraj *alias* " Wireless " and the successful conclusion of the Karachi Conspiracy Case; Mr. Bhagwandas for his capture of the Congress Press, and Inspector Ghulam Kadir for his arduous duties in the Special Branch. Sub-Inspectors Abdul Karim and Allahwasayo have done particularly well at Hyderabad and Sukkur. Inspector Mascarenhas and Sub-Inspector Rupchand along with Messrs Dias, DeSouza and Lashkar Khan have been of great assistance to me in office. Mr. Karale as Manager of the Finger Print Bureau and Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafoor as an inquiry officer worked with their usual efficiency. Mr. Ramchand, Sub-Public Prosecutor, assisted both branches regarding legal matters.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 3,937 cases of which 1,992 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 50·60 as against 42·38 in 1931.

Work of the prosecuting Staff.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff shows an increase of 1,117 as compared with the preceding year.

Twenty six non-police cases and 10 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 13 and 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 16 in all.

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, stresses the necessity for an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor in the Upper Sind Frontier district.

In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts also Assistants to the Police Prosecutors are necessary.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1932-33 was Rs. 35,73,872 as compared with 34,37,030 in the year 1931-32.

Cost of the Sind Police.

The increase of Rs. 1,36,842 was due to—

(*a*) the entertainment of 63 men (1 Sub-Inspector and 62 men) as shown in para. 26 of the report;

(*b*) the enlistment of the extra police sanctioned in the reorganization scheme under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7200-IV, dated the 7th April 1931; and

(*c*) the replacement of the ·467 muskets by ·410 muskets.

The cost of the Police Clerical establishment during the year 1932-33 was Rs. 1,74,197 as against Rs. 1,86,892 in 1931-32.

The decrease of Rs. 12,695 was due to the 10 per cent. cut in pay.

49. The Province was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy in January for the purpose of opening the Lloyd Barrage and Canals.

Salient features.

The Civil Disobedience Movement received a shock in the beginning of the year from which it never recovered, and in spite of intermittent efforts to revive it, it is now in a state of collapse.

The promulgation of the Ordinances stifled the enthusiasm of most of its adherents, and there is a greater tendency towards constitutional agitation. The friends and servants of Government have raised their heads again.

The realisation of the fact that Sind will shortly have its own Government has eased the communal tension.

Owing to the continued economic depression and distress, a rise in crime was anticipated. For that reason it is all the greater pleasure to be able to record a decrease, for which the police deserve some credit.

Needs of the Department.

50. The more pressing needs of the department are—

(1) The completion of the reorganisation scheme.

(2) The construction of quarters for the policemen in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad.

(3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind;

(4) The co-operation of the public.

The police are working under very demoralising conditions in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Tatta and Thar Parkar districts. The police stations are under-staffed and they cannot cope with the work.

Concluding remarks.

51. During the year under review the department lost the services of a very promising Officer in Inspector Sajansingh Budhusingh who died as the result of an accident.

Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, retired on superannuation pension after many years of loyal service.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which all Superintendents administered their charges during the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray for the greater part of the year, maintained its high standard of efficiency.

Among Deputy Superintendents the work of the following officers deserves special mention :—

Mr. Eates,

Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal,

K. S. Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah,

K. S. J. R. Sukhia,

Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani,

R. B. Tahilram D. Vasvani, and

Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand.

The work of my own office staff throughout the year was very satisfactory and Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant, carried out their duties in their usual efficient manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the names of officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	Superintendents.		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1932 ..	8th March 1932.
	„ F. E. Sharp	9th March 1932 ...	14th November 1932.
	„ H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. ...	15th November 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi.		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	1st January 1932 ...	7th November 1932.
	„ C. M. S. Yates ...	8th November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	*Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.*		
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	1st January 1932 ...	26th March 1932.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	27th March 1932	20th August 1932.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	21st August 1932 ...	2nd November 1932.
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	3rd November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ...	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932
NOTE.—The Tatta District was amalgamated with Karachi Head-quarters from 16th December 1931.	*Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tatta District.*		
	Mr. Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	1st January 1932 ...	18th May 1932.
	„ H. Galbraith	19th May 1932 ..	3rd November 1932.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	4th November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad District.	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ...	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.		
Hyderabad District—*concld.*	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.	1st January 1932 ...	12th October 1932.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	13th October 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
Sukkur District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1932 ...	1st March 1932.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ..	2nd March 1932 ..	4th September 1932.
	„ Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., L.L.B.	5th September 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
Larkana District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st January 1932 ..	15th June 1932.
	„ C. M. S. Yates ...	16th June 1932 ...	31st October 1932.
	„ J. Hobson	1st November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kambar Sub-Division.		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ..	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
Dadu District...	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren ...	1st January 1932 ...	23rd April 1932.
	„ S. E. Histed	24th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
Thar Parkar District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1932 ...	27th April 1932.
	„ U. H. Rana ...	28th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
Thar Parkar District—*concld.*	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1932 ...	7th February 1932.
	R. S. Tejumal Naraindas ...	8th February 1932 ...	7th June 1932.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	8th June 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	Superintendent.		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1932 ...	27th April 1932.
	„ C. W. E. U'ren ...	28th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Superintendent.		
Nawabshah District.	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1932 ...	20th February 1932.
	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	21st February 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Sub-Divisional Officer Nawabshah.		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1932 ...	25th March 1932.
	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	26 March 1932 ...	14th November 1932.
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	15th November 1932..	31st December 1932.
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1932 ...	21st January 1932.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	22nd January 1932 ...	23rd February 1932.
	„ S. E. Histed ...	24th February 1932 ...	17th April 1932.
	„ J. S. Bharucha ...	18th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Superintendent.		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1932 ...	6th March 1932.
	„ G. G. Ray	7th March 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.		
	Vacant	1st January 1932 .	13th January 1932.
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan.	14th January 1932 ...	21st August 1932.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	22nd August 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code—

District.	1930	1931	1932
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,640	2,453	2,544
Hyderabad	1,712	1,890	1,659
Sukkur	2,365	2,286	2,175
Larkana	2,164	1,564	1,309
Dadu	...	1,332	1,329
Thar Parkar	832	1,011	880
Upper Sind Frontier	845	874	883
Nawabshah	1,061	1,207	1,135
Sind Railways	624	543	576
Total ...	12,243	13,160	12,490
Class VI.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	151	143	399
Hyderabad	71	71	183
Sukkur	65	83	195
Larkana	72	40	66
Dadu	...	24	29
Thar Parkar	28	18	53
Upper Sind Frontier	28	31	24
Nawabshah	25	21	56
Sind Railways...	90	95	134
Total ...	530	526	1,139
Total of all Classes.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,791	2,596	2,943
Hyderabad	1,783	1,961	1,842
Sukkur	2,430	2,369	2,370
Larkana	2,236	1,604	1,375
Dadu	...	1,356	1,358
Thar Parkar	860	1,029	933
Upper Sind Frontier	873	905	907
Nawabshah	1,086	1,228	1,191
Sind Railways	714	638	710
Total ...	12,773	13,686	13,629

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime.

Heads of crime.	1931	1932
Murders	243	234
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	149	107
Dacoities...	32	33
Robberies	161	144
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	3,373	3,271
Thefts ordinary	2,702	2,646
Cattle theft	2,303	2,037
Receiving stolen property	435	413

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	25	38	46	...	...	...	...	19	61	10	...	...	23	9	144	40	...	...	26	10	21	...	...	6
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	28	33	...	...	...	...	14	29	...	...	...	11	8	102	...	...	...	19	3	21	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	11	3	7	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	1	14	27	...	...	..	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	5	95	...	.	...	...	3	19	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	8	7	12	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	23	10	...	...	1	1	42	38	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	6
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sukkur District.												Larkana District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	49	18	188	22	...	18	30	31	29	25	...	...	77	23	144	15	...	39	90	18	106	9	...	24
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	4	59	...	...	5	...	27	18	...	...	...	26	9	98	...	...	36	24	6	84	4	...	22
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	4	13	...	...	1	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	7	2	4	4	...	3
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	...	46	...	...	4	...	23	9	...	...	...	26	9	93	...	...	34	17	4	80	...	...	19
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	34	11	110	5	...	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	26	8	17	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	3	19	17	...	8	6	2	6	25	...	...	42	14	46	10	...	3	40	4	5	5	...	2
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Dadu District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persos prosecuted...	23	7	33	8	1	11	134	3	135	14	...	8	5	17	...	9	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	4	25	...	1	6	40	1	69	4	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
No of persons who furnished security.	..	4	12	...	...	1	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	...	13	...	1	5	35	1	65	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	2	...	...	...	77	2	38	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	9	3	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	10	...	1	...	15	...	5	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	22	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No of persons prosecuted.	140	23	27	23	...	...	145	11	14	14	...	...	...	...	69	1	...	...	31	1	60	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	28	23	22	9	..	...	75	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	28	...	...	5	...	...	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	23	22	4	...	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	69	...	5	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	60	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	43	...	...	14	...	...	18	3	...	14	..	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all Districts.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	7	...	7	...	...	1	5	...	25	...	..	342	142	651	134	1	68	470	103	426	97	..	38
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	67	81	388	11	1	47	159	65	235	8	...	29
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	40	27	45	6	...	4	107	9	32	7	...	3
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	27	54	343	5	1	43	52	56	203	1	...	26
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	18	141	15	...	...	201	15	128	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	25	...	...	111	43	115	108	...	14	93	23	40	89	...	9
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	1	...	22	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders during 1932.

District.	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted, column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code column 9 Statement A, Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	1,819	1,053	232	51
Hyderabad .. .	934	714	150	38
Sukkur	805	642	258	33
Larkana	594	490	191	19
Dadu	488	409	171	33
Thar Parkar	407	359	59	44
Upper Sind Frontier ..	510	451	127	5
Nawabshah	577	504	111	11
Sind Railways	240	105	33	6
Total ...	6,374	4,727	1,332	240

The figures include classification by the jail authorities.

The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons indentified as previously convicted :—

1928	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	1,351
1931	...	...	1,290
1932	...	...	1,332

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of private import and export trade in arms, ammunition, &c., at Karachi, during the year 1932.

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports, including transhipment.	(*a*) 10,119	(*b*) 2,395	1	424	14,609,163	3,641,000	2	...	2	14
Export	3	13	...	7	1,958	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipmentt ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	13	...	7	1,958	...	...	...		...

—	Blasting Powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
mp ts including I transhipment.	...	17	3	12	481	13	...	...	...	..	...	5	44	72
Export	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2	...	...	...	...
Transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
Imports, including transhipment.	...	10,144	7,065	...	(*c*) 165	(*a*) Includes 10 air rifles. (*b*) Includes 1 air guns. (*c*) Includes 1 daggar and 4 sword-sticks. (*d*) Includes 50 bayonets.
Export	...	...	...	...	(*d*) 53	
Transhipment ...	...	...	...	..	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	53	

Besides the above, 2 machine guns, 4 tripod stands for heavy machine guns, 25 magazines, 1,000 safety cartridges bullets, 1,000 lbs. blasting gelatine, 260,000 pellets and 1 gun barrel were also imported.

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.							
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	49	259	29	458	2,095	79	816	2,806	231	199	301	282	
Hyderabad	2	20	1	52	283	3	96	386	56	22	56	43	
Sukkur	2	25	...	42	254	...	122	317	72	87	82	129	
Larkana	...	5	...	13	128	1	21	73	35	13	22	37	
Dadu	...	10	...	...	16	...	3	11	5	7	4	8	
Thar Parkar	...	4	...	...	92	...	12	72	13	9	15	10	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	5	...	9	68	...	5	57	4	13	9	8	
Nawabshah	...	2	...	2	39	...	7	14	3	...	3	...	
Total ...	53	330	30	576	2,975	83	1,082	3,736	419	350	492	517	

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in Sind.

Notification of Criminal Tribes.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified:—

(1) Jagiranis, of Dubar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs, of the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

(3) Bhands, of the Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas ...
(7) Khushks ... } These tribes are living in certain villages of the Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis ... Living in certain villages of the Nawabshah and Dadu districts.

(9) Shars ... Living in Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas of the Sukkur district.

During the year under report the members of the Shar tribe residing in the Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo talukas of the Sukkur district were declared to be members of a criminal tribe for the purposes of section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

The movements of 32 men were restricted under Government of Bombay notifications Nos. 946/3-I, 946/3-II and 946/3-III, dated the 8th June 1922, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 11 of the said Act.

Registration. All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10. This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

Application of section 11. This section has been applied to the Shars and Jagiranis in the Sukkur district, and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted in their movements to the 11 villages around Dubar, the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No. 3835, dated the 9th March 1931, Home Department.

There are 3 settlements in Sind—one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro—in which selected Hurs of both the districts are detained. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer, and they maintain themselves by agricultural labour.

Settlements established under section 16.

No member of any tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these Hur Settlements.

Statistics.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,251 as compared with 2,278 at the begining of the year. During the year under report 34 persons were added to the register. Against this increase, there was a reduction of 61 which is explained as under:—

32	died.
17	struck off for improvement of character.
12	exempted for other reasons.
61	

During the year 8 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 2 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district, 2 Hurs of the Nawabshah district, 1 Bhand of the Thar Parkar district and 3 Shars of the Sukkur district.

Convictions under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 22; they include—

5 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district,
7 Hurs of the Nawabshah district, and
10 Bhands of the Thar Parkar district.

One Khusk of the Nawabshah district was convicted under section 22 (ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 31 as against 23 in 1931.

Notes on individual Tribes.

Jagiranis.—The problem of dealing satisfactorily with this thieving tribe is still unsolved. They are unable to resist the temptation of lifting their neighbours' cattle which are allowed to graze unattended in the dense forests surrounding their settlement.

Most of their hamlets were inundated during the 'abkalani' season, and they were obliged to move their abode for a time. This made it almost impossible to keep a check on them as the only means of transport was by boat.

I expressed an opinion two years ago that the settlement at Dubar should be abandoned and some more suitable and accessible locality selected. It ought to be possible to give them some land in exchange for their ancestral estates at Dubar.

The District Magistrate is considering the problem.

During the year the following offences were committed by members of this tribe :—

(1) Thirty-one Jagiranis were sent up during 1932 for offences against property, mostly cattle-lifting under the Indian Penal Code. Of these 2 were convicted, 11 discharged and 18 are under trial.

(2) Twelve were proceeded against under section 22 (i), Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 5 were convicted, 3 discharged and the remaining 4 are awaiting trial.

(3) Twelve Jagiranis with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

Five Jagiranis were exempted from the operation of the Act during the year for having shown improvement in their character and conduct.

Four Jagirani boys are attending the village school at Dubar.

Shars.—The Shars are notorious cattle thieves residing in the Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo talukas of the Sukkur district.

They were notified during the year and the movements of 32 of them restricted.

Hurs.—The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following 3 settlements :—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	42
Jalalani	...	...	...	71
Sanghar	...	...	...	89
			Total ...	202

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 938 in the Nawabshah district and 696 in the Thar Parkar district.

The settlements of Sinjhoro and Jalalani are situated in the Nawabshah district while that of Sanghar is in the Thar Parkar district.

During the year under report no Hur was deported.

Two Hurs were released from the Sanghar Settlement for improvement of character and 4 from the settlements in the Nawabshah district.

The Hurs gave little trouble during the year. Fear of deportation is the principal deterrent.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 61 persons at the close of the year.

The Bhands belong to the Chandio clan. Their '*habitat*' is the Samaro taluka of the Thar Parkar district, but they are nomadic to a certain extent and are hereditary cattle thieves.

There were 10 prosecutions during the year against these persons for infringing the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There was also one prosecution against them under the Indian Penal Code.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangawanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 181 against 198 in 1931. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 27 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Dadu district

Jokhias ...	...	...	...	12
Kirias ...	...	...	...	48
Mangawanas	...	...	...	2
Khushks ...	...	...	...	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)		...	...	21
Shahanis (Dadu district)		...	...	27
			Total ...	181

The decrease of 17 is accounted for as under:—

Nawabshah district.

Decrease—

Struck off for improvement of character	...	4
Died	...	12
Exempted for other reasons	...	1
Total decrease	...	17

GENERAL.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in dealing with gangs of cattle thieves under the Act, and some of the more notorious Patharidars are being deported to settlements in the Presidency proper.

It is anticipated that the action which is being taken will have the effect of breaking up the main cattle thieving organisations in the Province.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Act are in course of preparation.

A Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer has not yet been appointed.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the districts for the year 1932.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1932.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	154	...	1	5	...	6	148	26	...	11	12	12	Sukkur.
Hurs	1,053	8	4	4	2	10	1,051	7	...	4	7	7	Nawabshah.
Do.	808	1	11	4	9	24	785	28	...	...	8	8	Thar Parkar.
Bhands	65	...	4	...	...	4	61	...	...	1	9	9	Do.
Jokhias	16	...	...	4	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias	61	...	12	...	1	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	...	1	1	Do.
Shahanis	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
hars	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	Sukkur.
Total ...	2,278	34	32	17	12	61	2,251	62	...	19	37	37	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagirani	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs	2	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	Nawabshah district,
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	Do.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Shars	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Total ...	8	...	...	22	1	...	31	...	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind

STATEMENT A—PART I.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	7	11	...	18	1	5	5
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	1	3	...	4	...	2	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	52	66	...	118	8	8	30
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	108	372	...	480	16	221	121
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	6	...	11	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	173	459	...	632	26	237	158
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	134	234	...	368	1	23	138
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	17	19	...	36	2	6	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	66	88	...	154	1	7	46
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	16	20	...	36	5	8	10
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	16	75	...	91	8	12	14
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	14	...	15	1	5	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	10	33	...	43	...	16	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	132	564	...	696	4	422	117
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	25	1	32	3	11	6
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	167	955	...	1122	12	790	150

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

True cases.														
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	By death.	Lunacy.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	18	10	69	47	10	116	1	2	..	5	...	...	...	...
60	55	6	121	55	7	176	...	1	12	61	30	...	...	...
8	2	...	10	26	2	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
114	77	16	207	139	22	346	1	3	12	68	31	...	...	...
112	48	37	197	1	...	198	4	2	...	2	...	3	...	...
7	2	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
74	16	7	97	...	...	97	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
11	2	...	13	4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	13	8	51	2	...	53	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	4	1	22	5	...	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
83	46	18	147	46	11	193	2	4	246	15	10	...	...	...
1	3	6	11	18	...	29	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
55	96	16	167	96	14	263	2	1	627	16	15	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concld.							
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	78	175	...	253	22	70	66
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	3	...	4	...	3	1
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	25	112	...	137	5	23	38
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	59	1	72	6	17	18
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	68	1	81	...	29	27
		TOTAL ...	699	2,444	3	3,140	70	1,442	655
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	60	33	...	93	4	17	42
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	57	144	...	201	25	29	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	92	..	119	11	32	24
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	9	33	...	42	2	11	10
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	485	3,271	8	3,748	106	222	538
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	5	...	6	...	...	2
		TOTAL ...	639	3,578	8	4,209	148	311	666

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	By death.	Lunacy.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
31	38	19	88	26	2	114	6	1	...	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	19	2	69	19	9	88	2	...	1	6	1	...	...	...
15	13	2	31	15	2	46	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
11	9	4	25	10	3	35	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...
495	309	128	935	246	41	1,181	23	14	889	66	27	3	1	
16	5	8	29	10	...	39	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
35	27	32	94	7	...	101	2	1	1	6	1	...	...	...
9	13	30	52	40	2	92	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
9	8	2	19	5	1	24	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
605	185	2,079	2,877	26	7	2,903	7	6	131	12	2	..	...	...
1	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
675	238	2,154	3,075	88	10	3,163	10	7	141	37	4	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	161	...	178	12	109	28
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	11	73	...	84	...	48	9
		TOTAL ...	28	234	...	262	12	157	37
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	658	2,037	9	2,686	148	231	578
		Theft { ordinary ...	393	2,646	149	2,890	122	273	382
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	95	210	...	305	15	61	100
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	158	413	...	571	14	81	113
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	80	211	...	291	8	130	67
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	53	255	1	307	11	159	54
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,438	5,775	159	7,054	318	935	1,294
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,977	12,490	170	15,297	574	3,082	2,810
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	3	...	4	...	...	2
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	14	126	...	140	...	21	20
41	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	66	976	...	1,042	3	58	71
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	34	...	44	...	1	14
		TOTAL ...	91	1,139	...	1,230	3	80	107
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,068	13,629	170	16,527	577	3,162	2,917

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	By Death.	Lunacy.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
9	15	4	28	100	2	128	1	...	89	1	..	...	...	...
15	5	7	27	4	...	31	...	...	40	2	...	...	...	...
24	20	11	55	104	2	159	1	...	129	3	...	...	...	...
619	275	799	1,702	23	16	1,725	22	13	...	9	6	...	1	...
783	104	1,190	2,226	124	41	2,350	27	7	3	14	...	1	1	...
54	27	23	104	176	29	280	3	21	4	16	1	1	...	...
253	84	18	355	26	14	381	4	4	1	7	6	...	...	...
36	18	18	72	635	20	707	7	7	105	5	1	...	...	...
38	33	11	83	349	63	432	...	1	140	2	1	...	...	...
1	...	3	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,784	541	2,062	4,546	1,339	183	5,885	63	53	253	53	15	2	2	...
3,092	1,185	4,371	8,818	1,916	258	10,734	98	77	1,424	227	77	5	3	...
1	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	18	8	98	21	17	119	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
844	28	30	902	104	81	1,006	6	1	6	17	...	1	...	...
26	3	...	29	36	17	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
943	50	38	1,031	162	116	1,193	7	1	11	19	...	1	...	...
4,035	1,235	4,409	9,849	2,078	374	11,927	105	78	1,435	246	77	6	3	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	9	20	2	...	14	7
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	.....	1	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	42	82	1	...	94	56
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	585	1,701	34	...	1,226	313
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	13	...	...	18	8
		TOTAL ...	642	1,819	37	...	1,352	384
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	238	438	38	...	379	177
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	36	42	2	...	23	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	136	200	8	...	211	125
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	21	24	...	...	25	13
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	8	72	5	...	56	30
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	2	...	...	2	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	19	...	...	21	16
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	287	874	28	...	810	166
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	11	1	...	8	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	380	1,853	49	...	1,615	102
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	130	343	74	...	236	59
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	8	68	1	...	51	18
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	57	189	1	...	144	72
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	59	...	...	51	23
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	56	1	1	34	12
		TOTAL ...	1,337	4,250	208	1	3,669	825

A.—Part II.

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	2	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
38	53	23	91	14	70	1	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
913	21	631	627	31	414	5	5	...	355	56	...	590	...	...
10	...	...	29	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
968	74	698	755	46	512	6	6	...	362	56	...	598	...	...
202	55	253	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
13	5	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
86	9	114	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
12	1	19	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	5	15	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
684	29	215	148	19	97	5	4	...	98	467	...	31	1	...
8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
1,516	91	323	237	23	205	1	...	...	242	1,571	...	65	...	...
177	52	143	181	5	126	...	1	...	15	..	4	62	...	...
33	...	21	25	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
72	1	90	71	10	21	1	...	...	10	...	...	18	...	...
28	2	19	83	16	47	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...
22	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	1	...	...
2,844	250	1,293	757	73	514	17	5	1	387	2,056	5	203	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	148	154	10	...	138	45
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	67	180	19	...	129	61
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	82	1	...	75	17
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	3	38	1	...	26	11
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	420	1,889	182	..	1,533	902
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	12	1	...	...	12	12
		TOTAL ...	680	2,344	213	...	1,913	1,048
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	40	316	16	...	265	12
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	61	1	...	48	15
		TOTAL ...	48	377	11	...	313	27
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	481 304	1,718 1,620	73 103	... 4	1,547 1,448	851 1,098
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	36	151	6	...	111	62
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	174	517	25	...	518	326
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	47	297	10	2	226	44
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	88	465	...	...	402	61
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	1	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...	1,130	4,769	217	6	4,253	2,443
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	3,837	13,559	685	7	11,500	4,727

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
93	55	153	53	...	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
68	28	92	41	...	35	...	...	...	7	...	...	11	...	...
58	11	30	153	2	123	...	...	...	6	25	...	3	...	...
15	5	11	5	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
631	98	544	81	14	63	2	3	...	45	197	...	14	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865	197	831	333	17	278	3	3	...	61	223	...	76	...	...
253	3	63	317	2	296	...	...	...	18	237	...	...	...	...
33	..	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	14	40	...	2	...	...
286	3	69	325	2	304	...	...	...	32	277	...	2	...	...
696	225	497	86	28	55	2	1	...	79	...	...	15	...	...
350	88	338	220	51	114	3	4	1	23	3	...	27	...	...
49	51	45	272	35	187	1	3	...	21	2	...	22	...	...
192	49	126	46	16	24	...	...	...	22	...	...	10	...	...
182	24	73	913	24	789	3	...	...	30	161	...	5	...	...
341	7	107	1,052	96	872	...	...	...	44	323	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,810	444	1,186	2,608	250	2,060	9	8	1	219	489	...	84	...	...
6,773	968	4,077	4,778	388	3,668	35	22	2	1,061	3,161	5	963	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	3	...	...	2	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	16	106	1	...	106	83
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	104	1,785	17	3	1,764	1,534
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	54	...	...	50	29
		TOTAL ...	131	1,948	18	3	1,922	1,647
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,968	15,507	704	10	13,422	6,374

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	15	32	22	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
230	6	91	152	82	63	1	2	...	10	...	1	10	...	...
21	13	14	48	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	19	122	233	125	98	1	2	...	10	4	1	12	...	...
7,048	987	4,199	5,011	513	3,766	36	24	2	1,071	3,105	6	975	1	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	*Sections of I. P. Code.*														
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	28	155	183	1	13	39	88	42	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	12	15	...	1	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	58	201	259	15	35	75	58	75	...	...	1	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	1	14	15	1	3	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	13	15	1	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	16	16	...	...	4	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	92	417	509	18	57	138	169	126	...	...	1	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	2	28	30	2	8	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2	28	30	2	8	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	49	280	329	23	192	80	12	22	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	5	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	152	1,959	2,111	85	1,289	435	107	195	...	...	...	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
		TOTAL ...	201	2,245	2,446	109	1,481	520	119	217	...	...	...	..	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	39	90	129	7	42	50	8	22	...	..	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	41	299	340	25	181	95	8	31	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ...	18	182	200	18	83	53	17	28	...	...	1	...	..
		TOTAL ...	98	571	669	50	306	198	33	81	...	...	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	6	7	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	178	638	816	65	304	233	25	189	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	25	125	150	6	60	37	4	43	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	92	1,067	1,159	110	693	192	52	112	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	3	10	13	...	...	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	294-A. ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	9	37	46	1	...	16	18	11	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	3	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	15	72	87	2	39	17	11	18	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	324	1,958	2,282	184	1,099	505	118	375	1	...	...	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			825	20,704	21,529	5	562	2,999	17,076	879	...	...	7	...	1
		TOTAL .	825	20,704	21,529	5	562	2,999	17,076	879	...	...	7	...	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,542	25,923	27,465	368	3,513	4,370	17,516	1,687	1	...	9	...	1

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year,
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	41	183	2	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	3	19	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	91	306	1	9
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	20	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	6	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	16	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	36	...	...
		TOTAL ...	141	586	3	12

B.—PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14(*c*)	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	5	50	112	60·54	41	15	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	18	2	10·53	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
389	26	97	82	26·71	115	68	...	...	...	...	1
20	2	4	7	35·00	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	3	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	6	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	9	23	63·89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
718	34	187	232	39·39	168	96	...	...	...	...	1

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	6	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband .	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	6	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	8	35	...	...
		TOTAL ...	8	35	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement .	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	100	666	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	9	98	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	406	4,568	...	10
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	..	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	515	5,332	...	10
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	77	146	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	99	482	...	3
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	63	407	2	2
		TOTAL ...	239	1,035	2	5
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	87	347	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	633	2,215	...	15
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	73	523	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	204	1,893	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	3	5	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	30	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter V III(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	58	153	...	8
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII,C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	14	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	123	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,079	5,303	...	24
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			853	21,989	24	29
		TOTAL ...	853	21,989	24	29
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,835	34,286	29	80

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	4	13	1	2·86	17	8	...	...	...	...	...
43	4	13	1	2·86	17	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
766	68	204	10	1·50	54	430	...	...	...	...	...
107	21	44	11	11·22	4	27	...	...	...	...	...
4,964	464	1,169	192	4·20	506	2,633	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,837	553	1,417	213	3·99	564	3,090	...	...	...	...	...
223	4	115	8	5·48	25	71	...	...	...	...	...
578	37	197	13	2·70	98	233	...	...	...	...	...
470	20	151	32	7·82	82	185	...	...	...	...	...
1,271	61	463	53	5·11	205	489	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
434	22	229	15	4·32	79	89	...	...	...	...	...
2,833	415	788	45	2·03	664	921	...	...	...	...	...
596	54	241	70	13·38	135	96	...	...	...	...	...
2,096	174	445	20	1·06	292	1,165	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	5	100·0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	17	13	43·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	...	71	71	46·41	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	10	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
141	2	57	24	19·51	18	40	...	...	...	...	...
6,358	667	1,859	263	4·96	1,254	2,315	...	...	...	...	...
22,837	153	3,421	17,678	80·31	1,011	574	...	...	...	...	...
22,837	53	3,421	17,678	80·31	1,011	574	...	...	...	...	...
37,070	1,478	7,360	18,440	53·74	3,219	6,572	...	...	...	...	1

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1932.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,229	854	38·31	2,90,971	48,416	19·74
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	269	...	...	20,481	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	3,393	1,668	49·16	2,30,819	1,04,986	44·87
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	14	10	71·43	4,093	937	21·06
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	73	46	63·01	8,468	3,050	37·40
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	46	13	28·26	10,634	1,424	23·36
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	1	...	...	100	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,756	2,860	49·69	5,45,085	1,79,294	31·13
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	2	...	...	150	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	29	5	17·24	1,308	265	20·26
TOTAL ...	31	5	16·13	1,458	265	18·18

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 7,588 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 5,934 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi of Tatta Districts	Rs.	265
Hyderabad District	„	2 492
Sukkur District	„	271
Larkana District	„	98
Dadu District	„	550
Thar Parkar District	„	1,090
Upper Sind Frontier District	„	65
Nawabshah District	„	328
Sind Railways	„	375
Total ...	Rs.	5,934

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 18 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 2,149.

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,262 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,99,425.

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 797 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 73,030.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
81	56	69·14	2,648	1,826	69·00

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1932.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	1	1	3	8	34	21	137	8	40
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	1	1	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	121	...	50
Larkana District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	75	...	42
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	..	1	2	20	...	56	...	41
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	54	...	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	55	...	35
Dadu District ...	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	63	...	61
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	13	1	54	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	3	10	40	200	23	711	8	349

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	864	14	87	1,218	...	...	...	8557·45
Hyderabad District ...	407	...	101	661	...	...	...	4417
Sukkur District ...	687	...	102	996	...	...	...	5585
Larkana District ...	343	...	98	582	...	...	...	2680·7
Thar Parkar District ...	249	...	181	551	...	...	...	13637
Nawabshah District ...	250	...	87	453	...	...	...	3867
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259	...	101	467	...	...	...	2105·1
Dadu District ...	259	...	125	533	...	...	...	6443·98
Sind Railways ...	158	...	...	230	...	...	...	1218
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,476	14	882	5,727	...	...	...	48421·23

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,966	325,401	15	22	7.03	483·55	2,632	2·16
Hyderabad District ...	661,589	95,930	18	23	6·68	1000·89	1,866	2·82
Sukkur District ...	623,824	152,237	16	17	5·61	626·33	2,366	2·38
Larkana District ...	446,233	41,341	12	10	4·43	766·72	1,379	2·37
Thar Parkar District ...	468,123	8,835	14	32	24·75	849·59	932	1·69
Nawabshah District ...	496,572	29,359	12	15	8·54	1096·19	1,336	2·95
Upper Sind Frontier District,	259,812	15,400	7	8	4·51	556·34	878	1·88
Dadu District ...	337,153	16,361	14	26	12·09	632·56	1,351	2·53
Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	5·34	...	617	2·63
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	3,882,,272	684,844	118	163	8·45	677·89	13,357	2·33

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1932.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.						Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.					
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	.410 Muskets.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SIND.																				
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	63	1,150	63	1,148	40	543	64	553	1	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	30	628	27	623	40	413	28	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District	34	960	34	957	40	473	27	...	...	11	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana District	22	558	22	550	30	357	15	...	1	3	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	22	527	22	521	251	239	21	462	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nawabshah District	20	431	20	429	49	365	19	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	16	450	16	440	78	307	15	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu District	23	508	22	501	10	353	16	55	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sind Railways	17	212	17	211	...	110	16	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	263	5,440	259	5,396	538	3,160	227	1,070	2	18	6	95	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	698	62	363	56	60	177	107	563	23	1	2	5	...	12	11·31	·23	·99
Hyderabad District	...	278	27	369	38	98	93	58	217	27	18	...	11	...	7	31·54	·09	1·08
Sukkur District	...	906	33	495	73	283	199	168	64	11	15	11	17	...	13	22·40	·06	1·31
Larkana District	1	458	22	272	104	137	70	32	90	6	13	4	8	1	5	30·94	·28	·87
Thar Parkar District	...	292	22	162	13	63	105	50	193	2	2	3	3	1	5	11·97	0·30	0·92
Nawabshah District	...	313	20	235	4	41	73	82	136	6	...	...	1	...	3	6·68	0·36	0·67
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	296	16	144	13	72	73	30	164	3	5	1	7	...	5	51·32	·55	1·10
Dadu District	...	301	22	284	85	72	81	42	98	12	3	1	16	...	3	36·71	·53	·57
Sind Railways	...	114	17	165	6	16	28	24	83	6	...	...	...	...	3	10·96	·10	1·32
Sind C. I. D.	...	65	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	3,721	257	2,504	392	812	899	593	1,608	96	57	22	68	2	56	22·76	·26	·99

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Price: Annas 7 or 9 *d.*

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No. 648-J.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 26th April 1934.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1933.

Charges.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind from the beginning of the year to 11th May 1933, and again from 12th November 1933 to the end of the year, Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed acting for him during his absence on leave from 12th May 1933 to 11th November 1933.

Only the following Superintendents' charges were held by the same officer throughout the year:—

Karachi and Tatta, Larkana, Nawabshah and Sind C. I. D.

On the whole, however, there were fewer changes in the district charges than in the previous year.

Reported crime.

3. There was a decrease of 1,250 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having fallen from 13,629 to 12,379. A reference to Appendix II will show that the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI, dropped from 12,490 to 11,803 and from 1,139 to 576, respectively. All the districts, except Dadu, contributed to the decrease. It is gratifying to note that there was a reduction under the heads "House-breaking offences" and "Cattle-thefts". The main reasons given for the decrease are—

(1) the cessation of political agitation during the year which enabled the police to give more attention to the prevention of crime;

(2) increased demand for labour in the newly irrigated areas; and

(3) the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle-thieves.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks that the increase in crime in the Dadu district "is mainly due to a rise in the number of 'hurt' cases which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the readiness of Magistrates to allow cases to be compromised". The District Magistrate, however, remarks as follows :—

> "The increase is due to more extensive cultivation owing to the Barrage resulting in proportionately greater number of quarrels and criminal tresspasses. The Magistrates in this district have, however, been ordered not to allow compromises in police cases, which are compoundable with Court's permission, unless there are strong and sufficient reasons for doing so."

In this connection the Commissioner would observe that a copy of paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-132-I., dated the 30th September 1932, on the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), which is reproduced in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report, has been forwarded to all District Magistrates in Sind.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases increased from 3,739 to 4,208 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported, dropped from 28·38 to 27·19. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 646 as against 577 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 145 cases as against 128 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions obtained, was 58·62 as against 41·43 in 1932.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 105 cases as against 104 in the previous year and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,815 as against Rs. 3,833.

Ratio of crime to police and population.

5. Full particulars are given in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population, was 3·04. The latest reports available for other Provinces are of 1931. Sind stood third on the list in 1931 with an incidence of 3·39 per one thousand, North-West Frontier Province and Burma being first and second with an incidence of 3·66 and 3·48, respectively. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 471 inhabitants as compared with 1 to 394 in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police, works out to 2·67 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the armed and some of the Mounted Police, whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation) and cognizable crime investigated to 4·04 as against 3·19 and 4·32, respectively, in the previous year.

6. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal dropped from 8,818 to 7,797. Under the more important heads there were decreases as follows :—

True crime.

(1) murder and cognate offences from 303 to 296,

(2) house-breaking from 2,877 to 2,386,

(3) cattle-thefts from 1,702 to 1,405, and

(4) receiving stolen property from 355 to 271.

It is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under the above-mentioned heads are also below the averages of the previous triennium. The reasons given in paragraph 3 for the decrease in the figures of reported crime apply equally here.

7. The percentage of undetected cases dropped slightly from 49·57 to 49·19, but it is to be noted that the percentage increased in the Larkana, Dadu, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar districts. The last named district showed the highest percentage, *viz.*, 55·65 which is attributed to the shortage of investigating staff, the great distances to be travelled and the fact that the district is bounded on three sides by Indian States. The Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Sind Railways recorded an improvement, the percentages being 45·50 and 51·97 as against 49·17 and 57·44, respectively, in the previous year.

Undetected cases.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 31·45 as against 31·13 in the previous year, and the percentage of complainants who received back their property was 49·34 as against 49·69 in 1932. The value of property stolen, dropped from Rs. 5,45,085 to Rs. 5,41,639.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from 40·97 to 41·57. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, increased from 76·57 to 81·40. The best results were obtained on the Sind Railways and in the Karachi and Tatta and Larkana districts where the percentage was 100·00, 86·42 and 86·17, respectively. The Nawabshah district again showed the poorest results. It was stated in last year's review that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was being asked to submit a detailed report in the matter. A copy of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report was submitted to Government under the Commissioner's endorsement No. 1219-J., dated the 10th August 1933. The District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and the District Magistrate have again pointed out that the need for an extra Police Prosecutor for the Nawabshah district, is keenly felt.

Results in Courts and pending cases.

There is a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts. The percentage fell from 71·16 to 70·48. The highest percentages were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts (87·50) and on the Sind Railways (92·31). This is very creditable. The decrease is most noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier district where the percentage was 50·00. The poor results in this district are stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the fact that all "Siahkari" murder cases in which there is evidence, are now being sent to the Courts instead of being decided by jirgah. While this may be one of the reasons, there are apparently other reasons for the bad results in this district. The District Magistrate is therefore being asked to have the matter examined.

There were 2,814 cases pending at the end of the year as against 2,917 in the previous year. Of these, 2,241 cases were pending with Magistrates and 573 with the police as against 2,288 and 629, respectively, in the previous year. The Sukkur district is the greatest offender in this respect, but it is to be noted that the number of cases pending with the Magistrates shows a decrease of 98 as compared with last year. The remarks of the District Magistrate, Sukkur, on the subject, are quoted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 13 of his report.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-235-II., dated the 28th June 1933, on the last year's report, have drawn particular attention to the number of pending cases in the Courts. In spite of the slight improvement recorded this year, the Commissioner is of opinion that the number of pending cases is larger than it should be. The quarterly returns of cases pending in the various courts were examined by the Commissioner and all that is possible is being done by issuing circulars and instructions with a view to minimise delays. Departmental action is also being taken against Magistrates culpably in arrears. It is hoped that there will be further improvement in the figures next year.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 1,134 to 1,226. An examination of the results obtained, shows that out of 1,226 persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for action against 1,135, while only 91 cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu*. The percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons proceeded against, dropped from 45·94 to 29·25 in police cases and from 27·41 to 4·39 in Magistrates' cases. These results must be regarded as very unsatisfactory and the District Magistrates are being asked to enquire into the reasons for the bad results, particularly in cases taken up by Magistrates.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. It is very pleasing to note that the percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers increased from 75·45 to 80·50, though the number of serious crimes increased from 497 to 518. Details of inspections of police stations and out-posts visited are given in paragraph 38 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. It will be observed that out of 118 police stations and 163 out-posts, 117 police stations and 157 out-posts were inspected.

Internal administration.

11. The discipline of the force was very good. The Commissioner is glad to note that it was necessary to inflict only 104 punishments as against 125 in the previous year. The number of rewards granted, however, dropped from 3,721 to 2,938. The following honours, &c., were conferred on Police Officers during the year :—

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, retired District Superintendent of Police, was awarded the 'M.B.E.'.

Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent, Sind C. I. D., was granted the King's Police Medal.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr. J. W. Rourke, Inspector of Police, were awarded the Indian Police Medal.

Sergeant Keegan of the Karachi Police, was presented with a gold watch by the Commissioner for his brave action in rescuing a man from drowning.

The health of the police was good. The precentage of admissions into hospitals was 22·56 as against 22·76 in 1932, and there were 51 deaths in the force as against 56 in the previous year.

The number of vacancies increased from 48 to 51 and enlistments decreased from 393 to 260. The number of resignations dropped from 57 to 45. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable recruits.

The percentage of educated officers and men on the actual strength increased from 48·82 to 56·62.

Buildings.

12. Major and minor works estimated to cost over Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively, are awaiting the allotment of funds. Government were unable to provide any money for Major Works and the Commissioner was able to spare only Rs. 40,000 for Minor Works. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks that the most urgent of the Major Works is the construction of the police lines at Shikarpur—a remark with which the Commissioner fully concurs.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A detailed and interesting account of the activities of the C. I. D., is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Among the more important and sensational cases in which the assistance of the C. I. D. was obtained, are (1) the Karachi Khoja Double Murder Case, (2) the cases against Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah of Sukkur district, of criminal breach of trust by him as Chairman of the School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur district, (3) the case of throwing bombs at British soldiers at Hyderabad and (4) the Wool Fraud Case against Khan Sahib Asmatullah of Lahore.

The staff of the Political Branch of the C. I. D. attended and reported upon 628 political functions, meetings and allied activities in addition to attending 951 other meetings processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature. The lull in political agitation rendered it possible to utilize the Political Branch of the C. I. D. in connection with criminal work. The action taken against the Criminal Tribes is shown in a subsequent paragraph.

The Commissioner is pleased to note the good work accomplished and the considerable assistance given by the Department to the District Police.

Strength.

14. It is very unfortunate that it has been necessary, owing to financial stringency, to delay the strengthening of the police force in the districts of Lower Sind. It has become more evident than ever that the numerical strength of the police force is not sufficient to meet the needs of the province. Particulars, showing the strength of the force and its distribution, are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report.

General.

15. The Commissioner considers that the results reviewed in the foregoing paragraphs are generally very satisfactory and indicate that the police in Sind have done a good year's work considering the disadvantages under which they labour. This review would not be complete without a reference to the notorious dacoit Abdul Rahman. The periodic and meteoric raids of Abdul Rahman and his gang in the districts of Upper Sind, created an atmosphere of unrest among the Hindu population and stimulated the local "badmashes" to unusual daring. Elaborate arrangements were made and vigorous measures taken in co-operation with the Baluchistan authorities, to put an end to the activities of this decoit. He had many miraculous escapes before he was killed. Nearly all the members of the gang have since been rounded up and it is proposed to take action under the Criminal Tribes Act against the Chanal Brohis to which tribe the dacoit belonged.

Criminal Tribes.

16. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, is given in Appendix VIII of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. The total number of persons registered under the Act up to the end of 1932 was 1,878 and not 2,251 as stated in last year's report. The difference is due to the fact that revised figures have since been reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar. The number on the register at the end of the year under report was 2,503. During the year, 721 persons were added to the list and 96 were removed from it. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Tribes Act increased from 31 to 55. The Commissioner is glad to observe that considerable progress has been made in the application of the Criminal Tribes Act and that action under this Act against various gangs throughout Sind addicted to cattle-lifting, has had a distinctly salutary effect. A separate statement is attached showing in brief, the action taken against "patharidars" and their associates. It is becoming increasingly necessary to have a separate Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind.

Personnel.

17. The Commissioner in Sind has much pleasure in endorsing the appreciative mention by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind of certain officers in the department especially Mr. Ray, Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah, M.B.E., Khan Sahib Sukhia and Messrs. Bhagwandas and Muhammad Yacub of the C. I. D. Further, Mr. Healy and his officers deserve congratulations on a good year's work.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Statement showing in brief the action taken against Patharidars and their associates under the Criminal Tribes Act up to 31st December 1933.

KARACHI DISTRICT.

1. Five gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the five gangs.
3. Action taken under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of patharidars of all the five gangs.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of the patharidar of one gang. He is confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of members of all the six gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of the patharidars of three gangs. They are or will shortly be confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

1. Eight gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the eight gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the eight gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of three gangs. They are to be confined in a settlement in the Presidency. One of them is now reported to be dead.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.

3. Action under the section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of five out of six gangs.

THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act

2. Action under the section 10 of Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.

4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of five gangs. They are confined in settlements in the Presidency.

DADU DISTRICT.

1. Seven gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the seven gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of six gangs.

4. Action under the section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is or will shortly be confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

1. Twenty-seven gangs with their pathridars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the twenty-seven gangs.

3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is now reported to be dead.

4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is now reported to be dead.

NO. 2266 OF 1934.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 29th March 1934.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1933.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1933 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement " A ", Parts I and II.

Statement " B ", Parts I and II.

Statements " C ", " D " and " E ".

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (Appendix No. VIII).

Charge.

2. The officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants, and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1933 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix No. I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. II.

Cognizable crime reported has decreased from 13,629 in 1932 to 12,379 in the year under report, a decrease of 1,250 cases. All districts except Dadu contributed to the decrease.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	498
Hyderabad	...	33
Sukkur	...	321
Larkana	...	135
Dadu	21	...
Thar Parkar	...	78
Upper Sind Frontier	...	76
Nawabshah	...	97
Sind Railways	...	33
	21	1,271
Net total decrease ...		1,250

There was a decrease of 687 in Indian Penal Code cases and a decrease of 563 in Class VI cases.

Among the more important classes of offences, the greatest decrease was in house-breaking offences; there were nearly 600 less house-breaking offences than in 1932. This is to a great extent due to the cessation of political agitation during the year, which enabled the police to devote more attention to the prevention of crime.

There was a decrease of 252 cases of cattle thefts. There were two factors which contributed to this reduction. The first was the increased demand for labour in the newly irrigated areas, and the second was the action taken by the police under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle thieves and patharidars.

The police in Sind are gradually realising the potentialities of the Criminal Tribes Act as a weapon of offence against cattle thieving organizations.

In the Tatta district, which has not benefited from the construction of the Sukkur Barrage, there has been no diminution of cattle thefts. The District Magistrate states that the Vigilance Committees have not been able to effect any improvement and to

some extent make the work of the police more difficult. The re-organisation of this district has not yet been sanctioned by Government. When the re-organisation takes place, the police will be able to make some progress against the cattle thieves with the assistance of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The increase of crime in the Dadu district is mainly due to a rise in the number of 'hurt' cases, which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the readiness of magistrates to allow cases to be compounded. In this connection I would invite the attention of District Magistrates to para. 5 of the Government Resolution, Home Department No. P.-132-I., dated the 30th September 1932, which I reproduce below:—

> "The increase in the number of non-cognizable cases and of cases which, though cognizable, are compoundable and usually end in compromise, has been a severe tax on the time and energy of the police which could more usefully have been employed on more important matters. The Governor in Council trusts that all magistrates will carefully verify complaints before accepting them and will beware of encouraging litigation by over-readiness to allow a compromise, and he desires that District Magistrates should exercise a close supervision over the work of subordinate courts in this respect."

There was a substantial reduction in the number of house-breaking offences and cattle thefts in the Dadu district.

The District Magistrate, Dadu, thinks that the greater number of hurt cases is due to a proportionately greater number of quarrels resulting from the more extensive cultivation consequent on the construction of the Sukkur Barrage. He has directed the Magistrates not to allow compromises in police cases, which are compoundable with the Court's permission, unless there are strong and sufficient reasons for doing so.

Reported serious crime.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1932 and 1933, is contained in Appendix III.

Cases struck off as false.

Excluded cases.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,208, including 112 Class VI cases, as compared with 3,739, including 83 Class VI cases, for the previous year.

The percentages of cases excluded to cases reported for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	24·49
1930	...	...	...	23·69
1931	...	...	...	24·60
1932	...	...	...	28·38
1933	...	...	...	27·19

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 4,208 cases excluded, 646 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	619
1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626
1932	...	...	...	577
1933	...	...	...	646

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 145, including 58 pending from the previous year. 51 cases ended in conviction and 25 in discharge or acquittal; 58 were pending at the close of the year ; 7 cases were withdrawn; 3 are dormant and in one case the accused died.

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 35·17 as against 22·66 in 1932 and 32·65 in 1931.

Deducting the pending cases, the percentages of convictions for the last 3 years have been :—

1931	...	...	...	58·54
1932	...	...	...	41·43
1933	...	...	...	58·62

Vexatious complaints.

Vaxatious complaint.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 105 cases during the year 1933 as against 104 cases in 1932, 119 in 1931 and 101 in 1930.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,815 as against Rs. 3,833 in 1932, Rs. 4,671 in 1931 and Rs. 5,229 in 1930.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1932 and 1933 is subjoined:—

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years).	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code.	1932 ...	15,467	3,656	8,818	23·64	57·01
	1933 ...	14,791	4,096	7,797	27·69	52·71
Class VI ...	1932 ...	1,230	83	1,031	6·75	83·82
	1933 ...	684	112	454	16·37	66·37
Total ...	1932 ...	16,697	3,739	9,849	22·39	58·99
	1933 ...	15,475	4,208	8,251	27·19	53·32

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

9: The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 38,82,282. With the total true crime standing at 8,251, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 471 inhabitants. The highest and lowest ratios are again shown by Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 306 and 1 to 953, respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 2·67 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation) and of congnizable crime investigated to 4·04. The proportion of police to population as shown in column 25 of Statement D is 1 : 683·86.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population during 1933:—

District.	Cognizable crime reported I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	4·15	·03	·01	·002	·03	·66	2·01	·12
Hyderabad	2·57	·04	·04	·002	·03	·54	·91	·08
Sukkur	3·14	·05	·03	·83	·94	·10	·01	·04
Larkana	2·78	·10	·06	·03	·07	·88	·69	·10
Thar Parkar	1·79	·04	·03	·01	·02	·32	·66	·04
Dadu	4·09	·05	·03	·01	·04	·95	1·30	·10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·11	·21	·05	·01	·12	·64	·95	·09
Nawabshah	2·14	·06	·04	...	·02	·66	·64	·08
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·04	·06	·04	·01	·04	·89	1·13	·09

The incidence of total serious crime per one thousand of population reported during the year under report is 2·06 and the figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison are those for 1931. They are shown as under :—

(1)	North-West Frontier Province ...	2·42
(2)	Burma	2·23
(3)	Central Provinces	1·86
(4)	Punjab	1·34
(5)	United Provinces	1·23
(6)	Bengal	1·07
(7)	Assam	1·06
(8)	Bihar and Orissa	·93
(9)	Bombay	·84
(10)	Madras	·75

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population, are those for 1931. They are shown an under:—

(1)	North-West Frontier Province ...	3·66
(2)	Burma	3·48
(3)	Central Province	2·31
(4)	Punjab	1·84
(5)	United Provinces	1·52
(6)	Assam	1·44
(7)	Bengal	1·29
(8)	Bombay	1·20
(9)	Bihar and Orissa	1·14
(10)	Madras	1·04

The Sind figures of the same year and for the year under report under incidence of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are 3·39 and 3·04 respectively.

The figures of the proportion of the entire police force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind

Province and the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1932 are compared as under :—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8·45 sqr. miles 5·34 Railway miles.	678	2·33
Bombay Presidency proper	4·28 sqr. miles 2·29 Railway miles.	916	1·68

In England and Wales the proportion was 1 policeman to 1·54 square miles and 851 persons for the year 1932.

The above statistics are based on the total sanctioned strength of the Police force as shown in column 15 of Statement D.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes is shown in the following table:—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in convictions.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Class I	170	104	58	55·07	61·18	59·69	64·20
Class II	907	550	248	52·94	60·64	61·57	68·92
Class III	2,561	598	133	21·95	23·35	73·93	81·81
Class IV	39	25	10	43·64	64·10	54·55	71·43
Class V	4,120	1,752	315	39·24	42·52	76·76	84·76
Total ...	7,797	3,029	764	35·06	38·85	72·30	79·86
Class VI	454	401	20	91·46	88·32	94·96	95·25
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,251	3,430	784	40·97	41·57	76·57	81·40

The percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases tried in the different districts are shown below :—

Sind Railways ...	... 100·00
Karachi and Tatta ...	... 86·42
Larkana ...	... 86·17
Thar Parkar ...	... 84·82
Upper Sind Frontier ...	... 84·48
Hyderabad ...	... 83·33
Sukkur ...	... 81·69
Dadu ...	... 77·62
Nawabshah ...	... 53·90

The bad results in the Nawabshah district are due to the fact that there is no Sessions Court at Nawabshah and there is only one Police Prosecutor for the whole district. Efficiency cannot be expected in a criminal district in these circumstances.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

11. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases, including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average, are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1930	1931	1932	Triennial average.	1933
Murders	202	189	197	196	177
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	117	117	106	113	119
Dacoities	133	65	29	76	29
Robberies	79	94	94	89	95
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence .	2,551	2,990	2,877	2,806	2,386
Thefts	2,189	2,154	2,226	2,190	2,199
Cattle-thefts	1,668	1,827	1,702	1,732	1,405
Receiving stolen property	400	370	355	375	271

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

12. There were 518 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, of which 417 were visited by Superintendents of Police and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. 80·50 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

The percentage of visitations in the previous year was 75·45.

Pending cases.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta District ...	1932	413	426
	1933	309	314
Hyderabad	1932	331	342
	1933	342	353

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Sukkur	1932	671	703
	1933	595	627
Larkana	1932	299	304
	1933	285	289
Dadu	1932	305	309
	1933	297	300
Thar Parkar	1932	201	212
	1933	202	211
Upper Sind Frontier	1932	318	322
	1933	270	277
Nawabshah	1932	190	196
	1933	321	341
Sind Railways	1932	82	103
	1933	77	102
Total ...	1932	2,810	2,917
	1933	2,708	2,814

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy, from those pending with the police, the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with Magistracy.	Pending with police.
1929	2,445	1,759	686
1930	2,576	1,781	795
1931	2,803	2,164	639
1932	2,917	2,288	629
1933	2,814	2,241	573

The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Cases pending at the end of the year.

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	58	256	314
Hyderabad	56	297	353
Sukkur	127	500	627
Larkana	56	233	289
Dadu	47	253	300
Thar Parkar	52	159	211
Nawabshah	86	255	341
Upper Sind Frontier	62	215	277
Sind Railways	29	73	102
Total ...	573	2,241	2,814

Sukkur, as usual, has the largest number of pending cases.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, states—

"It was remarked in the last year's report that the delay in the disposal of cases was adversely affecting the work of the Police, and the Magistracy were mostly blamed for protracted and postponed trials. Whilst agreeing that in some cases Magistrates are to blame, it must be admitted that there are other contributory causes. Frequent transfers of Magistrates make it extremely difficult for cases to be finished off in a short time. The Pleaders in this district appear to take a delight in getting cases adjourned, and in many cases applications for the transfer of cases are put in on the most frivolous grounds. It is to be feared that the police themselves are often to blame. The police have to serve many summonses. Owing to the inadequacy of the police, it is not always possible to serve summonses on witnesses in time to give them fair warning of their required attendance at court. Sometimes late issuing of summonses by Magistrates leads to unnecessary delay. The harvest seasons and annual floods in this district make it often difficult to find witnesses. Witnesses usually receive no allowance for attending lower courts and have to pay out of their own pockets the fares for railway journeys, &c. As many undoubtedly cannot afford all these expenses incurred by their attendance at court, it is only natural that they should try to avoid service of summons. It would undoubtedly be of some assistance if Magistrates would bind down witnesses for their attendance at court for subsequent hearings and punish severely those who failed to attend after having been bound down."

(NOTE.—Government have recently directed that witnesses should be paid diet-money and travelling expenses for all the days on which they attend the court in obedience to a summons or direction from the police, irrespective of the fact that their evidence is taken on those days or not.)

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks—

"There are in all 500 cases under the Indian Penal Code as well as under Class VI as compared with 598 in the previous year pending with the Magistrates. This marked and progressive improvement in the number of cases pending with the Magistracy in this district during the year under report as compared with the previous year, is mainly due to the fact that a careful watch was kept by the District Magistrate personally on the work of the subordinate Magistrates who were directed not to allow any laxity in the expeditious disposal of cases. Magistrates have been warned from time to time that procrastination is the most conspicuous of all the faults which disfigure the administration of justice and the District Magis-

trate is glad to observe that the subordinate Magistrates have realised to some extent the desirability of prompter and more expeditious disposal of criminal cases.

2. In order to ascertain the main causes of delay, a statement showing details of postponements granted by the Magistrates for various reasons was called for by the District Magistrate last year for the months of April, May and June 1933, and a consolidated statement prepared therefrom (copy of which was sent to the Deputy Inspector-General under this office No. 7609, dated 27th September 1933) showed that much of the delay was due to non-service of process on the parties by the police. The District Magistrate is inclined to think that if the subordinate police officers take greater pains to produce witnesses in cases with challans before the Magistrates and otherwise co-operate with the Magistracy in service of process protracted and postponed, trials can easily be curtailed very considerably."

The relatively large number of cases pending in the Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the fact that offenders take shelter in Kalat or Bahawalpur State or the Bugti Nawab territory.

The rise in the number of pending cases in the Nawabshah district, is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the abolition of the post of Resident Magistrate, Naushahro, and the illness of the Resident Magistrate, Tando Adam.

Sessions cases.

14. The results of sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table.

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts..	57	48	42	6	8	1 referred to High Court.
Hyderabad	113	87	61	26	24	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	108	82	62	20	26	
Larkana	100	85	60	25	15	
Dadu	33	26	20	6	7	
Thar Parkar	51	40	21	19	8	2 referred to High Cour . 1 in which accused escaped.
Nawabshah	84	65	47	18	15	4 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	62	52	26	26	10	
Sind Railways	13	13	12	1	...	
Total ...	621	498	351	147	113	9 referred to High Court. 1 in which accused escaped.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1930	...	...	...	73·50
1931	...	...	...	72·03
1932	...	...	...	71·16

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 70·48.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts			...	87·50
Hyderabad	...	...	...	70·11
Sukkur	...	...	...	75·61
Larkana	...	...	...	70·59
Dadu	...	...	...	76·92
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	74·07
Upper Sind Frontier		...	...	50·00
Nawabshah	...	...	...	72·31
Sind Railways		...	...	92·31

The poor results in the Upper Sind Frontier district are stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the fact that all "Siahkari" murder cases, in which there is evidence, are now being sent to the courts instead of being decided by Jirga.

The results obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts are exceptionally good.

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code:—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1932.	1933.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1,822	829	49·17	45·50
Hyderabad	1,081	515	50·23	47·64
Sukkur	1,128	604	54·51	53·55
Larkana	828	432	50·68	52·17
Dadu	735	387	49·84	52·65
Thar Parkar	478	266	53·47	55·65
Upper Sind Frontier	518	240	42·31	46·33
Nawabshah	776	338	41·44	43·56
Sind Railways	431	224	57·44	51·97
Total ...	7,797	3,835	49·57	49·19

The percentages of undetected cases for the last 5 years are as follows:—

1929	...	...	47·46
1930	...	...	50·65
1931	...	...	53·65
1932	...	...	49·57
1933	...	...	49·19

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases.

Law.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	27	24	24	...	2	1 transferred.
Arms Act	68	36	34	2	24	1 A, 1 B, 6 C.
Salt Customs	5	4	4	...	...	1-C.
Explosives Act	2	2	2	...	...	.....
Railway Act	145	62	62	...	23	24 A, 2 B, 23 C, 5 withdrawn, 3 compounded, 3 transfered.
Opium Act	1	...	...	...	...	1 dormant file.
Telegraph Act	8	1	...	1	...	1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 1 transferred.
Gambling Act	99	91	90	1	4	2 C and 2 withdrawn.
Postal Act	2	...	...	...	...	1 C and 1 transferred.
Criminal Law Act ...	6	3	3	...	...	2 C and 1 withdrawn.
Ordinances	39	35	35	...	2	1 C and withdrawn.
Explosives Substance Act ...	4	1	1	...	2	1 undetected.
Criminal Tribes Act ...	9	9	9	...	...	.....
Forest Act	4	...	...	...	1	3-C.
Prostitution Act	22	18	15	3	3	1-C.
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1	1	1	...	...	.....

Persons in Police Cases.

Persons in police cases Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,622 as against 15,507 in 1932, and 14,535 in 1931.

Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under:—

1931	1932	1933
18,769.	19,475.	18,763.

During the year under report, 12,914 persons were placed before the courts, 572 were released by the police and 4,283 were awaiting trial or the conclusion of investigation or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 12,914 persons disposed of by trial, 5,493 were convicted, *i.e.*, 42·54 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1929	...	...	... 46·56
1930	...	...	... 46·31
1931	...	...	... 40·49
1932	...	...	... 47·49
1933	...	...	... 42·54

The results in Indian Penal Code cases and in Class VI cases are shown separately below :—

Year.	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1929	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	12,304	4,574	37·17
1932	11,500	4,727	41·10
1933	11,903	4,661	39·16
Class VI.			
1929	662	549	82·93
1930	923	800	86·67
1931	970	801	82·57
1932	1,922	1,647	85 69
1933	1,011	832	82·29

Direct Cases.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,772 as against 2,078 in the preceding year. 372 or 20·99 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1933 as against 374 or 18·00 per cent. in 1932.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,124, of whom 620 or 15·03 per cent. were convicted, as against 513 or 11 99 per cent. in 1932.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has risen from 27,465 in 1932 to 29,408 during the year under report.

Of the latter 24,005 were tried as against 21,886 in 1932. Of the cases tried 19,651 or 81·86 ended in conviction as against 17,516 or 80·03 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 70·99 as against 71·47 in 1932.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1933 show that of the 1,34,753 persons tried 1,01,004 were convicted :—

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1929	30,189 ...	23,323
1930	24,909 ...	18,877
1931	23,906 ...	19,104
1932	25,800 ...	18,440
1933	29,949 ...	21,260
Total ...	1,34,753 ...	1,01,004

Statnment C : Property stolen and recovered.

21. Property valued at Rs. 5,41,639 was stolen in 1933 as against Rs. 5,45,085 in 1932. Of the former Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,79,294 or 31·13 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,564 complainants was recovered in 1933 as against 2,860 in 1932. 49·34 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 49·69 per cent. in 1932.

Preventive action.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. IV.

There has been an increase of 136 in the number of persons dealt with by the police as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

Habitual offenders.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V.

Criminal classes.

24. *Criminal Classes.*—This subject is reviewed in Appendix VIII.

Escapes and recaptures.

25. The number of persons who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups, is given below:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	4	3	1
Hyderabad	2	2	...
Sukkur	11	6	5
Larkana	...	...	...
Dadu	5	3	2
Thar Parkar	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2	2	...
Nawabshah	1	1	...
Sind Railways	2	2	...
Total ...	28	20	8

Out of the total escapes 8 were from jails and sub-jails.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 28.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

26. The total strength of the Police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1933, was 5,677 as shown in column 15 of the Statement D as against 5,727 in the preceding year.

The decrease of 50 is explained below:—

(1) 54 men were reduced under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1513/3-III, dated the 27th June 1933, and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3436/3, dated the 11th August 1933—

(Retrenchment in the number of orderlies for personal attendance on officers from the 1st July 1933) 54

(2) An increase of 4 men was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 99, dated the 4th November 1933—

(Temporary establishment of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables on the Jagirani Settlement in the Sukkur district made permanent) 4

Net decrease ... 50

Distribution of the force.

27. The distribution of the Police force according to the various duties performed is shown below:—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards and lock-ups and treasuries escort to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor-drivers 3 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad ...	1,605
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables) of all Police Offices except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Offices .	897
(4) Employed in Courts	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	3,094
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
	5,677

Punishments.

28. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, inflicted during the year on officers and men:—

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1933 on total strength.
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,203	2	9	11	37	·91
Hyderabad	637	...	15	15	27	2·35
Sukkur	985	...	10	10	14	1·02
Larkana	571	2	7	9	25	1·58
Dadu	518	...	9	9	..	1·74
Thar Parkar ...	535	2	11	13	13	2·43
Upper Sind Frontier ...	453	2	17	19	11	4·19
Nawabshah ...	443	1	4	5	5	1·13
Sind Railways ...	227	...	13	13	6	5·73
Sind C. I. D. ...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,602	9	95	104	154	1·86

Extra drill was awarded in 285 cases for minor breaches of discipline.

These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated the 30th September 1920, is given below:—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi & Tatta Districts.	27 including 2 directly appointed.	2	15	...
Hyderabad	23 including 3 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Sukkur	22 including 4 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Larkana	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Dadu	12 including 3 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Thar Parkar ...	16 including 2 directly appointed.	...	6	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	12 including 3 directly appointed.	...	4	...
Nawabshah ...	10 including 3 directly appointed.	...	10	1
Sind Railways ...	8 including 1 directly appointed.	...	8	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	10 including 1 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Total ...	157	2	80	1

Rewards.

29. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services during the year under report :—

District.	Number of men (actual strength).	Rewards			Percentage.
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,203	...	...	533	44·31
Hyderabad	637	...	...	304	47·72
Sukkur	985	...	...	570	57·87
Larkana	571	...	...	126	22·07
Dadu	518	...	...	142	27·41
Thar Parkar ...	535	...	...	174	32·52
Upper Sind Frontier ...	453	...	...	426	94·04
Nawabshah	443	...	...	274	61·85
Sind Railways ...	227	...	...	347	152·86
Sind C. I. D. ...	30	...	...	42	140·0
Total ...	5,602	...	...	2,938	52·45

HONOURS AND MEDALS, &C., CONFERRED.

M.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, retired District Superintendent of Police.

King's Police Medal.

Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Indian Police Medal.

(1) Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Mr. J. W. Rourke, Inspector of Police.

Gold watch.

Sergeant Keegan, of the Karachi Police, was publicly presented with a gold watch by the Commissioner in Sind for bravely rescuing a man from drowning.

Health: Admissions into hospital.

30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 22·56 as against 22·76 in 1932.

Deaths in the force.

31. There were 51 deaths in the force in 1933 as against 56 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force.

32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 51 in 1933 as against 48 in 1932.

The figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

1930	49
1931	150
1932	48

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	2
Hyderabad	14
Sukkur	7
Larkana	3
Dadu	7
Thar Parkar	7
Upper Sind Frontier	8
Nawabshah	1
Sind Railways	...
Sind C. I. D.	2
	51

Education.

33. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength :—

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	63	1,140	62	450	98·41	39·48	42·56	32·42
Hyderabad	29	608	29	406	100·0	66·78	68·29	58·37
Sukkur	33	952	33	520	100·00	54·62	56·14	44·93
Larkana	22	549	22	308	100·0	56·10	57·79	44·63
Dadu	23	495	23	226	100·0	45·66	48·07	...
Thar Parkar	22	518	22	191	100·00	37·23	39·81	45·62
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16	437	16	154	100·0	35·24	37·53	30·25
Nawabshah	20	423	20	243	100·0	57·45	59·37	55·64
Sind Railways	17	210	17	176	100·0	83·81	85·02	77·01
Sind C. I. D.	15	15	15	15	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Total ...	260	5,342	259	2,689	99·62	50·34	52·62	46·15

The percentage of educated police officers and men on the actual strength works out to 52·62 as against 48·82 in 1932.

The number and percentage of educated armed policemen in each district is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Actual strength of armed police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	343	17	4·96
Hyderabad	216	76	35·19
Sukkur	321	35	10·90
Larkana	227	22	9·69
Dadu	191	10	5·24
Thar Parkar	217	16	7·37
Upper Sind Frontier ...	203	22	10·84
Nawabshah	216	45	20·83
Total ...	1,934	243	12·56

Enlistments.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1933 was 260 as against 393 in 1932 and 605 in 1931.

There is no difficulty now-a-days in obtaining recruits.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 45 as compared with 57 in 1932 and 78 in 1931.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1933 :—

Period.	Total No. of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1929 ...	1,997	28·29
Do. do. 1930 ...	1,865	31·69
Do. do. 1931 ...	1,782	34·06
Do. do. 1932 ...	1,646	34·39
Do. do. 1933 ...	1,582	36·41

Drill and musketry.

36. The drill at the Headquarters of districts is good.

The number of marksmen was 696 in the year under report as against 747 in 1932.

Details by districts are given below :—

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1932.	1933.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	143	218
Hyderabad	111	66
Sukkur	74	138
Larkana	74	88
Dadu	93	44
Thar Parkar	123	21
Upper Sind Frontier	60	24
Nawabshah	69	77
Sind Railways	...	20
Total ...	747	696

The change over from the ·476 muskets to the ·410 muskets in some districts has affected the results in some cases as the men are not yet accustomed to the new muskets.

In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	·410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. ·476 Sukkur.	·410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. ·476 Larkana.	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.
2nd Prize..	·410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. ·476 Larkana.	410 Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Thar Parkar ...	Hyderabad.
3rd Prize...	·410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. ·476 Sukkur.	·410 Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.

Buildings.

37.. No allotment was sanctioned by Government for any Major work during the year.

An allotment of Rs. 40,000 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for Police Minor Works. This amount was spent on the construction of some of the more important works.

There are still Major Works amounting to over 4 lakhs on the waiting list. All these works have been administratively approved by Government and require to be constructed as soon as possible. The most urgent of these works is the construction of Police Lines at Shikarpur.

Minor Works amounting to about Rs. 1,50,000 are awaiting the allotment of funds. The plans and estimates of these works have been administratively approved. In addition to this there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

Inspections of police stations and outposts.

38. Out of the 118 police stations and 163 out-posts in the province of Sind including Sind Railways, 117 police stations and 157 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The number of police stations and out-posts not inspected was as under :—

Districts.	Police stations.	Out-posts.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1	5
Thar Parkar	...	1
	1	6

Several police stations and out-posts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers.

One police station and 5 out-posts of the Tatta Sub-Division were not inspected owing to changes in the appointment of Sub-Divisional Officers and owing to there being no separate Deputy Superintendent available for a month and a half.

One out-post in the Desert Sub-Division of the Thar Parkar district was not inspected.

Twenty-one different offices were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General during 1933 including 7 Accounts branches and 7 Correspondence branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

Inspection of arms and ammunition and fire-works shops.

39. All arms, ammunition and fire-works shops were inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's letter No. 9315-H., dated the 22nd October 1925, Judical Department.

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fire-works.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	5
Hyderabad	4
Sukkur	38
Larkana	12
Dadu	2
Thar Parkar	56
Nawabshah	2
Upper Sind Frontier	2
Total ...	121

Import and Export trade in arms and ammunition.

40. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix No. VI as required by G. R., J. D., No. 3272, dated the 21st June 1889.

Village Police.

41. There are no Village Police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notice received for service by the police in police cognizable cases in 1931, 1932 and 1933, was:—

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Warrants	16,537	16,842	14,771
Summonses and notices ...	132,925	143,353	136,239

Of 14,771 warrants and 136,239 summonses and notices received for service, 8,357 warrants were executed and 115,312 summonses and notices were served, 989 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 23,732 were recovered.

In addition 499 house-rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the courts of the Bench Magistrate, Keamari. 306 of these were executed and Rs. 3,933 recovered.

With regard to the number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases the details cannot be furnished as these returns have since been abolished under the Commissioner's letter No. 20871-A., Judical Department, dated the 7th June 1933.

The proportion of warrants and summonses served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 4·76 and 44·03, respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 271 as against 234 in 1932.

13,671 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 12,395 in 1932.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	4,226
The Cruelty to Animals Act	251
The District Police Act	4,704
The Lunatic Asylum Act	43
The Motor Vehicles Act	1,701
The Prostitution Act	14
The Gambling Act	60

The Cantonment Act	3
The Criminal Tribes Act	25
The Port Trust Rules	236
The Arms Act	10
The European Vagrancy Act	2
The Cattle Trespass Act	2
The Salt Act	1
The Postal Act	1
The Abkari Act	1

Enquiries were made in 44 cases of suicide, 1,663 accidents and 33 suspicious deaths.

437 policemen were sued for indebtedness in 1933 as against 349 in 1932.

There were 16 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O/9-E., dated the 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

In Karachi City 13 persons were killed and 196 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 16 and 162, respectively, in 1932.

The police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper.

The total number of members amounted to 2,938 as against 3,142 on 31st December 1932.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1933 was Rs. 2,64,416 as against Rs. 2,25,934 on 31st December 1932.

Strikes.

43. A small strike took place in Karachi on the 6th December 1933, when about 20 workers of the Doosajee Yousafali Tin Factory struck work as one of their comrades had been suspended for insolent behaviour. The local labour leaders took some 200 other labourers to the scene to show their sympathy with the strikers.

The police intervened and sent up the leaders and other instigators under sections 143-341, Indian Penal Code, and the case resulted in the conviction of all the accused who were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 10.

The strike lasted for 24 hours. Through the intervention of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, an amicable settlement was arrived at between the proprietor of the factory and the workers.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi, during 1933, was 3,512 against 3,222 in 1932 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 2,245 against 3,445 in 1932. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 45,319 as against 44,052 in 1932.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1933 were 995 as against 930 in 1932.

The number of slips received for search was 8,802 as against 9,367 in the preceding year. Out of these, 1,947 were traced as against 2,077 in 1932.

148 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	12
Allahabad	19
Bombay	10
Calcutta	2
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2
Nagpur	1
Patna	2
Phillaur	86
Poona	14
Total ...	148

Five officers were trained as "Chief Operators" and 42 as "Operators".

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the courts of various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 21. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 20.

Expert written opinions were given in 49 cases.

45. The following are details of investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, 1927 :—

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Sarre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah investigated 6 cases during the year under report.

Mr. Yates was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, from 1st January 1933 to 30th April 1933, but he did not investigate any case as he was Assistant Superintendent of Police for only a short period.

Mr. Sanson, was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hala, in the Hyderabad district, only for a short period, *i.e.*, from 1st to 14th January 1933, and did not investigate any case.

Mir Maqbul Khan, who was directly appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police is exempted from the operation of this rule.

Mr. H. A. Critchell joined the Karachi and Tatta Districts in the forenoon of the 22nd December 1933 as supernumerary Deputy Superintendent of Police under training.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

46. Mr. Ray, Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., reports as follows :—

(2) I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

(3) *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the Crime Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Two Inspectors.
(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.
(4) Eight Head Constables.
(5) One Clerk.
(6) Five Peons.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the branch from the 1st January 1933 to the 14th November 1933 and Inspector Ali Muhammad, in addition to his own duties, from the 16th November 1933 to the 31st December 1933 as Khan Sahib Sukhia was placed on deputation at Quetta under the Western Army Command.

(4) *Suppression of Patharidars and Criminal Tribes in Sind.*— Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consultation with District Officers, nine gangs totalling 106 persons were notified under section 3 of the Act during the year as well as 36 gangs totalling 330 persons which were notified under section 10. The registered members of the Shahani tribe of the Dadu district were notified under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act, and 120 members were restricted under section 11. Six patharidars and 2 Hurs were sent to Settlements in the Bombay Presidency under section 16. Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Karim Bakhsh, of the Sind C. I. D., were deputed to the Upper Sind Frontier district for the preparation of registers under section 5. They registered 200 members and cases under section 21 were filed against 72 absentees. These two hundred persons include members of the Bangulani tribe and also members of 27 mixed gangs. The registration will be continued on the issue of the new registration forms according to the Revised Sind Criminal Tribes Rules, 1933.

(5) The following important cases pending from 1932 have been disposed of as ander :—

(*a*) *All India Laxmi Trading Company Fraud Case.*— Reference paragraph 5 (1) of last year's report, the case was decided on 19th June 1933 by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and the accused were convicted and sentenced as under :—

(1) Chhabaldas, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(2) Kundanlal, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(3) Nazar Muhammad Beg, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(4) Muhammad Sayed, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

(*b*) *Metropolitan Loan Company Cheating Case.*—Reference paragraph 5 (2) of last year's report, this case was decided by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, on 7th June 1933 and the accused were convicted and sentenced as under :—

(1) Motiram, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Mulchand, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Lilaram (died during the trial).

(4) Shersingh, fine Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(6) During 1933, the services of officers of the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. were invoked by District Officers and other departments, and a total of 32 registered criminal cases and 18 enquiries were investigated.

(*a*) *Frauds committed by a gang of bogus Alchemists.*—One Allahdino Bhutto, of Digri taluka, in the Thar Parkar district, complained to the Ranchore Police, Karachi, that he had been cheated by a gang of bogus alchemists to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The case was registered by the Ranchore Police and transferred to the Sind C. I. D., as the activities of the accused extended beyond Sind. Khan Sahib Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, took up the investigation, assisted by Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Fazalullah.

The following persons formed the gang :—

(1) Huzurdin of Bahawalpur State,

(2) Abdul Halim of Bahawalpur State,

(3) Ahmed Bakhsh of Bahawalpur State,

(4) Lunidomal of Sukkur,

(5) Hemandas of Sukkur,

(6) Tikam of Sukkur,

(7) Kazi Fakir Muhammad of Sukkur,

(8) Kotumal of Karachi, and

(9) Nawaz Ali of Mirpurkhas.

These accused induced their dupes to believe that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were expert alchemists. Credulous members of the public were asked to buy spurious chemicals, with fictitious names such as "Kushto Kohinoor" (Diamond oxide), "Kushto Pukhraj" (Sapphire oxide), &c., at exorbitant prices—two to three hundred rupees per grain. The dupes were told that gold worth two crores could be made from chemicals worth six thousand rupees. These chemicals were purchased by the dupes from the Hindu members of the gang who owned drugs shop at Sukkur and Karachi. After buying some of these chemicals, accused Nos. 1 and 2 proceeded to turn zinc into gold by adding the chemical to the melted zinc when heated in a crucible in a fire. The accused by a sleight of hand trick substituted pure gold for the rubbish in the crucible. The dupes then went to the bazar goldsmiths who declared gold to be pure.

Subsequently more chemicals were bought at exhorbitant rates. The accused then pretended to make mistakes in the manufacture of the gold, such as losing the mixture by placing it in a glass bottle which when dropped into the fire burst and by saying that the mixture was not sufficiently strong. More money was then demanded for preparing a fresh mixture, and the tricks continued until the victim was financially ruined when the gang decamped. During the course of investigation, it was found that the accused had cheated many persons in various parts of Sind. After collecting evidence all the accused were sent up for trial before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code. The case is pending before the court.

(*b*) *Hyderabad Municipality Fraud Case.*—One Khemchand Fatehchand Lohano of Hyderabad (Sind) who had insured his life with five insurance companies died on 21st July 1932. His cousin Chellaram reported to the Chief Officer of the Hyderabad Municipality that the deceased had been in bad health during the four years prior to his death. One Dharamdas *alias* Nathirmal, who was the legal heir of the deceased, applied to the Municipality for five copies of the death certificates of the deceased in order to claim the insured money. The same day Dharamdas sent an application under the forged signature of the deceased's brother Thakurdas, who was in Calcutta, stating that the deceased was only ill for two months prior to his death. A Municipal Councillor also made a statement supporting this, while one of the Municipal clerks attempted to show that the entry in the Municipal death register regarding the four years' illness prior to death related to another person and not to Khemchand. The Chief Officer suspecting the genuineness of these papers, forwarded them to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, asked for C. I. D. assistance. Sub-Inspector Karim Bakhsh was deputed to make the enquiries. It was found that the three accused had conspired to defraud the insurance companies, as according to the insurance policies the Companies were not liable if the period of illness prior to death was of longer duration than six months.

A case was subsequently registered against—

(1) Dharamdas *alias* Nathirmal of Hyderabad (Sind),

(2) Jashanmal, Clerk of the Hyderabad Municipality, and

(3) Harchandrai, Municipal Councillor, Hyderabad (Sind),

at the Chouri Police Station, Hyderabad, under sections 420, 468 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code. The accused have been sent for trial and the case is pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala.

(*c*) *Mischief to the Dumlotte Karachi Municipal Water Works Gallery.*—On the 18th of February 1933, when the work of cleaning was in progress, it was found that about 20 feet of the Municipal Water Works Gallery in the bed of the Malir River at Dumlotte had collapsed. A special committee of the Municipality examined the damage, and came to the conclusion that it had been done deliberately by some of the Municipal staff, and hence Conduit Mistry Nathuram, Jamadar Zwahardin and Azim Khan were suspended on 11th April 1933, by the Municipal authorities. The case was then sent for investigation to the Sind C. I. D. through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and myself both visited the scene of the offence and examined the inside and outside of the gallery. Many statements were recorded and a model made of the gallery and experiments conducted. The allegations against the Municipal staff appeared to be the outcome of Municipal office intrigues. From the experiments conducted and evidence collected it was finally concluded that the collapse of the gallery was due to the flood which occured in the Malir River on the 10th July 1932, when the gallery was insufficiently protected, due to the contractor's carelessness. A report to this effect was accordingly made to the Municipality, and the case has been classed as "C". The suspended Municipal servants have been reinstated.

(*d*) *Forgery of a Central Bank of India Cheque.*—The written complaint of Mr. B. T. Thakur, Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi, was received through the Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, for enquiry. The complaint was that on the 23rd September 1932 an unknown person had forged the signature of one Jethanand Hiranand on a cheque which had been cashed for Rs. 1,500. A case under sections 420, 468 and 471, Indian Penal Code, was registered. The accused, one Girdharilal, who was working as a temporary clerk with Jethanand was suspected and on a reference to the handwriting expert, Simla, this suspicion was confirmed. The accused was sent up for trial before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and the case is still under trial.

(*e*) *Wool fraud case of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi.*—The Manager of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi, lodged a complaint against their guarantee broker Khan Saheb Asmatullah of Lahore that he had defrauded

them to the extent of three lakhs in a series of money transactions regarding wool between 21st April 1930, and 19th May 1931. The money was drawn by the accused from the complainant for the purpose of making advances to various shippers against stocks of wool alleged to be in the possession of the accused. During the course of investigation by Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia, the accused who was closely examined, denied having committed the offence, but admitted that he owed the complainant one lakh of rupees. He pleaded illiteracy and the absence of proper account books. He further gave the names of the following persons as the shippers on whose accounts he had drawn money from the complainant's firm :—

(1) Gobindram Bellaram; (2) Nathuram Radharam, (3) Cheragdin, (4) Sheikh Fazal Ellahi Jawa, (5) Abdul Aziz, (6) Muhammad Karim Nabi Bakhsh, (7) Muhammad Abdullah, and (8) Kamruddin Fida Hussain.

Enquiries made at Lahore showed that the first four persons did not exist and that the accused had drawn over sixty-four thousand rupees on their account, while the last three persons were the accused's relations who appeared to have had no business dealings in the wool trade. After a lengthy enquiry, sufficient evidence was collected against the accused who has been sent for trial before the City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 420, Indian Penal Code. The case is still pending in court.

(*f*) *Criminal breach of trust by the Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur District.*—On the 13th of April 1933, one Imam Bakhsh son of Saffar, peon of the Taluka Local Board, Garhi Yasin, was given four hundis representing the Taluka Teachers' pay for March and instructed to cash them at the Garhi Yasin Treasury as usual. He had to return with the money in cash and hand it over to the Headmaster of Drakkan School. He cashed the hundis and was subsequently found lying injured on the road and reported that he had been robbed near Drakkan by four persons who had decamped with all the money (Rs. 3,000). The local police registered the complaint under section 394, Indian Penal Code, and finally disposed of the case as false, and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, issued a "B" summary. Two separate complaints, one under section 182, Indian Penal Code, and the other under section 409, Indian Penal Code, were lodged by the police against the peon, who was said to have disappeared. As progress in the case was held up, and as it was

rumoured that the Chairman of the School Board, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah, an *ex* M. L. A. and *ex* M. L. C., had organised the faked robbery and had himself taken the money, the District Magistrate, Sukkur, with the approval of the District Superintendent of Police, asked the C. I. D. to take up the enquiry. As a very influential person appeared to be involved I personally investigated the case during the months of August and September, and was assisted by Inspector Ali Muhammad of the Sind C. I. D. Imam Bakhsh, peon, was traced and made an approver and twenty-five witnesses' statements were recorded, corroborating his statement that the whole conspiracy to steal the teachers' pay was organised and carried out at the express orders of the Chairman. The latter and another Zamindar who had conveyed the money from the peon to the Chairman were arrested. The case was keenly contested in the lower court and in the Sessions. Both accused were convicted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, read with section 120-B and 109, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. The case is now under appeal by the accused in the High Court. (The appeal has since been dismissed.)

(*g*) *Second case of criminal breach of trust against the Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur District.*—During the investigation of the above case it was learnt that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,500 which had been collected by subscriptions from the public and the school teachers for the purpose of opening an English school at the village of Drakkan. Evidence of the prominent persons of the locality and of the various teachers and Headmasters throughout the Sukkur district showed that subscriptions had been given and the money sent to the Office of the Administrative Officer of the School Board, Sukkur, and to the Chairman of the Fund Committee, Drakkan. This evidence and some documentary evidence showed that this money had been deposited in the School Board Office and there was the evidence of the clerks to show that the accused had subsequently come to the office and taken away the amount. All these events occured during the months of February, March and April 1932. An enquiry had been held by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, at the end of 1932, but witnesses had evaded the issue. False fund account books were said to be in the possession of the Chairman's brother but were not forthcoming. An offence was registered at the City Police Station, Sukkur, on the 5th October 1933, and as the accused had committed the offence in his capacity as a Government servant,

the sanction of Government was necessary before a Magistrate could take cognizance. This is awaited.

Cases of incendiarism in Karachi Town.—Three cases of mischief by fire to business premises in Karachi Town were sent to the C. I. D. during the year for enquiry. Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia and Inspector Ali Muhammad, assisted by Sub-Inspector Fazlullah and Karim Bakhsh, investigated. In two cases, no tangible evidence could be obtained in spite of exhaustive enquiries. In the third case, one Ghulam Hussain, a Bhori, has been sent for trial under section 436, Indian Penal Code, before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and the case is pending before the Court.

Enquiry into counterfeiting of coin in Sind.—Sub-Inspector Thawardas, of the Sind C. I. D., while conducting enquiries regarding counterfeiting in Upper Sind detected the following cases at Sukkur. While watching for such crime at the Chetichand Fair at Sukkur, three persons were suspected to be uttering false coins, two were arrested and one escaped. On searching the clothes of the accused, counterfeit coins to the value of Rs. 21-12-0 in eight and four-anna pieces were discovered. Some moulds and other implements for the manufacture of such coins were also secured at the village of Mirokhan in Larkana district from the house of one of the accused. One accused was convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 243, Indian Penal Code, and the other 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 240 and 243, Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Photographic Branch.*—During the year 350 photographs were taken. These consisted of—

(*a*) Photographs of Indian and Foreign suspects and deportees	34
(*b*) Photographs of confidential documents ...	261
(*c*) Photographs of Finger-impressions found at the scenes of offences	...
(*d*) Photographs of water-marked documents ...	...
(*e*) Photographs of Criminals for Crime Records ...	20
(*f*) Photographs of a miscellaneous nature (sanads, scenes of offences, cheques, &c.) ...	12
(*g*) Photographs of unidentified dead bodies ...	3
Total ...	350

Inspector J. W. Rourke and for the last four months (acting) Inspector Thompson were in charge of this branch. They were assisted by Head Constable Muhammad Araf.

(8) *Preparation of history-sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals.*—These sheets for publication in the *Sind Police Gazette* were begun in 1932. During 1933, thirteen history-sheets were published. Making a total of twenty five now published. The rate of issue of these sheets should increase in the next two years. One hundred and nineteen were under preparation at the end of 1932, and fifty-three more were taken up during 1933, making a total of one hundred and fifty-nine under preparation at the end of 1933.

(9) *Political Branch.*—The strength of this branch at the close of the year was—

(*a*) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(*b*) Two Inspectors of Police.

(*c*) Eight Sub-Inspectors including four shorthand reporters. (Three shorthand reporters were absent during the year, one for three months under training, one for six and half months for executive training, and one as an acting District Inspector for four months).

(*d*) Eleven Head Constables (including four Watcher Head Constables, two of these being sanctioned during the year).

(*e*) Five peons.

Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand was in charge of the branch up to the 8th of June, and Mr. Muhammed Yakub Umar Khan from the 8th June to the end of the year.

(10) During the year under review the C. I. D. Political Branch Officers at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur, attended and reported on 628 political functions, meetings, Congress flag salutation ceremonies and allied activities, in addition to attending 951 other meetings, processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature. The figures for 1932 were 827 and 896, respectively. Owing to the absence of two shorthand reporters, the shorthand reporter at Karachi had to do double work for over six months.

(11) As the political situation was comparatively normal, the services of the officers in the Political Branch were utilised for criminal investigation. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, and staff took up the investigation of the sensational Khoja double murder case. One Sub-Inspector toured throughout

Sind collecting statistics regarding the criminal tribe of Bauriahs, and this Sub-Inspector also twice visited Kathiawar, once to arrest an absconding Hur and again to arrest three absconders in a big fraud cash.

(12) [*Vide* para. 16 (ii) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The case against Hansraj *alias* "Wireless" under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Substance Act ended in the conviction of the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to run concurrently with ten years he had already received in the Arms Act and counterfeiting cases.

(2) [*Vide* para. 16 (iv) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The pick-pocketing case of the Sind Railways ended in conviction; one accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 5,000, or, in defaults, to undergo five years' imprisonment; the other accused to two and half years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) [*Vide* para. 16 (x), sub-para. 3 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] In this case the accused Hamal son Gul Muhammad, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(13) The Political Branch dealt with 8 politico-criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against eighteen persons, of whom seven were sent to jail, two acquitted, three released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, on furnishing security for good behaviour, one granted pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and one sent to a Reformatory School for a period of three years. Four persons are still under trial.

(14) Six absconders were arrested by the Political Branch; one was handed over to the Punjab Police, two to the Karachi City Police, and one sent to Bombay. Two Hurs, who had been evading an order of deportation to a Criminal Tribes Settlement in the Presidency Proper for over three years, were arrested in the Larkana district by the Superintendent, assisted by Inspector Allah Bakhsh and the Police of the Sukkur district, and handed over to the Sukkur and Larkana Police and have since been deported.

(15) The eight cases dealt with by the branch are detailed as under:—

Law under which dealt.	No. of cases.
Criminal Law Amendment Act	2
Indian Penal Code	2
Explosive Substance Act	4

(16) Detailed accounts of the more important of these cases are given below :—

(i) *Karachi Khoja double murder case.*—On the 13th February 1933, one Alu son of Khimji Khoja, residing in Lalukhet, Karachi, reported to the Soldier Bazar Police, Karachi, that two Khoja brothers by name Lalji and Rajabali, who kept a 'gunny' bag shop in Jodia Bazar, Karachi, had not returned to their home as usual on the evening of the 12th February. Private enquiries were made by the Khoja "Jamait" till the 18th of February, when two dead bodies were found lying on the hillocks near the Karachi Jail, the bodies being at a distance of two miles from each other. The matter was reported to the Cantonment Police, who made necessary investigation and concluded that these were the bodies of the missing Khojas, who appeared to have been murdered by some unknown persons. The Cantonment Police registered a case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, the next day, and carried on enquiries till the 11th of March, when the case was taken up by the Sind C. I. D. Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand, Deputy Superintendent of the Political Branch, was placed in charge of the case. As a result of his systematic and lengthy enquiries it was learnt that on the day of the disappearance of the Khoja brothers, they were seen in the victoria of one Maluk Hingoro. Maluk was arrested and interrogated, but he denied any knowledge of the affair. It also came to light that one Hari Vishanji Lohana, who had two "gunny" bag shops, was a business rival of the dead Khojas, and reliable information was received that he was concerned in the murders. He was also arrested. After much interrogation, the victoria driver made a confession and implicated himself and seven others, including two Khojas. The remaining six accused, *viz.*, Saffar son of Ismail, Ismail son of Ishaque, Abdullah son of Sulleman Hingoro, Asu son of Hansraj Hindu, Lohana, Ali son of Ibrahim Khoja and Ali Muhammad son of Devraj Khoja, were arrested. One of them, Ali Khoja, made a voluntary confession before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. All the accused, excepting the approver Maluk Hingoro, were sent for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, who committed them to the Sessions Court when the case was contested for over four weeks, and ended in the conviction of all the accused, except the approver. Hari Vishanji, Saffar son of Ismail and Ismail son of Ishaque were sentenced to death, and the other three accused to transportation for life. The case is now under appeal in the High Court (Case No. 67 of 1933, Cantonment Police Station.)

(ii) *Hyderabad bomb conspiracy case.*—A "crude" cracker bomb was thrown in the Hyderabad Bazar on the night of the 27th November 1933, at two British Military Police. The boot of one of the soldiers was slightly damaged. The case was registered by the Hyderabad Police, and Mr. Muhammad Yakub, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, was sent to Hyderabad on the 29th November to take up the investigation He made enquiries as the result of which it transpired that Khemji son of Khetsi, in conspiracy with Karsandas Liladhar and two others, Himatlal son of Gandhidas and Virji son of Kalianji, were the culprits in this and in three other cases of a similar nature that occurred at Hyderabad during the year. The first three accused were placed under arrest while the fourth was arrested at Karachi. Both Khemji and Karsandas made confessions before the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, and the case is pending in Court. (Cases Nos. 115, 180 and 194 of 1933 of the Chauri Police Station, Hyderabad, Sind)

(iii) *Theft of Government Stationery at Sukkur.*—In this case one W. T. S. Mariwalla had sent a reminder to Government using a service reminder post card and a service stamp. He had apparently been at one time employed in the Barrage, and Government asked the Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Barrage to report how this Government stationery came to be in possession of a private individual. The matter was sent to the C. I. D., for enquiry. The man was located at Sukkur and the Sub-Inspector instructed to search his house, when other Government stationery was found. The accused was sent for trial and was released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

(iv) *Two cases under the Criminal Law Amendent Act.*—(*a*) On the night of the 13th January 1933, on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Karachi, four Congress Volunteers were arrested while pasting posters entitled "Governor go back" on the Napier Mole. The accused were sent for trial: three were convicted and one acquitted. Of those convicted, one was sent to a Reformatory School for three years, and two released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code (Case No. 7 of 1933, Harbour Police Station).

(*b*) The same day one Narain son of Doongersi was arrested while posting another poster entitled "Governor go back" on an electric standard in Karachi. He was sent for trial and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment (Case No. 14 of 1933, City Police Station, Karachi).

(v) *Deportation of Tribhawan R. Patel under the Emergency Powers Act.*—In August 1933, proceedings were instituted under section 4 (1) of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, 1932, against Tribhawan R. Patel who was found working secretly in furtherance of the Congress movement. The Additional District Magistrate ordered him to remove himself from Sind within 72 hours.

(17) [*Vide* para. 15 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.]. The staff of watchers was usefully employed during the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(18) On the 1st of January 1934, Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. was awarded the King's Police Medal in recognition of his excellent services over a period of thirty-one years' service, mostly in the C. I. D., and Inspector J. W. Rourke of Crime Branch of the C. I. D., was awarded the Indian Police Medal for his good work in Karachi City during the civil disobedience movement of 1930-32.

(19) *Needs of the department.*—The addition of one more clerk in the special branch office was sanctioned as a temporary measure during the year for a period of one year only.

The re-organisation of the Crime Branch is being examined with a view to making it more efficient. All C. I. Ds. now have a branch for Criminal Tribes work and with the advances made recently in Sind in connection with this most effective Act for the suppression of crime, the necessity of increasing the clerical establishment of the Crime Branch is becoming more imperative month by month. At present there is only *one* clerk in the Crime Branch. The Bombay Presidency C. I. D. has a Deputy Superintendent in charge of their Criminal Tribes Branch. There are also nineteen settlements in the Presidency Proper costing in 1932-33 two and half lakhs. The complicated Criminal Tribes Act requires experts to assist district authorities to administer the Act in a uniform and efficient manner. The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind has been approved by Government, but is not likely to be made in the near future owing to financial stringency. My suggestion is that the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., be appointed a Criminal Tribes Officer for Sind (without extra pay) and that two clerks be appointed for the maintenance of records and correspondense and that the executive work in this connection be done by the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. This small staff would be sufficient to secure the continuity and co-ordination of Criminal Tribes work throughout the Province, which is at present lacking.

(20) *Remarks.*—Two of the wide-spread fraud cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. before 1933 ended in the conviction of all the accused during the year.

The sensational cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. during the year were (1) the Khoja Double Murder Case, (2) the cases against Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah, (3) the collapse of the gallery from which Karachi obtains its water supply, (4) the cases of throwing bombs at British soldiers at Hyderabad, and (5) the wool fraud case against Khan Sahib Asmatullah of Lahore. The first two cases have ended in conviction, and the last two are under trial, and the damage to the water-works was proved to be caused by the forces of nature.

The Political Branch has accomplished a steady year's work, the activities of the subversively politically-minded in Sind being kept in check by the fact that the authorities could immediately check them by action under the special Acts. The total number of meetings attended and reported on was nearly 1,600, as against 1,700 in 1932, and 1,900 in 1931. The number of political meetings attended was two hundred less than in 1932, the figures being 628 as against 827, while there was an increase of over fifty in the number of the non-political meetings attended. The fact that Karachi is the chief Air Port and one of the largest seaports of India has kept the Political Branch very busy in connection with many enquiries at the instance of the Director, Intelligence Bureau. This has naturally meant a heavy year's work for the office staff in coping with the extraordinary increase in typing work, an increase which Government has recognised during the year by the appointment of an extra clerk.

I desire to make special mention of the following :—

Messrs. Sukhia, Bhagwandas and Muhammad Yakub for the efficient manner in which they supervised the work of both branches, Inspectors Ali Muhammad, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir who carried out their duties in their usual efficient manner and Sub-Inspector Abdul Karim who accomplished another good year's work at Hyderabad. Sub-Inspectors Allahwasayo, Abdul Ghafur and Keshowlal were indispensable in their respective spheres of work. Mr. Karale will be hard to replace as Manager of the Finger Print Bureau, while in the office, Messrs. Dias, DeSouza and Lashkar Khan, who were overworked, gave me loyal assistance.

(21) *Finger Print Bureau.*—A detailed report on the working of the Finger Print Bureau is attached.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

47. The Police Prosecutor appeared in 3,042 cases of which 1,400 ended in conviction.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 46·02 as against 50·60 in 1932.

The total number of cases conducted shows a decrease of 895 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Thirty-two non-police cases and 10 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Police Prosecutors in Sind is 13. There are also 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors.

Cost of Sind Police.

48. The total cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1933-34 was Rs. 38,00,665 as compared with Rs. 37,48,069 in the year 1932-33. The increase of Rs. 52,596, which includes an increase of Rs. 5,118 in the clerical staff, was due to—

(1) the replacement of the ·476 muskets by ·410 muskets, and

(2) the opening of a new Railway Police Station at Sakrand.

The increase of Rs. 5,118 in the clerical staff was due to the restoration of 5 per cent. in the 10 per cent. cut in pay.

Salient features.

49. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Sind in the month of January. His Excellency inspected the police on parade at Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Dadu and Hyderabad and expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the Police in Sind in combating the Civil Disobedience movement.

(2) The activities of the notorious dacoit Abdul Rehman Brohi and his gang in the district of Upper Sind gave the police a very trying time, particularly in the hot weather months, and created a deep sense of insecurity among the Hindu population in the villages. "Everything possible was done", the District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes "with the limited means available to allay this feeling, and elaborate arrangements were made in co-operation with Sukkur and Larkana districts and the Nasirabad tahsil (of Baluchistan) to remove the cause of the trouble. The work of the police in the most trying circumstances was eminently praiseworthy. In the end, as was expected, treachery played its part, and Abdul Rehman

was killed. Since then nearly all the members of the gang have been rounded up, and now a feeling of security once more prevails."

The Jacobabad Special Mounted Force rendered excellent service throughout the hot weather in preventing the incursions of dacoits from Baluchistan. It would not have been possible to deal with the situation without this mobile Force.

Another notorious dacoit who was killed during the year was Daim Bhayo, and the circumstances in which he met his death are worthy of record as showing what one brave man with an axe can do. At about 9 a.m. on the 28th of January Daim Bhayo with two of his associates went to the village of Kalu Khan Bhayo in the Kandhkot taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district to pay off an old score against Kalu Khan Bhayo. They first shot one Sanwal Faquir, after which they entered the house of Kalu Khan and shot him dead. A villager named Challu Bhayo, who witnessed what had happened attacked the three armed dacoits with an axe and killed them all.

(3) The very considerable drop in crime throughout Sind, particularly in house-breaking offences and cattle-thefts, which has been discussed in para. 3 of this report, was unexpected as unemployment is still rife in the towns and the slump in commodity prices has impoverished the farmers.

Needs of the Department.

50. The more pressing needs of the department are :—

(1) The completion of the reorganisation scheme, which is being postponed from year to year owing to financial stringency. The Upper Sind districts only have been reorganised so far. The police stations in the districts of Lower Sind are understaffed and cannot cope with the work.

(2) Construction of quarters for the constabulary, particularly in the towns of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

(3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlment Officer for Sind and the creation of agricultural settlements.

(4) The co-operation of the public.

Concluding remarks

51. During the year under review, K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah, M.B.E., retired after a long and distinguished career in the Police Department. He raised the police in the esteem of the public in every district in which he served.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional officers throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray, maintained a high standard of efficiency.

The heavy work in the Deputy Inspector-General's office was carried on efficiently under the supervision of Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the names of officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officers.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1933 ..	11th May 1933.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed...	12th May 1933 ..	11th November 1933.
	Mr. D. Healy ...	12th November 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi.		
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates ...	1st January 1933 ...	30th April 1933.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st May 1933 ...	11th November 1933.
	Mr. B. P. Seery	12th November 1933 .	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.		
	R. B. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	1st January 1933 ...	6th June 1933.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	7th June 1933 ...	31st December 1933
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	*Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.*		
	Mr W. H. Brotherston ...	1st January 1933 ...	26th January 1933.
	Mr. H. Galbraith	27th January 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tatta District.		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1933 ...	30th April 1933.
	Mir Maula Bakhsh Khan ...	1st May 1933 ...	3rd October 1933.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	4th October 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Supernumerary Deputy Superintendent of Police under Training.		
	Mr. H. A. Critchell ...	22nd December 1933 .	31st December 1933.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad District.	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah, M.B.E	1st January 1933 ...	14th January 1933.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	15th January 1933 ...	31st December 1933
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Hala.		
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	1st January 1933 ..	2nd February 1933.
	W. H. Brotherston ..	3rd February 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
Sukkur District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed ...	1st January 1933 ...	4th May 1933.
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates ...	5th May 1933	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1933	30th September 1933.
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates ...	1st October 1933	5th October 1933.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	6th October 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
Larkana District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal ..	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
Dadu District...	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. S. E. Histed	1st January 1933 ..	25th April 1933.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	26th April 1933 ...	5th May 1933.
	Mr. J. S. Bharucha ...	6th May 1933 ...	3rd September 1933.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	4th September 1933...	23rd September 1933.
	J. S. Bharucha	24th September 1933.	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	1st January 1933 ...	31st July 1933.
	Mr. Partabrai Watumal.	1st August 1933 ...	31st August 1933.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Sujat Ali Shah.	1st September 1933 ..	31st December 1933.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. U. H. Rana	1st January 1933 ...	12th January 1933.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	13th January 1933 ..	3rd February 1933.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren ..	4th February 1933 ...	28th October 1933.
	Mr. F. R. Ommanney ...	29th October 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Superintendent.		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren ...	1st January 1933 ...	31st January 1933.
	„ M. R. Price	1st February 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Superintendent.		
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Sub-Divisional Officer Nawabshah.		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Superintendent.		
Sind Railways .	Mr. J. S. Bharucha ...	1st January 1933 ...	30th April 1933.
	„ S. E. Histed ...	1st May 1933	31st December 1933.
	Superintendent.		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1933 .	6th June 1933..
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan.	7th June 1933	31st December 1933.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1933 ...	13th November 1933.
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan.	14th November 1933 ..	15th November 1933.
	Mr. Ali Muhammad Ihsan Ali...	16th November 1933...	31st December 1933.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	1931.	1932.	1933
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	2,453	2,544	2,343
Hyderabad	1,890	1,659	1,700
Sukkur	2,286	2,175	1,957
Larkana	1,564	1,309	1,209
Dadu	1,332	1,329	1,347
Thar Parkar	1,011	880	836
Upper Sind Frontier	874	883	807
Nawabshah	1,207	1,135	1,064
Sind Railways	543	570	540
Total	13,160	12,490	11,800
Class VI.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	143	399	102
Hyderabad	71	183	109
Sukkur	83	195	92
Larkana	40	66	31
Dadu	24	29	32
Thar Parkar	18	53	19
Upper Sind Frontier	31	24	24
Nawabshah	21	56	30
Sind Railways	95	134	137
Total	526	1,139	576
Total of all classes.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	2,596	2,943	2,445
Hyderabad	1,961	1,842	1,809
Sukkur	2,369	2,370	2,049
Larkana	1,604	1,375	1,240
Dadu	1,356	1,358	1,379
Thar Parkar	1,029	933	855
Upper Sind Frontier	905	907	831
Nawabshah	1,228	1,191	1,094
Sind Railways	638	710	677
Total	13,686	13,629	12,379

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime :—

Heads of crime.	1932.	1933.
Murders	234	238
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	107	139
Dacoities	33	35
Robberies	144	163
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	3,271	2,683
Thefts ordinary	2,646	2,613
Cattle-theft	2,037	1,785
Receiving stolen property	413	360

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	19	61	10	...	...	12	38	37	...	...	9	26	10	21	...	...	6	3	5	6	16	...	..
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	14	29	...	...	...	4	27	19	...	...	...	19	3	21	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	13	...	...	...	4	8	7	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	.	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	.	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	3	9	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	23	10	...	...	2	4	7	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	..
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sukkur District.												Larkana District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	30	31	29	25	...	...	76	8	69	5	...	9	90	18	106	9	...	24	131	13	118	19	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	24	6	84	4	...	22	32	11	89	...	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security	...	4	9	..	..	...	...	1	4	...	..	...	7	2	4	4	...	3	28	1	2	...	...	..
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	23	9	...	..	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	17	4	80	...	...	19	4	10	87	...	...	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	24	2	4	...	...	...	51	3	42	...	...	..	26	8	17	...	...	...	30	1	21	6	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	2	6	25	...	...	14	...	14	5	...	5	40	4	5	5	...	2	66	1	7	13	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Dadu District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persos prosecuted...	134	3	135	14	...	8	230	9	65	7	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	40	1	69	4	...	7	...	2	34	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No of persons who furnished security.	5	...	4	3	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	35	1	65	1	...	7	...	2	31	1	....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	77	2	38	...	...	...	92	2	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	...	6	10	...	1	138	4	10	6	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No of persons prosecuted.	145	11	14	14	...	...	187	9	11	6	...	2	31	1	60	...	...	...	22	...	64	...	...	..
No. of persons ordered to give security.	75	8	14	...	...	...	56	6	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	..	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	75	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	7	14	...	...	...	40	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	52	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	1	1	...	2	10	...	60	...	...	...	22	...	41	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	18	3	...	14	...	...	60	3	...	5	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all Districts.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	1	5	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	9	470	103	426	97	...	38	681	84	370	61	.	30
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	159	65	235	8	...	29	92	55	185	3	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	9	32	7	...	3	48	10	18	2	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	52	56	203	1	...	26	44	45	167	1	...	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	201	15	128	...	...	...	279	12	129	20	...	7
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	93	23	40	89	...	9	296	14	44	38	...	14
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	22	...	...	...	3	1	10	...	...	4
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	4
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who were classed as habitual offenders during 1933:—

District.	Number of accused persons		Number of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	convicted (column 9, Statement A, Part II).	convicted in Indian Penal Code, (column 9, Statement A, Part II).	identified as having been previously convicted.	classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi and Tatta District ...	1,493	1,236	332	93
Hyderabad	847	707	241	38
Sukkur	740	631	161	16
Larkana	583	552	154	13
Dadu	471	389	153	18
Thar Parkar ...	268	252	69	38
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	405	159	1
Nawabshah	350	326	141	11
Sind Railways	285	163	48	8
Total ...	5,493	4,661	1,458	236

The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons identified as previously convicted:—

1929	1,060
1930	1,351
1931	1,290
1932	1,332
1933	1,458

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1933:—

	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	(a) 414	(b) 1,874	...	(c) 590	4,303,072	5,960,000	6	15	2	24
Exports	19	21	...	8	22,649	40,000	...	...	...	...
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	21	...	8	23,149	40,000	...	...	...	...

	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	4	18	1	21	563	7	...	...	...	5	2	2	528	14
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...	...

	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
Imports including transhipment.	...	10,000	1,4931	...	229	(a) Includes 60 air guns. (b) Includes 19 air rifles. (c) Includes 1 air pistol.
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	2	
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles							
Karachi and Tatta District ...	32	184	16	346	1,525	74	628	2,796	192	184	225	249	
Hyderabad	1	29	...	16	225	3	73	376	42	42	44	26	
Sukkur	1	12	...	10	169	1	122	292	81	61	83	90	
Larkana	...	5	...	2	64	..	17	88	7	31	6	40	
Dadu	...	5	...	3	42	...	4	28	5	10	9	9	
Thar Parkar	...	16	...	1	48	...	7	68	11	6	12	9	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	5	...	...	26	...	9	52	9	6	11	6	
Nawabshah	...	1	...	...	18	...	4	13	2	...	2	...	
Total ...	35	257	16	378	2,117	78	864	3,713	349	340	392	429	

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report on the working of Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in Sind.

Notification of Criminal Tribes.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified :—

(1) Jagiranis of Dubar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs.

(3) Bhands of the Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas ...
(7) Khushks ...

These tribes are living in certain villages of the Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis, living in certain villages of the Nawabshah and Dadu districts.

(9) Shars, living in Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas of the Sukkur district.

(10) Bangulanis of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

Registration.

2. All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10.

3. This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified, with the exception of the Bangulanis with respect to whom correspondence is in progress.

Application of section 11.

4. This section has been applied to Shars and Jagiranis in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted to 11 villages around Dubar.

Settlements established under section 16.

5. There are three agricultural settlements in Sind one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro, in which the more fanatical Hurs are detained. They are under the management of the local police station officer.

A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

6. Sixty-seven gangs of cattle-thieves, as detailed below, have been notified under the Act.

(1)	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	5 consisting of 40 men.
(2)	Hyderabad ...	6 consisting of 49 men (1 died).
(3)	Sukkur ...	6 consisting of 106 men (2 died).
(4)	Larkana ...	5 consisting of 64 men (4 died).
(5)	Dadu ...	6 consisting of 66 men.
(6)	Thar Parkar	6 consisting of 41 men (1 died).
(7)	Nawabshah	6 consisting of 42 men.
(8)	Upper Sind Frontier ...	27 consisting of 224 men (only 84 men registered so far.)
	Total ...	67

Statistics.

7. The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,503 as compared with 1,878 at the beginning of the year.

721 persons were added to the register, and the registration of 96 persons was cancelled for the reasons explained below :—

40 died.

51 struck off for improvement of character.

5 struck off for other reasons.

96

During the year, 3 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code.

These consisted of 1 Hur, 1 Bhand and 1 Shar.

Convictions under section 22(i) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 38. They include :—

11 Jagiranis,

7 Bhands,

18 Shahanis, and

2 Shars.

38

Nine Hurs, one Kiria and four Shahanis were convicted under section 22(ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 55 as against 31 in 1932.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—There has been, without doubt, a marked improvement in the conduct of the Jagiranis since they came under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

More effective supervision could be exercised over them if the staff (1 Head Constable and 3 Constables) maintained at Dubar to enforce the provisions of the Act were mounted. This matter is at present receiving consideration.

During the year the following offences were committed by members of this tribe :—

(1) Two Jagiranis were sent up for stealing cattle under section 379, Indian Penal Code, but were discharged as the evidence was unsatisfactory.

(2) Twelve Jagiranis were prosecuted under section 22(i) Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 11 were convicted and 1 discharged.

(3) Eighteen Jagiranis were warned for breach of rules under section 22(i), Criminal Tribes Act, being first offenders.

Six Jagiranis were exempted from the restrictions of the Act for improvement of character.

Four Jagirani boys were attending the village school at Dubar.

Shars.—Seven Shars, who were referred to in last year's report as absconding, have not yet been traced. It is probable that they have left Sind so as to evade the restrictions imposed upon Shars.

Hurs.—The number of Hurs, including women and children, confined in the three settlements in Sind, is shown below :—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	42
Jalalani	...	...	...	63
Sanghar	...	...	...	88
			Total ...	193

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 919 in the Nawabshah district and 316 in the Thar Parkar district.

Two Hurs, one belonging to Larkana and the other to Sukkur, whose internment in a settlement had been ordered in 1930, were arrested this year and sent to a settlement in the Presidency proper.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 81 persons at the close of the year.

The Bhands belong to the Chandio clan. Their "habitat" is the Samaro taluka of the Thar Parkar district, but they are nomadic to a certain extent and are hereditary cattle thieves.

This tribe has been subjected to restrictions under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Seven Bhands were convicted for infringing the provisions of the Act and one under the Indian Penal Code during 1933.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 175 as against 181 in 1932. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 37 Shahanis who reside in the Kotri taluka of the Dadu district—

Jokhias	11
Kirias	34
Mangwanas	2
Khushks	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district) ...	20
Shahanis (Dadu district)	37
Total ...	175

The decrease of six from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as under :—

Increase—

Ten Shahanis were added to the register in the Dadu district.

Nawabshah district.

Decrease—

Struck off for improvement of character ...	14
Died	2
Total ...	16
Net decrease ...	6

GENERAL.

9. Revised rules under section 20 of the Act were issued during the year.

Steady progress is being made in dealing with gangs of cattle-thieves under the Act and some of the more notorious Patharidars have been deported to settlements in the Presidency proper.

A scheme for the removal of Hurs in the Jalalani settlement to the Sinjhoro and Sanghar settlements and the opening of Jalalani as an agricultural settlement for incorrigible cattle-thieves, will shortly be submitted for the Commissioner's consideration. No extra expenditure will be involved.

The action so far taken in Sind under the Act is of a purely punitive character. No action of a generally reformative nature is possible until a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the districts for the year 1933.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1933.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land, &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	By improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	148	33	2	6	...	8	173	20	...	8	30	12	Sukkur.
Hurs	1,463	17	18	30	4	52	1,428	25	...	2.	14	14	Nawabshah and Thar Parkar.
Bhands	61	25	5	...	...	5	81	...	...	5	5	5	Thar Parkar.
Jokhias	12	...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias	48	...	...	14	...	14	34	1	...	...	1	1	Nawabshah.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	1	1	Nawabshah.
Shahanis	48	10	1	...	...	1	57	2	...	...	2	2	Nawabshah and Dadu districts.
Shars	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	Sukkur district.
Bangulanis (Bingwani and Piaranis Paros).	...	190	6	...	...	6	184	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier Districts.
Patharidars gangs ...	...	446	7	1	1	9	437	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,878	721	40	51	5	96	2,503	48	...	15	53	35	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21. of Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22 (*i*). of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22 (*ii*). of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis... ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs	1	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.
Bhands	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	Thar Parkar district.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	18	4	...	22	..	Nawabshah and Dadu districts.
Shars	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Bangulanis... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier district.
Total ...	3	...	...	38	14	...	55	...	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	5	21	...	26	1	5	10
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	4	...	6	...	...	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	70	...	105	11	16	22
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	99	297	...	396	12	169	125
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	27	...	36	1	14	9
		TOTAL ...	150	423	...	573	25	204	171
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	131	238	...	369	8	22	153
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	16	27	...	43	4	6	16
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	58	112	...	170	1	19	48
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	10	21	...	31	4	3	7
15	377	Un-natural offence ...	16	56	...	72	8	9	20
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	19	...	20	1	2	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	39	...	44	...	15	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	137	627	...	764	11	447	142
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	20	...	24	1	13	2
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	162	1030	...	1192	25	846	170

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	11	4	54	36	9	90	3	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
42	45	2	89	92	9	181	28	17	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	1	12	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	58	8	170	140	18	310	32	24	2	...	1	...	...	...
100	42	35	177	4	3	181	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
12	2	3	17	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	19	3	102	1	1	103	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	1	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	8	5	33	4	3	37	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
2	...	14	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	4	26	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	58	13	159	42	3	201	16	256	2	...	1	2	...	...
4	1	3	18	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	85	15	146	97	5	243	7	658	1	...	4	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concld.							
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	69	163	...	232	25	63	70
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	39	135	...	174	4	35	57
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	19	60	...	79	6	23	17
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	30	40	...	70	1	24	10
		TOTAL ...	698	2,587	...	3,285	100	1,527	716
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	67	35	...	102	4	39	28
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	51	163	...	214	27	29	58
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	26	104	...	130	16	12	29
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	10	31	...	41	3	21	8
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	552	2,683	12	3,223	106	258	472
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
		TOTAL ...	706	3,018	12	3,712	156	389	596

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
47	12	7	66	39	6	105	18	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	7	1	74	15	7	89	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
26	5	2	33	19	4	52	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	6	3	34	2	1	36	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
550	248	109	907	233	34	1,140	56	926	19	1	13	12	...	...
16	7	6	29	3	...	32	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
45	8	42	95	16	3	111	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
12	7	22	41	42	7	83	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	2	2	9	5	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
519	109	1,746	2,386	27	2	2,413	11	99	9	1	2	1	...	...
	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
598	133	1,818	2,561	93	13	2,654	36	106	13	2	3	1	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	28	186	...	214	21	144	23
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	75	...	82	1	58	9
		TOTAL ...	35	261	...	296	22	202	32
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	618	1,785	5	2,398	154	306	510
		Theft { ordinary ...	392	2,613	152	2,853	127	300	342
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	108	228	...	336	19	85	82
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	151	360	...	511	13	88	132
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	67	219	...	286	9	131	72
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	63	303	...	366	17	221	51
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	6	...	6	...	1	4
		TOTAL ...	1,399	5,514	157	6,756	339	1,132	1,193
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,988	11,803	169	14,622	642	3,454	2,708
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	5	...	7	...	3	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	20	127	...	147	...	40	21
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	72	386	...	458	4	62	64
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	14	58	...	72	...	3	20
		TOTAL ...	108	576	...	684	4	108	106
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,096	12,379	169	15,306	646	3,562	2,814

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
13	9	3	25	94	5	119	1	110	1	...	..	...	...	...
12	1	1	14	7	4	21	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	10	4	39	101	9	140	1	154	1	...	...	...	...	...
605	171	624	1,405	46	22	1,451	6	...	16	3	8	1	...	...
781	60	1,206	2,199	66	38	2,265	9	3	23	...	13	1	...	...
72	13	19	104	185	34	289	12	6	2	2	42	...	...	...
212	39	20	271	29	12	300	3	7	4	1	2	...	...	...
37	11	19	67	420	39	487	1	90	1	...	6	...	...	...
44	21	8	73	328	37	401	2	171	1	1	...	2	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,752	315	1,896	4,120	1,075	182	5,195	33	277	47	7	71	4	...	...
3,029	764	3,835	7,797	1,642	256	9,439	158	1,487	82	10	88	7	3	...
1	2	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
76	5	4	85	7	4	92	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
280	9	29	318	115	100	433	12	3	7	...	3	...	....	...
44	4	...	48	8	12	56	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
401	20	33	454	130	116	584	15	5	8	1	3	...	...	...
3,430	784	3,868	8,251	1,772	372	10,023	173	1,492	90	11	91	7	3	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	12	23	2	...	23	14
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	.....	1	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	.....	1	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	14	5	...	6	5
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	34	96	...	...	101	47
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	575	1,325	25	...	996	280
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	5	...	...	5	4
		TOTAL ...	623	1,465	32	...	1,131	350
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	227	394	42	...	305	152
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	44	42	1	...	55	27
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	142	232	8	...	257	135
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	17	18	...	...	26	22
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	11	56	4	...	37	24
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	4	...	...	4	3
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	2	28	...	...	26	22
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	287	1,062	33	...	958	158
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	18	8	...	8	4
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	342	2,028	45	...	1,727	81
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	148	378	32	...	247	94
21A	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	103	308	3	...	254	137
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	66	1	...	61	29
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	27	44	1	...	57	27
		TOTAL ...	1,369	4,678	178	...	4,022	915

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	5	15	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	46	25	82	9	45	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...
716	30	699	683	49	504	2	...	...	178	135	...	201	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
781	76	741	780	58	558	3	...	...	181	135	...	225	...	...
153	45	268	8	7	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
28	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
122	1	105	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...
4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
13	2	23	4	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
800	23	246	127	16	88	3	...	2	107	708	...	38	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,646	74	353	302	9	255	2	6	...	237	1,694	...	27	...	...
153	70	216	153	16	89	...	...	...	31	...	...	75	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	28	125	144	8	111	...	4	...	25	1	...	20	...	...
32	...	17	60	10	32	...	...	...	3	10	...	3	...	...
30	1	9	13	6	7	...	...	...	4	7	...	9	...	...
3,107	262	1,408	836	76	607	9	10	2	417	2,421	1	181	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	150	202	12	..	186	59
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	81	214	21	...	151	78
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	44	107	7	...	87	18
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	12	...	...	16	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	470	1,317	90	4	1,305	712
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	39	230	17	...	199	110
		TOTAL ...	795	2,082	147	4	1,944	982
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	55	441	8	...	408	31
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	5	67	...	...	46	13
		TOTAL ...	60	508	8	...	454	44
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	448 341	1,610 1,628	76 73	... 14	1,497 1,488	817 1,049
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	45	169	8	1	136	81
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	160	506	18	1	492	301
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	65	272	13	...	212	47
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	113	624	8	...	526	74
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	3	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...	1,172	4,807	196	16	4,352	2,370
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	4,019	13,540	561	20	11,903	4,661

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
127	33	153	90	...	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
73	28	119	58	10	28	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
69	10	42	170	18	140	1	...	...	14	20	...	...	...	...
11	...	3	7	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
593	47	349	52	3	37	2	2	1	31	156	3	37	...	...
89	19	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
962	137	718	377	32	284	5	2	1	53	195	3	68	...	...
377	3	70	277	7	235	1	...	...	9	323	...	6	...	...
33	..	8	17	4	13	...	...	...	18	43	...	...	...	...
410	3	78	294	11	248	1	...	...	27	366	...	6	...	...
680	203	436	96	37	52	7	...	1	40	2	1	9	...	...
439	124	353	153	72	65	1	3	1	30	1	1	14	...	...
55	62	53	259	40	181	2	...	...	12	7	1	16	1	...
191	33	140	75	26	39	1	1	...	10	1	3	3	...	...
165	16	95	775	48	623	1	...	...	15	144	...	1	1	...
452	3	107	990	70	820	1	...	2	93	374	...	7	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,982	441	1,186	2,350	293	1,781	13	4	4	200	529	6	50	2	...
7,242	919	4,131	4,637	470	3,478	31	16	7	878	3,646	10	530	2	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	26	...	...	27	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	18	115	2	...	107	86
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	88	863	9	4	799	672
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	14	78	...	...	78	73
		TOTAL ...	122	1,082	11	4	1,011	832
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,141	14,622	572	24	12,914	5,493

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
21	...	23	15	11	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
127	7	115	155	127	17	1	1	...	18	3	4	38	...	...
5	1	13	18	12	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
179	8	152	188	150	26	3	1	...	18	6	4	55	...	...
7,421	927	4,283	4,825	620	3,504	34	17	7	896	3,652	14	585	2	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	*Sections of I. P. Code.*														
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	42	149	191	1	18	44	78	50	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	1	8	9	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	75	133	208	19	28	57	43	61	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	2	19	21	1	2	6	5	6	...	...	1	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	4	15	19	...	...	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	118	120	...	1	18	99	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	126	446	572	21	51	142	232	125	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	9	13	22	...	5	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	9	13	22	...	5	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	22	225	277	3	172	59	19	24	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	78	78	...	27	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	195	1,818	2,013	72	1,062	584	115	179	...	...	1	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		TOTAL ...	217	2,151	2,368	75	1,261	619	137	203	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
19	417, 418	Cheating	22	60	82	3	28	33	3	9	...	...	6	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	242	273	19	143	69	12	30	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	28	150	178	4	108	29	12	25	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	81	452	533	26	279	131	27	64	...	...	6	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 and 494, *C.*, P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	169	460	649	39	261	198	26	124	...	...	1	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	43	85	123	8	61	27	7	25	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	112	943	1,055	44	711	151	50	99	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1	5	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	37	48	...	...	16	23	9	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	10	11	...	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	54	72	7	40	9	8	8	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	375	1,595	1,970	98	1,077	409	119	266	...	...	1	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			879	23,064	23,943	1	471	2,974	19,130	1,363	...	...	4	...	...
		TOTAL ..	879	23,064	23,943	1	471	2,974	19,130	1,363	...	...	4	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,687	27,721	29,409	221	3,144	4,354	19,651	2,026	...	...	13	...	...

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*					
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	42	174	11	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	1	16	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	119	268	7	11
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	27	...	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	4	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	5	18	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	4	285	...	...
		TOTAL ...	173	789	22	16

B.—PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14(*c*)	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	4	66	89	47·57	53	12	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	3	18·75	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
383	36	161	58	21·09	98	30	...	...	...	...	...
27	1	10	6	22·22	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	3	60·00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	15	2	11·11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	...	62	212	74·39	4	11	...	...	...	...	...
968	41	315	373	45·99	179	60	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	2	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband .	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	2	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	17	26	...	...
		TOTAL ...	17	26	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement .	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	54	767	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	107	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	510	4,422	...	169
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	568	5,296	...	169
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	25	97	...	6
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	98	324	...	21
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	82	363	...	...
		TOTAL ...	205	784	...	27
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	736	1,754	...	88
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	130	210	...	4
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	318	2,388	...	22
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	1	6	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter V III(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	69	165	17	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	4	54	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	56	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,276	4,634	17	114
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		1,018	24,332	123	7
		TOTAL ...	1,018	24,332	123	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,257	35,861	162	333

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	13	15	57·69	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	13	15	57·69	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
821	97	398	166	21·64	67	93	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	28	24	21·50	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
4,763	351	2,135	233	5·27	419	1,625	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,695	448	2,561	423	7·99	486	1,777	...	...	...	...	...
116	6	47	2	2·06	18	43	...	...	...	...	...
401	48	205	15	4·94	51	82	...	...	...	...	...
445	59	178	25	6·89	87	96	...	...	...	...	...
962	113	430	42	5·36	156	221	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,402	333	933	53	3·02	520	563	...	...	...	...	...
336	57	140	8	3·80	57	74	...	...	...	...	...
2,684	353	878	143	5·99	308	1,002	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	5	83·33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	...	97	116	63·74	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	40	4	7·41	3	11	...	...	...	...	...
74	10	10	9	16·07	9	36	...	...	...	...	...
5,813	753	2,100	338	7·27	935	1,687	...	...	...	...	...
25,466	14	3,270	20,069	82·07	1,486	627	...	...	...	...	...
25,466	14	3,270	20,069	82·07	1,486	627	...	...	...	...	...
38,947	1,369	8,689	21,260	59·02	3,247	4,382	...	...	...	...	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT -C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1933.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking ...	1,868	689	36·88	2,68,089	55,385	19·32
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	231	...	...	13,222	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	3,173	1,578	49·73	1,95,268	86,316	40·19
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	16	11	68·75	35,541	2,296	23·78
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery	84	35	41·67	9,845	1,993	28·84
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	53	19	35·85	14,813	617	4·06
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	3	1	33·33	18,083	3	3·36
TOTAL ...	5,197	2,564	49·34	5,41,639	1,59,832	31·45
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	...	...	...	....	...	...
6. Crimina misappropriation ...	11	2	18·18	835	255	30·54
TOTAL ...	11	2	18·18	835	255	30·54

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 5,078 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 5,292 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	... Rs.	630
Hyderabad District	... ,	788
Sukkur District	... ,,	394
Larkana District	... ,,	355
Thar Parkar District	... ,,	243
Upper Sind Frontier District	... ,,	138
Nawabshah District	... ,,	906
Dadu District	... ,,	308
Sind Railways	... ,,	1,530
Total	... Rs.	5,292

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 1,200.

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,143 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,80,057.

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 752 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 57,130.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
78	30	38·4	5,042	1,537	30·29

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(*Sind Police.*)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1933.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	1	1	3	7	35	21	141	8	40
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	...	2	5	24	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	121	...	50
Larkana District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	74	...	42
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	...	1	2	20	...	55	...	41
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	53	...	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	54	...	35
Dadu District ...	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	62	...	61
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	13	1	53	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	2	11	40	200	23	709	8	349

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	853	14	86	1,210	...	...	...	8089
Hyderabad District ...	400	...	101	654	...	...	...	4417
Sukkur District ...	686	...	101	994	...	...	...	5585
Larkana District ...	338	...	98	576	...	...	...	2580·7
Thar Parkar District ...	244	...	180	544	...	...	...	13637
Nawabshah District ...	244	...	87	446	...	...	...	3867
Upper Sind Frontier District.	255	...	101	462	...	...	...	2105·1
Dadu District ...	255	...	124	527	...	...	...	6443·98
Sind Railways ...	157	...	...	228	...	...	...	1228
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,432	14	878	5,677	...	...	...	47,952·78

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,976	274,855	15	22	6.69	486·76	2,579	2·13
Hyderabad District ...	661,589	95,930	18	23	6·75	1011·60	1,817	2·78
Sukkur District ...	623,824	152,237	16	17	5·62	627·39	2,145	2·16
Larkana District ...	446,233	41,341	12	10	4·48	774·71	1,250	2·17
Thar Parkar District ...	468,123	8,835	14	32	25·07	860·52	879	1·62
Nawabshah District ...	496,572	29,339	12	15	8·67	1113·39	971	2·18
Upper Sind Frontier District,	259,812	15,400	7	8	4·56	562·36	878	1·90
Dadu District ..	337,153	16,361	14	26	12·23	639·76	1,377	2·61
Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	5·39	...	596	2·61
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	3,882,282	634,289	118	163	8·45	683·86	12,492	2·20

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1933.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.						Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.						
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	·410 Muskets.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SIND.																				
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	63	1,142	63	1,140	40	553	64	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	15	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	17	20	17	210	...	110	16	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	30	621	29	608	40	829	28	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	22	520	22	513	30	463	21	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nawabshah District	20	424	20	423	49	734	19	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District	34	958	33	952	40	925	27	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	16	445	16	437	78	327	15	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larkana District	22	552	22	549	30	765	15	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dadu District	23	502	23	495	30	544	16	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	263	5,390	260	5,342	337	5,250	227	...	1	20	2	72	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	...	533	62	450	46	86	201	116	503	31	3	1	1	...	14	15·79	·22	1·16
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	42	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	...	347	17	176	4	9	20	39	85	7	1	1	2	...	5	5·29	·13	2·20
Hyderabad District ...	...	304	29	406	45	42	128	52	224	10	4	7	6	...	3	32·18	·09	·47
Thar Parkar District ...	...	174	22	191	24	50	109	57	177	15	7	3	5	1	12	11·96	·28	2·24
Nawabshah District ...	...	274	20	243	12	20	76	72	150	8	5	...	...	...	3	10·38	·53	0·68
Sukkur District ...	...	570	33	520	55	235	143	102	248	30	10	5	7	...	3	24·87	·07	·30
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	...	426	16	154	28	56	67	39	159	9	3	2	5	3	5	52·76	·64	1·10
Larkana District ...	...	126	22	308	24	193	79	37	100	1	6	2	7	1	2	44·13	·70	·35
Dadu District	...	142	23	226	19	152	73	39	91	3	6	2	6	...	4	2·12	·24	·77
TOTAL ...	...	2,938	259	2,689	257	843	896	553	1,737	114	45	23	39	5	51	22·56	·29	·91

(Sd.) D HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

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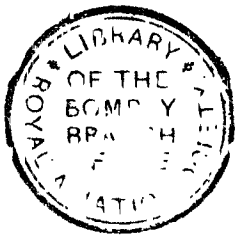

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Price: Annas 7 or 9 *d.*

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No. 631-J.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 23rd April 1935.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1934.

Charges.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind from the beginning of the year to 13th June 1934, and again from 5th November 1934 to the end of the year, Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed acting for him during the period he officiated as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, from 14th June to 4th November 1934. There were many changes in the district charges during the year. The charges of the District Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad, Larkana and Thar Parkar, were the only Superintendents' charges that were left undisturbed. On the Sind Railways, there were as many as four changes and in the case of three districts three different officers held charge during the course of the year. These frequent interruptions in the continuity of a charge are much to be regretted, but were unavoidable.

Reported crime.

3. The figures of reported cognizable offences register a decrease of 554 cases as compared with those of the preceding year, the figures having fallen from 12,379 in 1933 to 11,825 in the year under report. A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable offences increased in Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Shikarpur City was responsible for nearly two-thirds of the increase in the Sukkur district. The reasons for the increase in crime in the three districts are given in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind's report. The decrease was most marked in the Karachi and Tatta and Dadu districts, though Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and the Sind Railways also recorded decreases. The District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks as under:—

> "The reduction in the number of crimes during the year by 373 is striking. It is remarkable that the total of crimes since 1930 has decreased by nearly one quarter. That decrease is independent of the fluctuations of civil disobedience

offence figures, which have been separately quoted by Mr. Haslehust. These years have been times of difficult living and numbers of people have come to Karachi in hopes of finding employment and have not found it. One would not, therefore, ordinarily expect a decrease of crime in years in which economic causes were not favourable to decrease. But the fact that crime has grown steadily less in spite of these adverse factors indicates an improved quality of organization on the part of the police."

The District Magistrate, Dadu, attributes the decrease in the number of cognizable offences in the Dadu district to the preventive measures taken and the vigilance exercised by the police.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases dropped from 4,208 in the previous year to 4,044 during the year under report, but the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported rose from 27·19 to 27·22. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 608 as against 646 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 144 cases as against 145 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions obtained was 73·77, the highest on record for the past ten years.

Though the number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 608, yet section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 77 cases only. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,052 as against Rs. 3,815 in 1933. Almost all the districts were responsible for a decrease in the action taken under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate, Sukkur, has issued a circular to all the Subordinate Magistrates in his district impressing upon them the importance and necessity of enforcing this provision of law to discourage the filing of false and frivolous or vexatious complaints. The other District Magistrates in Sind are being asked to issue a similar circular to magistrates in their districts.

Ratio of crime to police and population.

5. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has explained the position fully in paragraph 9 of his report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population was 2·90, the lowest on record for the last ten years. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 515 inhabitants compared with 1 to 471 inhabitants in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police works out to 2·44 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with the investigation of crime) and cognizable crime investigated to 3·76 against 2·67 and 4·04 respectively, in the pervious year.

6. The decrease in the number of reported Indian Penal Code cases is referred to in paragraph 3 above and this decrease is also noticed in the number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal which dropped from 7,797 in the previous year to 7,113 during the year under report. The reasons offered for the fluctuations in the figures of reported crime in respect of certain districts apply equally here. A further analysis of the figures of true crime reported under the more important heads shows that there have been decreases under all heads, except 'murders' which recorded a slight increase. It is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under the more important heads are also below the triennial average for the period ending 1933.

True crime.

7. The percentage of undetected cases fell from 49·19 in the previous year to 47·84 during the year under report. There has been a steady improvement in the detection of cases since 1931 when the percentage of undetected cases stood at 53·65. The best results were obtained in the Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The Karachi and Tatta, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts showed a slight improvement. The least favourable results were obtained in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts and the Sind Railways. The unfavourable results in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts are mainly due to the inadequacy of the police force. The reorganization schemes of the police force for the Lower Sind districts are pending with Government.

Undetected cases.

There was a slight improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered and in the number of complainants who got their property back.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from 41·57 to 45·12. An increase is also noticed in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried, including Class VI cases, the percentage having increased from 81·40 to 85·90. The best results were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts with a percentage of 95·66, while the Dadu district showed the poorest result, *viz.*, 67·17 per cent. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has invited the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, to the low figure of convictions obtained in the Dadu district.

Results in the courts and pending cases.

The percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Court rose from 70·48 to 72·34 during the year under report and is the highest for the past three years. The highest percentages were obtained in the districts of Nawabshah (79·45)

and Upper Sind Frontier (78·38) and the lowest in Hyderabad (68·29), Sukkur (67·86) and Dadu (65·11)districts. The number of pending cases increased from 2,814 to 3,073. Of these 2,449 were pending with the magistrates and 624 with the police against 2,241 and 573 respectively, in the previous year. The reasons for the large number of pending cases in the Sukkur district where the increase is most marked, are given in paragraph 13 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The quarterly returns of cases pending in the various courts are regularly examined by the Commissioner, and the Magistrates are warned to accelerate the disposal of old cases and to avoid allowing undesirable adjournments. In spite of this, there has been no reduction in the number of pending cases which is larger than it should be. While agreeing that in some cases magistrates are to blame, it must be admitted that there are other contributory causes which have been referred to in previous reviews, *e. g.*, an insufficiency of Resident Magistrates and an inadequate police force. Another contributory cause is failure to secure the attendance of witnesses.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,226 to 1,755, the highest on record for the past 6 years. Of the number of persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,656 and action against the remainder (99) was taken by magistrates *suo motu.* In police cases, the percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons prosecuted rose from 29·25 to 48·79 and in the magistrates cases the percentage increased from 4·39 to 23·23. The reasons for the very poor results obtained in the previous year were enquired into and it was ascertained that the following are the two main causes :—

(1) Both the preparation of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and their conduct in courts leave much to be desired. Necessary instructions are being issued to the police and the magistrates in the matter.

(2) A large numbur of cases fall under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The cases under this section usually end inconclusively because the parties make up their differences and the necessity for binding the persons complained against in the interests of public peace and tranquility ceases to exist. It has therefore been decided to exclude in future the statistics of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, from joint consideration with cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, while reviewing the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind.

Excluding the number of persons prosecuted in 1934 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, the percentage of the persons ordered to give security to the number of persons prosecuted under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, works out to 66·04 in police cases and 25 per cent. in magistrates' cases The results obtained in cases taken up by magistrates are unsatisfactory. As reported in paragraph 2 of of the Commissioner's Memorandum No. 526-J., dated the 3rd April 1935, the District Magistrates in Sind are being directed to remind the magistrates of the instructions issued in 1928.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers dropped from 80·50 to 78·84 during the year under report. Only 3 out of 118 police stations were not visited, while all the 164 police outposts were visited.

The reasons given for not visiting are reasonable.

Internal administration.

11. The discipline of the force was good. The number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment was 127 as against 104 in the previous year and the number of rewards granted for good work decreased from 2,938 to 2,607. The following honours were conferred upon police officers :—

The title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon Mr. Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D. (Political Branch).

Constable Muhammad Yakub, of the Larkana district, was awarded the King's Police Medal.

The Indian Police Medal was awarded to the following :—

Mr. Allah Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh, Inspector of Police, Sukkur district.

Mr. Tharumal Jashanmal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Mr. Amiruddin Amirkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Head Constable Allahwarayo Khan of the Larkana district.

Constable Muhammad Khan Sher Zaman of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

The percentage of admissions into hospitals increased from 22·56 to 24·12 and was as high as 55·92 in the Upper Sind Frontier district. There were 71 deaths in the force as against 51 in the previous year.

The number of vacancies decreased from 51 to 38 and enlistments increased from 260 to 289. The number of resignations fell from 45 to 37 during the year under report.

The percentage of educated police officers and men on the actual strength rose from 52·62 in 1933 to 54·31 during the year under report. In 1923 the percentage was only 39·57.

Buildings.

12. Except for the sum of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, no other allotment was sanctioned by Government for major works. A sum of Rs. 45,000 was placed by the Commissioner in Sind at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind for minor works. Plans and estimates have been approved for urgent major and minor works which are estimated to cost Rs. 2,43,657 and Rs. 1,42,000, respectively. In this connection attention is invited to the following remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General in paragraph 37 of his report with which the Commissioner fully concurs—

> "It is necessary to reiterate and emphasise the necessity for the provision of money for the police accommodation schemes. The position at the moment is most unsatisfactory and is exercising an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the force."

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A full description of the work done by the Sind C. I. D., is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The Commissioner is glad to note that the Department rendered valuable assistance in collecting information regarding criminal tribes, particularly patharidars and their associates, for the purpose of taking action under the Criminal Tribes Act. The crime branch was also very helpful to the District Police in cases relating to counterfeiting, kidnapping and embezzlements. As the political situation was normal, the political branch of the C. I. D. also assisted in criminal investigation work.

Strength.

14. Particulars showing the strength of the force and its distribution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The Commissioner would once again emphasise the necessity for strengthening the force to enable it to meet the heavy demand made on it and trusts that it will be possible for Government to find the necessary funds as early as possible for some of the remaining reorganization schemes.

General.

15. The police in Sind have done a good year's work considering the disadvantages to which they are subject. The salient feature in Upper Sind has been the commission of armed dacoities. It was expected that

there would be a fall in such serious crime after the rounding up of the gang of Abdur Rahman, the notorious dacoit, but ordinary criminals seem to have adopted the methods of that gang. All possible measures are being taken to stop this type of crime. Two events which occurred during the year, *viz.*, (1) the murder of one Nathuram in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and (2) the Rahuja abduction case which resulted in a riot at Sita Road in the Dadu district, created much excitement and roused communal feeling between the Muslims and Hindus.

Criminal Tribes.

16. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, is given in Appendix VIII of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The total number of persons registered under the Act up to the end of 1933 was 2,885 and not 2,503 as stated in last year's report. The difference is due to the fact that revised figures have now been reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah. The number of persons on the register at the end of the year under report was 3,154. During the year 451 persons were added to the list and 182 were removed from it. The percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other Acts was 2·82 as against 2·53 in the previous year. Thirteen gangs (248 persons) of cattle thieves, all males of 15 years of age and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis to which tribe the notorious dacoit Abdul Rahman belonged and the wandering tribe of Bauriahs were notified during the year under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The measures taken under the Criminal Tribes Act have proved very effective but it is to be noted that the action so far taken is of a purely punitive nature and that no action of a reformative character can be taken until a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed for Sind and Agricultural and Reformatory Settlements are opened.

Personnel.

17. The Commissioner has great pleasure in endorsing the appreciative reference by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the good work by the Police Superintendents and the C. I. D., and in congratulating the force on the good results of their year's work.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Through

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

No. 2152 of 1935.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 30th March 1935.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE, I.P.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1934.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1934 with the following accompaniments:—

Statement "A", Parts I and II.

Statement "B", Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. (Appendix No. VIII).

Charge.

2. The officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the Offices of the District Superintendents of Police, Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the province during the year 1934 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

Total cognizable crime reported.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix II.

Cognizable crime reported has decreased from 12,379 in 1933 to 11,825 in the year under report, a decrease of 554 cases.

The fluctuations by districts are shown below:—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta	...	386
Hyderabad	...	79
Sukkur	162	...
Larkana	74	...
Dadu	...	224
Thar Parkar...	...	15
Upper Sind Frontier	75	...
Nawabshah	...	93
Sind Railways	...	68
Total ...	311	865
Net decrease ...	...	554

Shikarpur City was responsible for nearly two-thirds of the increase in the Sukkur district. The Shikarpur police worked under very disheartening conditions throughout the year. Having no lines to live in, they are scattered all over the city in private houses and the officers find it impossible to get in touch with their men when they want them. Efficiency cannot be expected under such conditions. In addition to this they were handicapped by the inability of the City Magistrate to cope with the work.

With regard to crime in the Larkana district, the District Magistrates writes:—

> "As last year, the salient feature has again been the commission of organised armed dacoities. This has caused much unrest in the district proper, and resulted in a migration of Hindus from some of the smaller villages. Efforts have been made to restore the public confidence and the public now realise that Government is on the alert and adopting every measure within its power to eradicate this type of crime. The measures adopted to this end have been the public hanging of the two leading dacoits at Shahdadkot last August, the extensive use of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the wider and more frequent application of security action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. A scheme has also been drawn up by the District Superintendent of Police regarding direct action in the case of actual dacoity. If this proves successful this crime will soon disappear. A system of irregular patrol is also being instituted in villages throughout the district, which should go a long way to allay public fears. The villagers are also being instructed how to act in the case of dacoity, and

this will make the task of the dacoits more difficult and that of the police more easy. The increase in cases of house-breaking, robbery and theft is almost certainly due to the continued economic depression."

The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, is of opinion that the increased activities of the police have led to a greater readiness on the part of the public to come forward to have their complaints registered and that this is responsible to some extent for the increase in registered crime.

The increase in crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed to—(1) the general economic depression, (2) the restriction of agricultural credit and consequent exhaustion of zamindars' accumulated resources and (3) the partial failure of the recent kharif and rabi crops.

In Sind the crime barometer used to rise and fall with the quality of the harvests, but now-a-days the position is more complex. Since the construction of the Lloyd Barrage, most of the districts have an assured perennial water-supply, but the development of the newly irrigated areas has led to a large influx of agricultural labourers, particularly from the Punjab, about whom the local police know nothing.

The Punjab police have warned us against their criminals visiting Sind in the guise of labourers, and an effort is being made to check the antecedents of all newcomers with the co-operation of the land-owners. The population of Sind is rapidly growing without any corresponding increase in the strength of the police. Malaria is increasing owing to the greater supply of water, and as a consequence fewer policemen are available for duty. For instance, the number of days spent by policemen in hospital in 1934 in the Hyderabad district was 1,543 as against 1,301 in the year 1933. The incidence of sickness among the policemen in Nawabshah headquarters was nearly 4 times as heavy in 1934 as in 1932. The needs of traffic control are taking more and more men away from their regular duties. The political situation is another factor which affects the crime barometer. To the absence of political agitation during the year under report may be attributed the very excellent results achieved by the Karachi police. The reduction in the number of crimes in the Karachi and Tatta Districts by 373 was remarkable, when one considers the adverse ecomonic conditions in the district and the amount of unemployment that prevailed in the city. There has been no increase in the strength of the Karachi City Police for the past 11 years, though the population and the area to be patrolled have increased by about 25 per cent. The number of burglaries in the City was 342 as compared with 555 in 1932.

There was a further substantial decrease (nearly 11 per cent.) in the amount of cattle thieving in Sind, for which the action taken by the police under the Criminal Tribes Act is mainly responsible.

The decrease of crime in the Dadu district is attributed by the District Magistrate to the preventive measures taken and the vigilance exercised by the police.

The satisfactory decrease in offences against property in the Nawabshah district is attributed to favourable economic conditions and the placing of 5 well-known organisers of cattle thefts in a settlement.

The fluctuation in the number of murders committed in Sind in a year is slight. The following are the figures for the past 5 years:—

1930	...	...	... 239
1931	...	...	... 243
1932	...	...	... 234
1933	...	...	... 238
1934	...	...	... 229

Reported serious crime.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1933 and 1934 is contained in Appendix III.

Cases struck off as false.

Excluded cases.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,044, including 99 Class VI cases, as compared with 4,208, including 112 Class VI cases, in 1933.

The percentages of cases excluded to cases for disposal for the last 5 years are as follows:—

1930	...	...	... 23·69
1931	...	...	... 24·60
1932	...	...	... 28·38
1933	...	...	... 27·19
1934	...	...	... 27·22

Maliciously false cases.

6. Out of 4,044 cases excluded, 608 were declared to be maliciously false.

The figures for the last 5 years are as follows:—

1930	...	...	... 668
1931	...	...	... 626
1932	...	...	... 577
1933	...	...	... 646
1934	...	...	... 608

The number of prosecutions undertaken was 144, including 58 pending from the previous year.

Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	45
Discharge or acquittal	14
Pending at the close of the year ...	83
Withdrawn	1
Dormant	1

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 31·25 as against 35·17 in 1933 and 22·66 in 1932.

After deducting the pending cases, the percentages of convictions for the last three years have been :—

1932	41·43
1933	58·62
1934	73·77

Vexatious complaints.

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 77 cases during the year 1934, as against 105 cases in 1933, 104 cases in 1932 and 119 in 1931.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,052 as against Rs. 3,815 in 1933, Rs. 3,833 in 1932 and Rs. 4,671 in 1931.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of Police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1933 and 1934 is subjoined—

Head.		Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years.)	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code.	1933 ...	14,791	4,096	7,797	27·69	52·71
	1934 ...	14,206	3,945	7,113	27·77	50·07
Class VI ...	1933 ...	684	112	454	16·37	66·37
	1934 ...	650	99	434	15·23	66·77
Total ...	1933 ...	15,475	4,208	8,251	27·19	53·32
	1934 ...	14,856	4,044	7,547	27·22	50·80

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated

9. The population of the province according to the census of 1931 is 38,87,070 as intimated by the Commissioner in Sind in his No. G.-7497, dated 15th May 1934. The total true crime being 7,547, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 515 inhabitants. The highest and lowest ratios are again shown by the Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 396 and 1 to 929, respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police engaged in the prevention and detection of crime works out to 2·44 and of cognizable crime investigated to 3·76.

The proportion of police to population as shown in column 25 of the Statement D is 1 : 684·83.

The statement showing the incidence of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population during 1934 is subjoined :—

District.	Cognziable crime repored, I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	3·50	·02	·02	...	·03	·58	1·71	·06
Hyderabad ...	2·48	·04	·03	·005	·02	·59	·81	·05
Sukkur ...	3·33	·06	·03	·02	·04	·93	·92	·08
Larkana ...	2·82	·07	·03	·02	·10	·96	·70	·09
Thar Parkar ...	1·79	·04	·02	·004	·02	·32	·64	·04
Dadu ...	3·41	·05	·02	·003	·05	1·00	1·03	·13
Upper Sind Frontier.	3·40	·21	·07	·04	·09	·70	·96	·13
Nawabshshah ..	1·97	·07	·03	·01	·02	·59	·58	·04
Sind Railways...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2·90	·06	·03	·01	·04	·72	1·02	·07

The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported during the year under report is 1·96.

The figures of the proportion of the entire police force to area population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province

and the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1933 are compared below :—

——	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8·45 sq. miles, 5·39 Railway miles.	684	2·20
Bombay Presidency proper.	4·59 sq. miles, 2·33 Railway miles.	926	1·46

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes is shown in the following table :—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Class I ...	137	99	30	61·18	72·26	64·20	76·74
Class II ...	859	634	122	60·64	73·81	68·92	83·86
Class III ...	2,508	618	130	23 35	24·64	81·81	82·62
Class IV ...	26	21	1	64·10	80·77	71·43	95·45
Class V ...	3,583	1,658	240	42·52	46·27	84·76	87·36
Total ...	7,113	3,030	523	38·85	42·60	79·86	85·28
Class VI ...	434	375	36	88·32	86·41	95·25	91·24
GRAND TOTAL.	7,547	3,405	559	41·57	45·12	81·40	85·90

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried in the different districts are shown below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	95·66
Larkana	92·17
Railways	91·10
Upper Sind Frontier	90·99
Thar Parkar	86·32
Nawabshah	83·85
Hyderabad	82·26
Sukkur	81·85
Dadu	67·17

The District Superintendent of Police, Dadu's, attention has been drawn to the low figure of convictions obtained in the Dadu district.

True Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads.

11. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases, including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average, are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Triennial average.	1934.
Murders	189	197	177	188	188
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	117	106	119	114	108
Dacoities	65	29	29	41	28
Robberies	94	94	95	94	86
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,990	2,877	2,386	2,751	2,347
Cattle thefts	1,827	1,702	1,405	1,645	1,243
Thefts	2,154	2,226	2,199	2,193	1,901
Receiving stolen property ...	370	355	271	332	230

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

12. There were 482 crimes classified as serious during the year under report of which 380 were visited by Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 78·84 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior gazetted officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

Twe percentage of visitations in the previous year was 80·50.

Pending cases.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1933	309	314
	1934	320	333
Hyderabad	1933	342	353
	1934	330	339
Sukkur	1933	595	627
	1934	727	771
Larkana	1933	285	289
	1934	344	353
Dadu	1933	297	300
	1934	319	323

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Thar Parkar	1933	202	211
	1934	212	220
Upper Sind Frontier	1933	270	277
	1934	354	361
Nawabshah	1933	331	341
	1934	279	283
Sind Railways	1933	77	102
	1934	79	90
Total ...	1933	2 708	2,814
	1934	2,964	3,073

On a separation of the cases pending with the Magistracy from those pending with the police, the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with Magistracy.	Pending with police.
1930	2,576	1,781	795
1931	2,803	2,164	639
1932	2,917	2,288	629
1933	2,814	2,241	573
1934	3,073	2,449	624

The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Cases pending at the end of the year.

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	79	254	333
Hyderabad	75	264	339
Sukkur	123	648	771
Larkana	58	295	353
Dadu	46	277	323
Thar Parkar	45	175	220
Nawabshah	55	228	283
Upper Sind Frontier	121	240	361
Sind Railways	22	68	90
Total ...	624	2,449	3,073

The large number of pending cases in the Sukkur district is mainly due to the number of cases pending on the file of the City Magistrate, Shikarpur, who has since been replaced and an additional Special Magistrate has been appointed to clear off the arrears.

Sessions cases.

14. The results of Sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table :—

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts..	70	56	42	14	13	1 in which commitment was quashed.
Hyderabad	96	82	56	26	11	3 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	107	84	57	27	22	1 accused died before trial.
Larkana	88	69	51	18	19	
Dadu	57	43	28	15	14	
Thar Parkar	36	29	21	8	6	1 referred to High Court.
Nawabshah	92	73	58	15	15	3 referred to High Court. 1 accused died before trial.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	51	37	29	8	10	4 cases withdrawn under Sind Frontier Regulations.
Sind Railways	58	44	32	12	13	1 in which re-trial has been ordered.
Total ...	655	517	374	143	123	1 in which commitment was quashed. 7 referred to High Court. 2 accused died before trial. 4 cases withdrawn under Sind Frontier Regulations. 1 in which re-trial has been ordered.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1931	...	...	72·03
1932	...	...	71·16
1933	...	...	70·48

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under review is 72·34.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts		...	75·00
Hyderabad	... ...	...	68·29
Sukkur	... ...	...	67·86
Larkana	... ...	...	73·91
Dadu	... ...	...	65·11
Thar Parkar	... ...	...	72·41
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	78·38
Nawabshah	...	...	79·45
Sind Railways	...	...	72·73

Undetected police cases.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code:—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1933.	1934.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1,399	623	45·50	44·53
Hyderabad	945	482	47·64	51·05
Sukkur	1,107	573	53·55	51·76
Larkana	821	430	52·17	52·38
Dadu	760	274	52·65	36·05
Thar Parkar	486	264	55·65	54·32
Upper Sind Frontier ...	523	187	46·33	35·76
Nawabshah	684	348	43 56	50·88
Sind Railways	388	222	51·97	57·22
Total ...	7,113	3,403	49·19	47·84

The percentage of undetected cases for the last 5 years are—

1930	50·65
1931	53·65
1932	49·57
1933	49·19
1934	47·84

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases—

Law.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act ...	32	26	24	2	4	1 C and 1 transferred.
Explosives substances Act.	2	1	1	...	...	1 withdrawn.
Railway Act ...	102	64	56	8	9	6 A, 21 C, 1 transfered, 1 in which investigation refused.
Gambling Act ...	94	81	79	2	10	1 B, 2 C.
Ordinances ...	1	...	...	...	1	
Explosives Act ...	2	...	...	...	2	
Telegraph Act ...	4	...	...	...	...	4 A.
Arms Act ...	82	51	47	4	21	8 C, 1 dormant file, 1 transferred.
Criminal Tribes Act.	12	7	7	...	5	
Cattle Trespass Act.	1	1	1	...	...	
Prostitution Act ..	17	14	12	2	3	
Postal Act ..	6	...	...	...	2	3 A, 1 transferred.
Criminal Law Act ..	1	1	1	...	...	
Special Emergency Powers Act.	1	...	...	...	...	1 A

Persons in Police Cases.

Persons in police cases Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,501 as against 14,622 in 1933 and 15,507 in 1932.

With the addition of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under :—

1932.	1933.	1934.
19,475	18,763	18,736

During the year under report 12,132 persons were placed before the Courts, 465 were released by the police and 5,044 were awaiting trial, or the conclusion of investigation, or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 12,132 persons disposed of by trial, 5,602 were convicted, *i.e.*, 46·18 per cent. The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1930	46·31
1931	40·49
1932	47·49
1933	42·54
1934	46·18

The results in Indian Penal Code cases and in Class VI cases are shown separately below :—

Year.	Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code.			
1930	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	12,304	4,574	37·17
1932	11,500	4,727	41·10
1933	11,903	4,661	39·16
1934	11,205	4,819	43·01
Class VI.			
1930	923	800	86·67
1931	970	801	82·57
1932	1,922	1,647	85·69
1933	1,011	832	82·29
1934	927	783	84·47

DIRECT CASES.

Direct cognizable cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,561 as against 1,772 in the preceding year. 213 or 13·65 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1934 as against 372, or 20·99 per cent. in 1933.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 3,421 of whom 386 or 11·28 per cent. were convicted as against 620 or 15·03 per cent. in 1933.

Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistrates has increased from 29,408 in 1933 to 32,473 during the year under report.

Of the latter 25,562 were tried as against 24,005 in 1933. Of the cases tried 22,077 or 86·37 per cent. ended in conviction as against 19,651 or 81·86 per cent. in 1933.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 76·56 as against 70·99 in 1933.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1934 show that of the 1,34,831 persons tried 1,00,854 were convicted :—

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1930	24,909 ...	18,877
1931	23,906 ...	19,104
1932	25,800 ...	18,440
1933	29,949 ...	21,260
1934	30,267 ...	23,173
Total ...	1,34,831 ...	1,00,854

Statement C : Property stolen and recovered.

21. Property valued at Rs. 4,28,579 was stolen in 1934 as against Rs. 5,41,639 in 1933. Of the former Rs. 1,32,528 or 32·69 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,336 complainants was recovered in 1934, as against 2,564 in 1933. 49·86 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 49·34 in 1933.

Preventive action.

22. A statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV. The police displayed much greater activity under Chapter VIII this year,

The number of persons proceeded against by the police was as follows:—

	1933.	1934.
Under section 107 ...	681	849
Do. 109 ...	84	130
Do. 110 ...	370	677

Excluding the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year, the percentages of the numbers of persons ordered to give security to the numbers of persons proceeded against are as follows:—

Section 107	68·40
Do. 109	66·66
Do. 110	90·15

In proceedings under section 107, the parties, when brought to court, frequently make up their differences and the necessity for binding them down disappears. A low percentage of persons bound down to persons proceeded against under section 107 would not, therefore, necessarily indicate a lack of discrimination on the part of the police.

Habitual offenders.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V.

Criminal classes.

24. *Criminal Classes.*—This subject is reviewed in Appendix VIII.

Escapes and re-captures.

25. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	5	5	...
Hyderabad	3	3	...
Sukkur	10	10	...
Larkana	2	1	1
Dadu	3	2	1
Thar Parkar	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1	1
Nawabshah	1	1	...
Sind Railways	2	2	...
Total ...	28	25	3

Out of the total escapes 8 were from jails and sub-jails.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the year 1933 was 28.

Statement D: Strength of police.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1934, was 5,676 as shown in column 15 of the Statement D as against 5,677 in the preceding year.

The difference of one is due to the fact that the post of a Police Prosecutor, at Hyderabad, was converted into that of a Sub-Public Prosecutor (Government, Home Department, letter No. 4256-D., dated the 26th June 1934).

Distribution of the force.

27. Distribution of the police force according to the various duties performed is shown below:—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards and lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi town and 1 for Hyderabad town)	1,605
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all police officers, except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers)	897
(4) Employed in Courts	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	3,093
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
	5,676

Punishments.

28. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 127 against 104 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·26 during the year as against 1·86 in 1933.

Of the total punishments inflicted, 117 were departmental and 10 judicial, as against 95 and 9, respectively, in 1933.

The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishment were Larkana 4·58, and Sind Railways and Sind C. I. D. nil.

Rewards.

29. The King's Police Medal, The Indian Police Medal and Indian titles were conferred on the Officers and men named below :—

The Kings's Police Medal.

Constable Mahomed Yakub of the Larkana district.

The Indian Police Medal.

Inspector Allah Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh of the Sukkur district.

Sub-Inspector Tharumal Jashanmal of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Sub-Inspector Amiruddin Amin Khan of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Head Constable Allahwarayo Khan of the Larkana district.

Constable Mahomed Khan Sher Zaman of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Khan Sahib.

Mr. Mahomed Yacub Umar Khan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., Political Branch.

The number of rewards by commendatory notes, good service tickets and money rewards was 2,607 during the year under report as against 2,938 in 1933.

The total sum spent in rewards in this province during 1934-35 was Rs. 12,374-8-0.

Health : Admissions into hospital.

30 The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 24·12 as against 22·56 in 1933.

Death in the force.

31. There were 71 deaths in the force in 1934, as against 51 in 1933.

Vacancies in the force.

32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 38 in 1934 as against 51 in 1933.

The figures for the last three years are as under :—

1931	150
1932	48
1933	51

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	
Hyderabad	6
Sukkur	9
Larkana...	6
Dadu	7
Thar Parkar	1
Nawabshah	3
Upper Sind Frontier...	5
Sind Railways	1
Sind C. I. D.	...
	38

Education.

33. In an actual strength of 259 officers and 5,355 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 259 and 2,790, respectively, as against 259 and 2,689 in 1933. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 52·62 in 1933 to 54·31 in the year under report.

The number and percentage of educated armed policemen (Foot) in each district is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Actual strength of armed police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	343	18	5·25
Hyderabad	216	80	37·03
Sukkur	321	22	6·85
Larkana	226	24	10·62
Dadu	191	11	5·76
Thar Parkar	217	35	16·13
Upper Sind Frontier ...	205	25	12·20
Nawabshah	216	42	19·44
Total ...	1,935	257	13·28

Enlistments.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1934, was 289 as against 260 in 1933 and 393 in 1932.

There is no difficulty in these hard times in obtaining recruits of a good stamp. Many of the recruits enlisting now-a-days as Constables speak English.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 37 as compared with 45 in 1933 and 57 in 1932.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension together with similar figures for the five years ending 1934 :—

Period.	Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1930 ...	1,865	31·69
Do. do. 1931 ...	1,782	34·06
Do. do. 1932 ...	1,646	34·39
Do. do. 1933 ...	1,582	36·41
Do. do. 1934 ...	1,452	37·12

Drill and musketry.

36. The drill at the headquarters of districts is good.

The number of marksmen was 831 in the year under report as against 696 in 1933.

Details by districts are given below :—

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1933.	1934.
Karachi and Tatta Districts... ...	218	246
Hyderabad	66	104
Sukkur	138	...
Larkana	88	64
Dadu	44	112
Thar Parkar	21	119
Upper Sind Frontier	24	99
Nawabshah	77	85
Sind Railways	20	2
Total ...	696	831

During the year under review, the musketry practices were taken with ·303 rifles and ·410 muskets.

As the targets used for the musketry practices in the Sukkur district were of incorrect dimensions, the results of that district have

been excluded. In the annual competition shooting, the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Smooth bore ·410 muskets.

Prizes.	Foot Police.	Mounted Police.
1st Prize ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Lakana.
2nd Prize ...	Thar Parkar ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.
3rd Prize ...	Dadu	Hyderabad and Karachi and Tatta Districts.

·303 Rifles.

Prizes.	Foot Police	Mounted Police.
1st Prize ...	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
2nd Prize ..	Nawabshah ...	Do. do.
3rd Prize ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.

Buildings.

37. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police of the Upper Sind Frontier district was the only Major work financed during the year.

An allotment of Rs. 45,000 was placed at my disposal for minor works; this amount was utilized in financing works of extreme urgency.

It is necessary to reiterate and emphasise the necessity for the provision of money for the police accommodation schemes. The position at the moment is most unsatisfactory and is exercising an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the force.

Inspection of police stations and out-posts.

38. Out of the 118 police stations and 164 out-posts in the Province of Sind, including Sind Railways, 115 police stations and 164 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Three police stations, two from the Nawabshah district and one from the Thar Parkar district, remained uninspected during the year.

Several police stations and out-posts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The two police stations in the Nawabshah district were left uninspected owing to changes among the Superintendents.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, reports that he could not inspect one police station in the Desert as he was busy in investigating a serious crime.

Twenty-five different offices were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General during 1934, including seven accounts branches and seven correspondence branches of the District Superintendent of Police's Offices.

Inspection of arms, ammunition and fire-works shops.

39. All arms, ammunition and fireworks shops were inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fireworks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	5
Hyderabad	4
Sukkur	41
Larkana	12
Dadu	2
Thar Parkar	54
Nawabshah	2
Upper Sind Frontier	2
Total ...	122

Import and export trade in arms and ammunition.

40. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix VI as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3272, dated 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in police cognizable cases in 1932, 1933 and 1934 was :—

Particulars.	1932	1933	1934
Warrants	16,842	14,771	19,115
Summonses and notices ...	1,43,353	1,36,239	1,53,119

Of 19,115 warrants and 1,53,119 summonses and notices received for service, 11,584 warrants were executed and 1,31,234 summonses and notices were served.

1,103 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 12,177 were recovered.

In addition 408 house rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the Courts of the Bench Magistrates, Keamari. 283 of these were executed and Rs. 4,288 recovered.

With regard to the number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases, the details cannot be furnished as these returns have since been abolished under the Commissioner's No. 20871-A., Judicial Department, dated 7th June 1933.

The proportion of warrants and notices and summonses served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 3·75 and 42·43, respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 193 as against 271 in 1933.

12,516 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 13,671 in 1933.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act	4,078
The Cruelty to Animals Act	261
The District Police Act	5,797
The Lunatic Asylum Act	39
The Motor Vehicles Act	2,166
The Prostitution Act	15
The Gambling Act	74
The Cantonment Act	1
The Criminal Tribes Act	12
The Port Trust Rules	463
The Arms Act	23
The Telegraph Act	4
The Explosives Act	1
The Abkari Act	11
The Postal Act	2

Enquiries were made in 30 cases of suicide, 1,440 accidents and 169 suspicious deaths.

On the Sind Railways 102 accidents to human life as detailed below occurred during the year under report—

Railway servants	...	...	23
Passengers ...	...	...	31
Trespassers...	...	...	29
Policeman ...	...	...	1
Coolies ...	...	...	18

102 of these 24 were killed.

296 police officers and men were sued for indebtedness in 1934 as against 437 in 1933.

There were 16 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O./9-E., dated 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

In Karachi City, 13 persons were killed and 301 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 13 and 196, respectively, in 1933.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

The total number of members amounted to 2,967 as against 2,938 on 31st December 1933.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on 31st December 1934, was Rs. 2,55,391 as against Rs. 2,64,416 on 31st December 1933.

Strikes.

43. About 300 tonga drivers of Shikarpur went on strike on 17th July 1934. The cause was the grant of permission to 4 public motor lorries to ply for hire on the Sind Canal Road in addition to tongas. The strike ended on the 21st idem as the route for motor traffic was changed for a period of 6 months to give horse traffic time to re-adjust itself to the advent of motor traffic on a road which had previously been its close preserve.

Eight petty strikes (5 in Karachi Town and 3 on Railways) also occurred—none of them was of a serious nature.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1934, was 3,078 as against 3,512 in 1933, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 2,500 against 2,245 in 1933.

The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 45,897 as against 45,319 in 1933.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1934 were 949 as against 995 in 1933.

The number of slips received for search was 9,006 as against 8,802 in the preceding year. Out of these, 1,973 were traced as against 1,947 in 1933.

133 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	...	...	...	13
Allahabad	...	...	...	16
Bombay	...	...	..	7
Phillaur	...	..	...	76
Poona	...	...	...	15
Madras	...	...	...	5
Baroda	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	133

One officer was trained as a chief operator and 78 as operators.

The number of civil and criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the courts of various Magistrates and Judges in the province was 22.

The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 31.

Expert written opinions were given in 54 cases.

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

45. The following are details of investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of the Bombay District Police Manual, Volume III, 1927 :—

Mr. Jenner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, investigated 6 cases.

Mr. Sarre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hala, returned from leave on 1st November 1934, hence he was not able to comply with the provisions of the rule.

Mir Maqbul Khan, a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police, is exempted from the operation of this rule.

Mr. H. A. Critchell, Deputy Superintendent of Police, under training, investigated 6 cases.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

46. Mr. Ray, Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., reports as follows:—

(1) Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the Department from the 4th of May 1934 to the 10th of November 1934, and from the 17th November 1934 to the 5th of December 1934. I was in charge of the Department for the remainder of the year.

(2) *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Two Inspectors.

(3) Four Sub-Inspectors.

(4) Eight Head Constables.

(5) One Clerk.

(6) Five Peons.

Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia was on deputation under the Western Command, Quetta, from the 1st January to the 2nd February 1934.

(3) *Action against Patharidars and Criminal Tribes in Sind.*—Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consulation with the District Officers, action under the Criminal Tribes Act was taken during 1934, against tribes and gangs as uuder:—

(*a*) Thirteen gangs of cattle thieves, totalling 248 persons, were notified under sections 3 and 10.

(*b*) The tribes known as Kirias, Jokhias and Mangwanas of the Nawabshah district, were notified under sections 3 and 10 (1) (*a*) in supersession of the previous notifications of 1918 as the old notification under section 3 was found to be defective.

(*c*) All males aged 15 years and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis in the Upper Sind Frontier, to which dacoit Abdul Rahman belonged, were notified under section 3.

(*d*) The Delhiwal, Punjabi, Marwari and Mungia subsections of the Bauriah tribe were notified under section 3 throughout Sind.

(*e*) The Bingwani and Piarani Paros of the tribe of Bangulanis, in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts, were notified under section 10.

(*f*) Movements of 6 Patharidars and 1 Hur were restricted under section 11.

(*g*) 17 Patharidars were ordered to be placed in Settlements in the Bombay Presidency under section 16.

(*h*) Suleman Wadhal Vassan, Hur, residing in the Thar Parkar district, who was released on probation from the Nira Project Settlement was redeported to that settlement as he failed to abide by the conditions of his license.

(4) The following important cases pending from 1933 and 1934 were disposed of as under :—

(*a*) *Frauds committed by a gang of bogus al-chemists.*— After a long and protracted trial, members of the bogus al-chemists gang mentioned in para. 6 (*a*) of last year's Administration Report were convicted and sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, as under :—

(1) Ahmed Bakhsh—Two years' rigrous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Hazurdin—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Hemandas—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) Lunidomal—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) Kotumal—Four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(6) Tikam—Imprisonment till rising of the Court and Rs. 200 fine, or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(7) Abdul Halim—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine

of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code. The sentences of substantive imprisonment to run concurrently.

Two accused, Nawaz Ali and Kazi Fakir Muhammad were acquitted.

(*b*) *Hyderabad Municipality fraud case.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (*b*) of last year's report, accused Dharamdas is still absconding and accused Jashanmal and Harchandrai were acquitted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala. The Principal accused is absconding and the Magistrate thought the evidence insufficient to convict the two minor accused in the absence or the principal.

(*c*) *Forgery of a cheque on the Central Bank of India.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (*d*) of last year's report the accused Girdharilal was committed for trial to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of acquittal against four for conviction. As the judge disagreed a retrial was ordered. The jury again declared the accused not guilty, although the second judge also considered this verdict perverse, but did not order a third trial.

(*d*) *Wool fraud case of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (*e*) of the last year's report, the accused Khan Sahib Asmattullah was committed to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of not guilty against four for conviction. Disagreeing with this, the judge ordered a retrial and this jury unanimously recorded a verdict of guilty.

The accused was sentenced on three separate charges under section 4209, Indian Penal Code:—

(1) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.

(2) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.

(3) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.

The sentences are to run concurrently if the fines are paid, otherwise consecutively.

(*e*) *Second case of criminal breach of trust by the Chairman, School Board, District Board, Sukkur district.*—In this case, mentioned in para. 6 (*g*) of last year's report, the accused ex-Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in default. The sentence against the same accused in the case mentioned in para. 6 (*f*) was unaltered by the High Court.

(*f*) *Case of incendiarism in Karachi Town.*—Reference paragraph 6 (*h*) of last year's report, the accused Ghulam Hussain, who was sent up for trial for setting his shop on fire to obtain the insurance money, was committed for trial to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of not guilty against four of guilty. As the judge disagreed a retrial was ordered. In the second trial the jury again returned a verdict of not guilty. The second judge also did not agree with the verdict of the jury, but considered that a third retrial was unnecessary and acquitted the accused.

(5) During 1934, the services of officers of the Crime Branch of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department were invoked by District Officers and other departments in a total of 29 registered crlminal cases and six enquiries, as against 32 cases and 18 enquiries in 1933.

(*a*) *Murder in the Karachi High Court.*—On the 20th September 1934, a Muslim assassinated a Hindu in the Appeal Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The deceased was one Nathuram, Hindu, who had printed and published two tracts issued by the Hyderabad Arya Samaj. In these the Prophet of Islam was referred to in disparaging language. A case under section 295-A, Indian Penal Code, was lodged against him by the Hyderabad Police and Nathuram was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 by the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad. The appeal against his conviction was ordered to be heard by the Judicial Comissioners, Messrs. Ferrers and O'Sullivan, on the 20th September 1934. The accused, one Abdul Kayum of Northern India, who was working as a gharri-driver in Karachi, killed Nathuram as he was sitting in the High Court by stabbing him with a knife in the stomach and the back in the presence of both the judges. He was promptly arrested by the police on duty and an old man named Ghulam Hussain who was sitting by his side was also detained. This outrage naturally caused much communal ill-feeling. It was proved that the accused had read a manuscript

poster pasted on a Musjid in Karachi issued by one Muhammad Usman, Memon, inviting Muslims to attend the Court in great numbers to hear the appeal filed by Nathuram. On the very morning of the day of the murder, Abdul Kayum had purchased a Jack knife and stated that as his religious feelings were wounded by the accused's language in the tracts against the Prophet, he had resolved to kill him. Further enquiries were made in co-operation with the C. I. Ds. of North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab. The outrage was the act of an individual fanatic, and Ghulam Hussain who sat between the accused and the deceased had only gone to Court to hear the proceedings. The accused was sentenced to death and the sentence has been confirmed on appeal.

(*b*) *Grievous hurt resulting in death committed in a Karachi street.*—On the 27th of May 1934, a boy named Kanayalal was found lying unconscious on Queen's Road, Karachi, and died in the hospital. An eye-witness deposed to having seen him being hit on the head by a Muhammadan who rode off on a bicycle. After three weeks' enquiry by the local police the case was transferred to the C. I. D. It was subsequently brought to light in the enquiry that one Hukamchand, whose indecent overtures were resented by the boy had disguised himself as a Muslim and assaulted the boy with an iron rod in the street. He was sent up for trial and convicted to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, under section 326, Indian Penal Code. He was unanimously found guilty by the jury of causing grievous hurt.

(*c*) *Shikarpur kidnapping case.*—A gang of kidnappers, who had brought a minor girl for sale to Sind, was unearthed during the course of enquiry at Shikarpur into another case by the Sind C. I. D. The accused were Ramdevi wife of Agna of Delhi, (2) Babulal son of Lachmandas of Bijnore and (3) Chatarsing *alias* Gulzarilal son of Papi of Aligarah district who had kidnapped a minor girl named Champa from Kachora near Aligarh, and brought her to Shikarpur. The accused were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, Sukkur, under sections 366 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced as under :—

Accused Ramdevi	...	3 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C.
		3 years' R. I., under section 120-B, I. P. C.

Accused Babulal	...	6 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C. 6 years' R. I., under section 120-B., I. P. C.
Accused Charansing	...	6 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C. 6 years' R. I., under section 120-B, I. P. C.

The sentences to run concurrently.

(*d*) *Nawabshah district kidnapping case.*—The assistance of the Sind C. I. D. was requisitioned by the Nawabshah Police to bring to book a gang of twelve kidnappers discovered working in that district.

Nine accused were sent for trial in the Court of the Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate, Naushahro, for kidnapping and disposing of a minor Muslim girl from Delhi. They have been committed to the Sessions Court, Nawabshah, where the case is proceeding.

(*e*) *Forged cheque cheating case.*—On the 5th February 1934, one Gourishankar, a client of the Karachi Hindu Co-operative Bank, Ltd., while checking his pass-book found that a cheque for Rs. 750 was drawn against his account in favour of one Khanchand Hemanchand. He denied having issued the cheque. It was ascertained that the cheque was forged. The case was handed over to the C. I. D. and after a long and protracted investigation in which the services of the hand-writing expert at Simla were requisitioned, sufficient proof was forthcoming that two employees of the Bank were the accused. Accordingly, Mangharam, a despatch clerk, and Naturlal Trivedi, a clerk of the Bank, have been sent for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, who has committed the case to the Sessions Court, Karachi.

(*f*) *Counterfeiting King's coin at Tatta.*—Under the Commissioner in Sind's orders, the Sind C. I. D. were asked to pay special attention to counterfeiting which is prevalent in the province. In connection with these enquiries, this case at Tatta and the one at the Malir were dected in co-operation with the local police.

On receiving information that one Amushah son of Piro-shah, a Sayed of Tatta, was a counterfeiter, his movements were watched by the C. I. D. and the local police for a number

of days, and he was finally caught red-handed in a lonely place in the jungle near Tatta, while in the act of making coins. He was sent for trial and has been convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*g*) *Uttering counterfeit King's coin at Malir.*—On the 7th of December 1934, two Muhammadans of the Gabol tribe, (1) Ibrahim son of Ali Muhammad and (2) Muhammad son of Atta Muhammad were suspected by the local police at Malir in Karachi taluka. On being searched 363 coins, including 62 counterfeit coins, were found on them. Further enquiries by the Sind C. I. D. revealed the fact that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months previous to this they had tried to utter counterfeit coins to a bania in Karachi town. Their explanation regarding the possession of the money in their possession was proved to be false. They have been sent for trial before the Mukhtiarkar, Karachi.

(*h*) *Cheating by pawning spurious gold articles.*—At Karachi, Hyderabad, Tando Adam and Sehwan several necklaces composed of gold sovereigns were pawned with shroffs by strangers who subsequently never came back to redeem them. The shroffs became suspicious and examined the necklaces and found that the sovereigns were only gilded and filled with base metal. The cases were handed over to the C. I. D. who succeeded in tracing the accused to be (1) Tarumal son of Jamandas Sonaro, of Khorwah village, in the Hyderabad district and (2) Dakhu son of Karo Daro, of Daro village, in Karachi district, both have been sent for trial before the Mukhtiarkar of Sehwan, and Tarumal has also been sent for trial in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Karachi.

(*i*) *Cheating by selling spurious gold articles.*—On receipt of information that some Waghris were selling plated ornaments as gold, enquiries by the C. I. D. were instituted with the consent of the local police. One case against the accused was detected. It was learnt that a bania named Virumal *alias* Achar son of Basarmal living in the Karachi district had been cheated by the accused who had sold him a worthless plated necklace as a gold one. The accused Waghris (1) Vira Kana, (2) Natha Kana, and (3) Lachman Vira were finally traced in Karachi town and convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorious imprisonment each by the Mukhtiarkar of Sujawal.

(6) *Photographic Branch.*—During the year 268 photographs were taken as against 350 in the previous year.

In a case of house-breaking and theft committed on the 6th of October 1934 in Jacobabad town, in which the property stolen was Rs. 3,670, one of the thieves placed his hand on a trunk and left behind the impressions of his palm and fingers. The trunk was sent to the Sind C. I. D. Office where the impressions were successfully photographed and as a result the Finger Print Bureau was able to identify the thief, who subsequently confessed his guilt in court.

In a case of dacoity committed at midnight in Dhamrah (Larkana) on the 4th of July 1934 two shots were fired by the dacoits. The two empty cases found at the scene and a gun subsequently seized on suspicion were sent to the Sind C. I. D. for examination. By the aid of the microscopic photographs, Inspector Rourke gave his opinion that the two shots had been fired out of the same gun and out of different barrels. It afforded a very useful clue to the local police for further enquiries.

In Case No. 99 of 1934, sections 302/307, Indian Penal Code, of Kandhkot Police Station, Upper Sind Frontier, in which two Chachar tribesmen had been shot and two others seriously wounded, the local police recovered nine empty twelve bore cartridges. These, with five shot guns, seized from Teghani licensed holders, were sent to the Sind C. I. D. for examination, but from the microscopic photographs taken, Inspector Rourke gave his opinion that the empty cartridges had not been used in these guns.

(7) *Preparation of history sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals.*—These sheets for publication in the *Sind Police Gazette* were begun in 1932 and the total published at the end of 1933 was 35. During the year 1934, 91 more were issued and one hundred and twenty-six are now under preparation.

(8) *Political Branch.*—The strength of the Branch at the close of the year was—

(*a*) One Deputy Supetintendent of Police.

(*b*) Two Inspectors of Police.

(*c*) Eight Sub-Inspectors of Police, including five shorthand reporters and one Sub-Inspector on deputation at Lucknow for Urdu shorthand training.

(*d*) Twelve Head Constables including four watcher Head Constables.

(*e*) Six watcher Constables attached to this Department (usually four as two are generally acting in Head Constables' leave vacancies).

(*f*) Five peons.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

(9) The political situation this year was normal. As usual, in addition to their normal duties, the Branch was utilised for criminal investigation. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, Sind C. I. D., took up the investigation of the Karachi Currency Office Theft Case, and also a case of the theft of a package containing ten single-barrel guns. One Sub-Inspector toured throughout Sind in connection with the Criminal Tribes Act registration of the notified tribe of Bauriahs.

(10) [*Vide* para. 16 (i) of last year's Administration Report of of the Sind C. I. D.] The case against the accused in the Khoja Murder Case is still under appeal.

(ii) [*Vide* para. 16 (ii) of last year Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The accused in the Hyderabad Bomb Conspiracy Case were sent for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, who committed them to the Sessions Court, Hyderabad, where the case ended on the 23rd of August 1934, in the conviction of three of the four accused.

(11) The Political Branch dealt with three criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against three accused, two of whom were sent to jail and one deported under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Political Branch dealt directly with no politico-criminal cases during the year, but the services of the C. I. D. shorthand reporters were requisitioned once by the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, against one Abdul Samad Achakzai under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations for speeches delivered at Hyderabad and Karachi, and once by the Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, against one Sahibzada Mueen-ud-din, under section 108, Criminal Penal Code, for delivering an objectionale speech at Keamari. One accused was sentenced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rigorous imprisonment before a Jirga at Pishin, and in the other case the accused was bound over for a period of twelve months on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. In the third case under the Criminal Tribes Act, the case was withdrawn and the accused deported.

(12) [*Vide* para. 17 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The staff of watchers was usefully employed during the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. They reported on 44 foreigners, 22 local suspects and 18 suspects from other parts of India.

(13) *Remarks.*—(*a*) As shown in paragraphs 4 (*a*) and 4 (*d*) above, two of the important fraud cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. in 1933 ended in conviction during the year under review.

(*b*) Paragraphs 4 (*c*), 4 (*d*) and 4 (*f*) above show in no uncertain manner the unlikelihood of a Karachi jury doing justice to the evidence placed before it. In the six trials mentioned, it is obvious that the jury only did their duty on one occasion.

(*c*) The problem before the Criminal Branch of the Sind C. I. D. at present is the prevalence of the crime of counterfeiting King's coins throughout Sind. In view of the cheapness of silver, the difficulty of securing convictions especially after the recent decision in the sensational inter-provincial case, it seems as though the only solution will be a return to the one rupee note.

(*d*) Although the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. had no very complicated case to deal with during the year, they accomplished their object in every case wherein their services were requisitioned.

(*e*) A very great deal of unobtrusive "spade work" in the preparation of history sheets and cases for action under the Criminal Tribes Act has been performed during the year in the Office of the Crime Branch.

(*f*) The Political Branch has accomplished another steady year's work. The total number of meetings attended was 1,800, 200 more than in 1933, and equal to the average for the non-co-operation years 1931 and 1932. As reiterated last year, the fact that Karachi is the chief Air Port of India and one of the principal Sea Ports has kept the Political Branch very busy in connection with many enquiries at the instance of the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. Government has recognised this increase of work by making the temporary extra clerk a permanent post.

(*g*) I desire to make special mention of the following officers :—

During 1934, Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the Sind C. I. D. for over six months. Khan Sahib Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan was in charge of the Political Branch throughout the year and his intimate knowledge of Karachi and Hyderabad was invaluable. Inspectors Rourke, Ali Muhammad, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir maintained their high standard of industrious endeavour in their respective spheres. Where all worked well, it is difficult to single out Sub-Inspectors

and Head Constables for special mention. In the Special Branch, Finger Print Bureau and Crime Branch Offices, Messrs. Dias, Rahim Bakhsh, Lashkar Khan and DeSouza gave me loyal assistance.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 3,418 cases of which 1,610 ended in conviction.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 47·10 as against 46·02 in 1933.

The total number of cases conducted shows an increase of 376 cases as compared with the preceding year.

33 non-police cases and 17 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Police Prosecutors in Sind on the 31st December 1934 was 12. There were also 4 Sub-Public Prosecutors.

Cost of the Sind Police.

48. The total cost of the police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1934-35, was Rs. 37,11,370 as compared with Rs. 38,00,665 in the year 1933-34. The decrease of Rs. 89,295 was due to—

(1) the difference between the expenditure under "Ordnance stores" for the year 1933-34 and that for 1934-35 owing to the replacement of the ·476 muskets by ·410 muskets during 1933-34;

(2) the reduction in the rates of horse and camel allowances; and

(3) the revision of pay of constables.

Salient features.

49. In Upper Sind there was a continuation of dacoities committed by gangs from Kalat, British Baluchistan and the Upper Sind Frontier district. The success of the police in the investigation of the offences which were committed and the measures which have been taken to prevent further raids have inspired the public with confidence. Very considerable assistance has been received from the Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.

The communal tension between the two major communities was very acute. Two events caused considerable excitement. One was the murder of one Nathuram by a Muhammadan of the north in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and the other was

what is known as the Rahuja abduction case of the Dadu district, in which a Muhammadan married woman eloped with a Hindu. The lack of editorial responsibility in the management of a number of vernacular newspapers is deplorable.

A large increase in the number of counterfeit rupees in circulation particularly in Sukkur came to notice. Government have been moved to sanction the deputation of a special staff to investigate the matter. A C. I. D. officer was sent to the mint in Bombay to receive instruction in the methods of counterfeiting.

There was a slump in political agitation which enabled the police to devote more attention to their ordinary duties.

Needs of the department.

50. The more pressing needs of the department are :—

(1) The completion of the reorganization scheme which is being postponed from year to year owing to financial stringency. This scheme was drawn up in 1929. The developments consequent upon the construction of the Sukkur Barrage will necessitate the preparation of a supplementary scheme before long. In the meantime the necessity for completing the 1929 scheme must be emphasised ;

(2) The allotment of funds for the housing of the police ;

(3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer ;

(4) Instructors for the training of recruits at the headquarters of every district in law and procedure. In view of the well educated recruits that are now being enlisted, a much higher standard of training is necessary.

(5) An extra Sub-Divisional Police Officer for the Sukkur district ;

(6) A much larger reserve of Armed Police. No disorder of any magnitude in Sind could be dealt with without calling in the aid of the Military.

Concluding remarks.

51. During the year under review the following Police Officers died after a long and distinguished career in the Police Department.

Rao Saheb Tejumal Mansukhani, Deputy Superintendent of Police,

Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and

Mr. Jagatrai Issardas Sipahimalani, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray for 6 months and of Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia for the remaining 6 months, maintained a high standard of efficiency.

The heavy work in my office was carried on efficiently under the supervision of Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the name of officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and of the Offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

District.	Name of officers.	From	To
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1934 ..	13th June 1934.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed.. .	14th June 1934 ..	4th November 1934.
	Mr. D. Healy	5th November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. H. M Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1934 ..	17th November 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray	18th November 1934 .	5th December 1934.
	H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. ...	6th December 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi		
	Mr. B. P. Seery	1st January 1934 ...	8th February 1934
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	9th February 1934 ..	31st May 1934.
	Mr. B. P. Seery	1st June 1934.	8th November 1934.
	Mr. Maqbul Khan ...	9th November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police, Karachi Town.		
	Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1934 ...	3rd May 1934.
	Mr. B. P. Seery	4th May 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st June 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.		
	Mr. H. Galbraith	1st January 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendents of Police, Tatta district.		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1934 ...	7th February 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates	8th February 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st June 1934 ...	22nd November 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates	23rd November 1934 .	31st December 1934.
	Supernumerary Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. H. A. Critchell ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C.	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Tando.		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1934	9th September 1934.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C.	10th September 1934	31st October 1934.
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	1st November 1934	31st December 1934.
	Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
Sukkur District.	*Superintendents.*		
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates	1st January 1934	12th February 1934.
	Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere	13th February 1934	5th June 1934.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	6th June 1934	5th July 1934.
	Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere	6th July 1934	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
Larkana District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
Dadu District...	*Superintendents.*		
	Mr. J. S. Bharucha	1st January 1934	12th December 1934.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	13th December 1934	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
Thar Parkar District.	*Superintendent.*		
	Mr. F. R. Ommanney	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police.		
	Mr. Didar Hussein Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1934	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	Superintendents		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1934 ...	6th April 1934.
	Mr .C. W. E. U'ren ...	7th April 1934 ...	20th July 1934.
	Mr K. R. Eates	21st July 1934 ..	13th November 1934.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren ...	14th November 1934...	31st December 1934.
	Superintendents.		
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st January 1934 ...	10th August 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner	11th August 1934 ...	1st November 1934.
	R. B. Tahilram Dharamdas .	2nd November 1934..	10th December 1934.
	K. B. Zamanshah Mahbub Shah.	11th December 1934 .	31st December 1934.
	Sub-Divisional Officers, Nawabshah.		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	1st January 1934	13 February 1934.
	Mr. E J. Jenner	14th February 1934 ...	30th April 1934.
	Vacant	1st May 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
	Mr E. J. Jenner	1st June 1934 ...	17th August 1934.
	Mr. Jiwatram Wadhumal ...	18th August 1934 ...	1st November 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner	2nd November 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	Superintendents.		
Sind Railways .	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
	Mr. K R. Eates	1st June 1934 ...	20th July 1934.
	Mr. C. W E. U'ren ...	21st July 1934 ..	5th November 1934.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed... ..	6th November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	Superintendents.		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1934 ..	3rd May 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	4th May 1934 ...	10th November 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray	11th November 1934 .	16th November 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	17th No ember 1934 .	5th December 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray	6th December 1934 ...	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Sind C. I. D.—*concld.*	*Deputy Superintendents of Police, Crime Branch.*		
	Mr. Ali Muhammad Ihsanali ..	1st January 1934 ...	1st February 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	2nd February 1934 ...	29th March 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray	30th March 1934 ...	17th April 1934.
	K. S. J R. Sukhia ...	18th April 1934 ...	3rd May 1934
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand	4th May 1934 ..	31st May 1934.
	Mr. Jiwatram Wadhumal ...	1st June 1934 ..	17th August 1934.
	Mr. J. W. Rourke ..	18th August 1934 ...	10th November 1934.
	K. S. J. R Sukhia ...	11th November 1934 .	31st December 1934.
	Deputy Superintendent of Police Political Branch.		
	K. S. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan.	1st January 1934 .	31st December 1934.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year 1932, 1933 and 1934, exclusive of the cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Indian Penal Code.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,544	2,343	1,960
Hyderabad	1,659	1,700	1,643
Sukkur	2,175	1,957	2,076
Larkana	1,309	1,209	1,267
Dadu	1,329	1,347	1,133
Thar Parkar	880	836	822
Upper Sind Frontier	883	807	883
Nawabshah	1,135	1,064	980
Sind Railways...	576	540	519
Total ...	12,490	11,803	11,283
Class VI.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	399	102	99
Hyderabad	183	109	87
Sukkur	195	92	135
Larkana	66	31	47
Dadu	29	32	22
Thar Parkar	53	19	18
Upper Sind Frontier	24	24	23
Nawabshah	56	30	21
Sind Railways...	134	137	90
Total ...	1,139	576	542
Total of all classes.			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,943	2,445	2,059
Hyderabad	1,842	1,809	1,730
Sukkur	2,370	2,049	2,211
Larkana	1,375	1,240	1,314
Dadu	1,358	1,379	1,155
Thar Parkar	933	855	840
Upper Sind Frontier	907	831	906
Nawabshah	1,191	1,094	1,001
Sind Railways..	710	677	609
Total ...	13,629	12,379	11,825

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime :—

Heads of crime.	1933.	1934.
Murders	238	229
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	139	118
Dacoities	35	44
Robberies	163	163
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	2,683	2,787
Thefts, ordinary	2,613	2,398
Cattle-thefts	1,785	1,585
Receiving stolen property	360	283

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	12	38	37	...	...	9	34	7	182	...	...	...	3	5	6	16	...	...	8	16	34	4	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	4	27	19	...	...	...	4	5	140	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	4	8	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	5	139	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	6	5	11	...	...	...	30	1	37	.	...	...	1	1	1	13	...	...	4	5	14	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	2	4	7	...	...	9	...	1	5	.	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	9	4	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sukkur district.												Larkana district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	76	8	69	5	...	9	229	36	78	...	...	27	131	13	118	19	...	1	42	23	172	25	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	5	13	...	...	...	33	23	25	...	...	6	32	11	89	...	...	1	20	15	149	5	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	4	...	...	...	30	2	3	...	...	...	28	1	2	...	...	...	19	11	26	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	4	9	...	...	...	3	21	22	...	...	6	4	10	87	...	...	1	1	4	123	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	51	3	42	...	...	...	181	2	35	...	...	15	30	1	21	6	...	...	5	7	16	...	..	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	14	...	14	5	...	5	15	11	13	...	...	...	66	1	7	13	...	...	16	...	6	20	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

	Dadu district.												Thar Parkar district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	230	9	65	7	...	...	252	27	131	16	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	...	83	10	10	7	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	2	34	1	...	...	147	3	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	3	...	...	...	147	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	31	1	...	...	...	1	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	92	2	12	...	...	...	51	8	38	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	81	8	10	7	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	138	4	10	6	...	...	54	16	4	16	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	

	Upper Sind Frontier district.												Nawabshah district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted	187	9	11	6	...	2	157	6	8	6	...	1	22	...	64	...	...	...	39	3	62	13	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	56	6	10	...	...	...	71	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	..	1	52	11	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	16	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	40	6	10	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	51	11	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	71	...	1	1	...	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	41	...	...	...	24	...	9	1	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	60	3	...	5	...	...	19	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	13	...	...	..	...	...
No. of persons died in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	2	...	5	...	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	681	84	370	61	...	30	849	130	677	71	...	28
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	92	55	185	3	...	1	275	66	467	16	...	7
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	10	18	2	...	...	271	16	43	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	44	45	167	1	...	1	4	50	424	11	...	7
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	279	12	129	20	...	7	447	31	159	8	...	15
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	14	44	38	...	14	112	31	39	46	...	
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	...	6
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	13	...	1	.	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who have been indentified as having been previously convicted and also those who were classed as habitual offenders during 1934.

District.	No. of accused persons		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3	
	convicted (column 9 of statement A Part II).	convicted in Indian Penal Code (column 9 of statement A Part II)	indentified as having been previously convicted.	classed as habitual offender.
Karachi and Tatta ...	1,400	1114	445	42
Hyderabad	636	546	216	35
Sukkur	700	587	188	3
Larkana	686	628	231	32
Dadu	566	527	185	11
Thar Parkar	288	274	121	42
Upper Sind Frontier ...	557	524	118	1
Nawabshah	502	478	150	46
Sind Railways ..	267	141	41	4
Total ...	5602	4819	1695	216

The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1930	... ...	1351
1931	... ...	1290
1932	... ...	1332
1933	... ...	1458
1934	... ...	1695

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1934:—

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	(a) 166	(b) 2,061	...	(c) 581	8,544,078	5,610,000	...	...	...	...
Exports ...	5	20	...	2	20,330	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipments ...	1	2	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	22	...	2	20,580	...	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	...	...	...	...	643	1	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	...
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,434	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,434	...	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
Imports including transhipment.	...	1,01,700	8,718	...	(d) 165	(a) Includes 13 air rifles. (b) Includes 27 air guns. (c) Includes 6 air pistols, (d) 1 dagger.
Exports ...	...	...	...	...	1	One case of ammunition was also transhipped.
Transhipments ...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	

Besides the above, 16 magazines, 1,135,000 pellets, 291,000 slugs and 21,232 lbs. of other explosives were also imported.

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42.)

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.							
Karachi and Tatta ...	52	330	12	397	2033	89	673	2818	228	205	134	258	
Hyderabad ...	1	40	...	13	121	2	74	366	64	16	64	25	
Sukkur	3	19	...	13	153	1	95	267	25	59	37	67	
Larkana	...	4	...	...	56	...	14	89	18	26	8	37	
Dadu	1	3	...	4	35	...	7	31	13	6	11	9	
Thar Parkar ...	1	10	...	4	57	...	11	82	14	12	22	15	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	32	9	9	5	9	
Nawabshah ...	...	6	...	...	21	...	5	12	1	...	1	...	
Total ...	58	412	12	431	2492	92	881	3697	372	333	282	420	

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in Sind.

Registered members.

1. The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes including mixed gangs at the end of 1934 was 3,154 compared with 2,885 at the end of 1933.

The increase is due to the registration of Hurs, Bangulanis, Zahri Chanal Brohis and other newly notified gangs.

Changes during the year.

2. During the year 445 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 125 died, 33 were removed from the register for improvement in character, and 1 was struck off the register for other reasons.

Internments and transfers.

3. Sixteen registered members were sent to settlements under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

4. Of the total registered population of 3,154, 2,495 are subject to the provisions of section 10 and and 366 are restricted under section 11 of the Act. 63 registrees were absconding and 80 were in jail at the at the end of the year.

5. These figures all relate to members outside settlements. Details relating to all registered members of different tribes and gangs are shown in Statement No. I accompanying the report.

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

6. During the year the following tribes and gangs were notified under section 3 of the Act :—

(1) Four gangs (43 persons) of cattle-thieves in the Nagar Parkar taluka of the Thar Parkar district.

(2) One gang of 22 habitual cattle-thieves in the Thar Parkar district.

(3) One gang of 18-cattle thieves residing in the Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro talukas of the Nawabshah district and Mirpurkhas taluka of the Thar Parkar district.

(4) Three gangs (70 persons) of habitual cattle-thieves in the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

(5) Four gangs (95 persons) of cattle-thieves in the Larkana district.

(6) All males of 15 years and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis in the Upper Sind Frontier district.

(7) Bauriahs (Delhiwal, Punjabi, Marwari and Mungia) in the whole of Sind.

Kirias, Jokhias, Mangwanas of the Nawabshah district were notified under section 3 in supersession of the previous notification of 1918 which applied only to members of these tribes residing in a few villages of the Nawabshah district.

Additions to and removals from the register.

7. The following tables give details of members struck off the register by districts and by tribes separately :—

ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

District.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvemnt in character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	1	...	...	1
Sukkur ...	5	13	...	18
Larkana ...	3	...	...	3
Nawabshah ...	93	8	...	101
Dadu	1	11	1	13
Thar Parkar ...	18	1	...	19
Upper Sind Frontier.	4	...	...	4
Total ...	125	33	1	159

ACCORDING TO TRIBES.

Name of tribe.	Numbers struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement in character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Hurs	105	8	...	113
Jagiranis ...	3	12	...	15
Bhands	1	...	...	1
Jokhias	...	...	...	...
Kirias	2	...	...	2
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...
Khushaks ...	1	...	...	1
Shahanis ...	1	11	...	12
Shars	...	...	...	...
Bangulanis ...	1	1	...	2
Gangs of cattle-thieves.	11	1	1	13
Total ...	125	33	1	159

8. The number of members of all criminal tribes added and struck off during the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	No. added during the year.	Number struck off owing to		
		Death.	Improvement in character.	Other reasons.
1932 ...	143	32	21	8
1933 ...	380	33	51	4
1934 ...	451	125	33	1

9. The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to tribes :—

Name of tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Hurs ...	...	...	2	6	2	...	4	6
Jagiranis ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Bhands ...	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khushaks ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Shahanis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shars ...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	12
Bangulanis ...	...	..	2	2	...	...	2	2
Gangs of cattle-thieves.	...	...	5	5	4	3	9	8
Total ...	...	...	13	23	8	5	21	28

From the differences between the number of offences committed by registered and unregistered members, it can be inferred that registration helps to prevent crime.

10. The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribes:—

Name of tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under section 118, C. P. C. and section 24 of the Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population (2 decimal points only.)
Hurs ...	1,861	4	6	3	13	·69
Jagiranis ...	158	3	...	6	9	5·69
Bhands ...	79	2	...	5	7	8·86
Jokhias ..	11	...	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	32	...	...	4	4	12·50
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Khushks ...	70	1	...	1	2	2·86
Shahanis ...	32	...	...	1	1	3·12
Shars ...	25	...	...	8	8	32·00
Bangulanis ...	226	2	...	1	3	1·32
Zahri Chanal Paro of Bohis.	28	...	...	...	...	...
Gangs of cattle-thieves.	630	9	4	29	42	6·66
Total ...	3,154	21	10	58	89	2·82

11. Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding 2 years are shown below:—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.
1932 ...	2,346	5	2	...	23	30	1·28
1933 ...	2,885	13	2	...	58	73	2·53
1934 ..	3,154	21	10	...	58	89	2·82

12. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 58 members of criminal tribes were convicted of 59 cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, 31 of the convictions were obtained against registered members and 28 against unregistered members. Thirty-six members were convicted of offences against property as against 38 last year. None has been convicted for offences relating to coin.

(2) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 21.*—3 members were dealt with for avoiding registration.

(3) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 22.*—Under this section 51 registered members were convicted as against 64 last year.

(4) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 24.*—Under this section 1 registered member was convicted as against nil in the last year.

(5) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 23.*—No person became liable for enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act.

13. Nine settlers as against 13 last year were convicted in the Jagirani Settlement (Sukkur district).

One settler was convicted as against none last year in the Thar Parkar district.

One settler, as against 2 in 1933, of the Jalalani Settlement in the Nawabshah district was convicted.

Absconders.

14. There were 63 registered members absconding at the end of the year as against 55 in 1933. During the year 93 absconders were apprehended, 62 were prosecuted under section 22.

Roll Call.

15. All the District Superintendents of Police, except those of Upper Sind Frontier and Dadu, report that every registered member subject to section 10 (1) (*a*) reports himself at fixed intervals.

NOTE.—Forms E (Attendance register) were printed and supplied to the District Snperintendents of Police in the year 1935.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

16. (1) *Hurs*—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of 1934 was:—

Nawabshah	...	1,412
Thar Parkar	...	404
Total	...	1,816

(*b*) During the year 110 Hurs were registered in the Nawabshah district, 4 in the Thar Parkar district, 36 in the Sukkur district and 8 in the Larkana district.

(*c*) Of those on the registrer 105 died and 8 were removed for improvement in character.

(*d*) The number of registered Hurs convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931 ...	1	...	...	5	...	6
1932 ...	2	...	...	7	...	9
1933 ...	1	...	...	9	...	10
1934 ...	4	6	...	3	...	13

(*e*) Only three Hurs of the Thar Parkar district were prosecuted under section 22.

(*f*) At the end of the year 16 registered Hurs were in jail and 27 were absconding; none was apprehended during the year.

(*g*) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah ...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	10	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Total ...	2	6	2	...	6	...	...	3	13	6

Remarks of the District Superintendents of Police on Hurs.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, writes :—

"The Hurs are notorious for murdering those who are suspected to be against their Pir or his interests or others who misappropriate his money. They employ all sorts of ruses and devices which their ingenuity can suggest for the purpose of committing such murders. Their women folk do not participate in the actual commission of crime, but some women, who exercise influence among the Hurs owing to their attachment to the Pir or their relationship with an important Khalifa or the Pir's followers, join in conspiracies. It is proposed to reduce the intervals at which they attend roll call and also to restrict some more dangerous Hurs under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act."

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, remarks :—

"There has been no case in which women folk of this tribe participate in crime. Trouble may arise over women when, unless nipped in the bud, murders may be committed. The main difficulty is to know which member observes "Huriam" and which does not. Hurs in general do not commit crime and have not been registered on account of their criminal propensities, but on account of their religious fanaticism. Hurs are settled and generally cultivate land. Those that live by dealing in cattle may wander for the purpose of pasturing their herds. Some Hurs have been convicted of cattle thefts, but on the whole Hurs are not criminals."

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, writes :—

". . . . . It would be a great mistake to lessen pressure against this tribe as matters stand at present."

(2) *Jagiranis* (Sukkur district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 173.

(*b*) During the year no Jagirani was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, 3 died and 12 were struck off the register for improvement of character.

(*d*) The number of registered Jagiranis convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year,	Offences under.				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec 22, C. T. A.		
1931 ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1932 ...	2	2	...	5	...	9
1933 ...	1	...	...	11	...	12
1934 ...	3	...	...	6	...	9

(*e*) Six Jagiranis were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act and none was convicted under sections 21, 23 and 24.

(*f*) At the end of the year, 17 registered Jagiranis were in jail and 3 were absconding; 39 were apprehended during the year.

(*g*) The number both of registered and unregistered members of Jagiranis convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act, during the year 1934, is shown in the following table :—

District,	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Sukkur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...

The District Superintendent Police, Sukkur, remarks :—

"This tribe (Jagiranis) lives in the vicinity of Dubar Police Station in 11 villages. Their checking is rendered difficult in the inundation season, which inconveniences both tribesmen and the police, as the Sub-Inspector, Dubar's Headquarters is periodically removed to Rohri owing to difficulty of communications. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, in whose Sub-Division they are, makes the following comments :—

> "There are many complaints against them, though the public are unwilling to lodge complaints with the police through fear. These men are skilled thieves, and the surrounding country offers ready facilities for hiding the cattle, while they extort money from the owners."

(3) *Bhands* (Thar Parkar district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 80.

(*b*) During the year no Bhand was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, 1 died and no one was struck off the register for improvement of character.

(*d*) The number of registered Bhands convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931 ...	1	...	...	7	...	8
1932 ...	1	...	...	10	...	11
1933 ...	1	...	...	7	...	8
1934 ...	2	...	...	5	...	7

(*e*) No member of this tribe was prosecuted under section 21 during the year.

(*f*) At the end of the year, 8 registered Bhands were in jail; no one was absconding or apprehended during the year.

(*g*) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report, is shown in following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Thar Parkar ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, remarks :—

"No new *modus operandi* was adopted by this tribe in carrying out their crimes. They are chiefly cattle-thieves living in small villages scattered along the Dhoro Nara, which was

formerly fairly thick jungle, but is now being gradually brought under cultivation. Some Bhands have taken to cultivation, but a large number are still living by cattle-thieving . . . . It has been found difficult to watch their movements with the present limited police force as they live in small numbers in scattered villages."

(4) *Khushaks* (Nawabshah district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 71.

(*b*) During the year no Khushak was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, one died and no one was struck off the register for improvement of character.

(*d*) The number of registered Khushaks convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under:—

Year.	Offence under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1932 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1934 ...	1	...	...	1	...	2

(*e*) At the end of the year, 3 registered Khushaks were in jail and one was absconding; 1 was apprehended during the year.

(*f*) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act, is shown in the following table:—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	2	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

"Khushaks are considered desperate in their locality and the people round about them are so afraid of them that they do not even report offences. They are cattle-lifters and also commit other offences. Their women folk are not reported to be taking part in the commission of crime. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act has had a salutary effect upon them."

(5). *Kirias, Jokhias and Mangwanas* (Nawabshah district)—

The members of these tribes, living in certain villages of Sakrand taluka in the Nawabshah district, were notified under sections 3 and 10 (*b*) of the Criminal Tribes Act, under the Commissioner in Sind's notifications No. 180, dated 1st June 1918, and No. 181, dated 1st June 1918. Notification No. 180, dated 1st June 1918, applied only to those members of the tribes who were living in the villages on the date of the notification. As many other members of these tribes have gone to live in these villages since 1918, fresh notifications were issued during the year declaring the members of these tribes residing in the Nawabshah district to be Criminal Tribes under section 3 and requiring the registered members of the tribes residing in the 9 villages of Sakrand taluka to report themselves at fixed intervals under section 10(1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. In pursuance of these fresh notifications the work of registering the members of these tribes was taken up, as a result of which 92 registers were filled in and forwarded to the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, but they have not yet been registered. The statistics given hereunder have therefore been based on the old registers :—

Kirias (Nawabshah district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 34.

(*b*) During the year no Kiria was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, 2 died and no one was struck off the register on account of good character.

(*d*) The number of registered Kirias convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under.				Other cognizable offences	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931 ...	1	...	...	4	...	5
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1933 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1934 ...	...	...	...	4	...	4

(*e*) At the end of the year no registered Kiria was in jail, and none was absconding or apprehended during the year.

(*f*) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

"They are mostly cattle-lifters and their women folk take no part in the commission of offences."

Jokhias (Nawabshah district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 11.

(*b*) During the year no Jokhia was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register none died or was struck off the register for improvement in character.

(*d*) No registered member was convicted for any offence during the last 3 years or in the year under report.

(*e*) At the end of the year no registered member was in jail or absconding.

(*f*) No registered or unregistered member of this tribe was convicted for any offence during the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

"These (Jokhias) are cattle-lifters and their women folk take no part in the commission of crime."

Mangwanas (Nawabshah district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 2.

(*b*) During the year no Mangwana was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, no one died or was struck off for improvement of character.

(*d*) No registered member was convicted for any offence during the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

(*e*) During the year no registered member was absconding, and none was in jail at the close of the year.

(*f*) No registered or unregistered member was convicted for any offence during the year.

(6). *Shahanis* (Nawabshah and Dadu districts)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 44.

(*b*) During the year no Shahani was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, 1 died and 11 were struck off the register for improvement in character.

(*d*) During the year one registered Shahani of the Dadu district was convicted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*e*) At the end of the year one registered Shahani was in jail and one was absconding.

(7) *Shars* (Sukkur district)—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 25.

(*b*) During the year no Shar was registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register, no one died or was struck off the register.

(*d*) The number of registered Shars convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of 1933, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1933 ...	2	2	...	2	...	6
1934 ...	...	...	...	8	...	8

(*e*) Eight Shars were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. No Shar was convicted under sections 21, 23 and 24.

(*f*) At the end of the year 1 registered Shar was in jail and 2 were absconding. Eight were apprehended during the year.

(*g*) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, C. T. A.	Section 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Sukkur	...	10	..	2	....	...	...	8	8	12

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rohri Division, makes the following remarks regarding this tribe:—

> "The members of this tribe (Shars) live in hamlets round Daharki, Khambhra and Ubauro. They attend roll call at Daharki, Ubauro and Khambhra and are not supposed to absent themselves from their residences without permission. They are very desperate people, having among them some notorious burglars, and their activities extend beyond Sind to the Bahawalpur State and places in the Punjab. There is a bitter complaint against them. There is no hope of their improvement unless some of the chief members of the tribe are sent to a settlement in the Presidency proper as has been done with the Hurs."

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, comments as follows:—

> "I have also received frequent complaints against members of this tribe, and the fact that this tribe is responsible for over half the I.P.C. crime committed by criminal tribes in this district during the year points to the truth of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's comment."

(8) *Bangulanis.*—(Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts)—

All males of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis over 18 years of age in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts were declared as a criminal tribe in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 7900-A., dated the 20th February 1932. Section 10 has been applied to every registered member of this tribe, under the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 7900-A., dated the 24th July 1934.

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 190.

(*b*) Thirty-eight members were registered during the year.

(*c*) Of those on the register 1 died and 1 was removed for improvement of character.

(*d*) Three registered Bangulanis were convicted during the year, 2 for offences against property and one under the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*e*) Only 2 unregistered members of this tribe were convicted for offences against property.

(9) *Patharidar gangs*—

(*a*) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 439.

(*b*) During the year 221 members were registered.

(*c*) Of those on the register 11 died, 1 was struck off the register for improvement of character and 1 was removed for other reasons.

(*d*) The number of registered members convicted for various offences during the year is as under :—

District.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	S. 24. C. T. A.	S. 22. C. T. A.		
Hyderabad ..	1	...	...	4	...	5
Sukkur ...	1	...	...	10	...	11
Larkana ...	2	...	1	5	...	8
Nawabshah ...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Upper Sind Frontier.	3	...	...	...	...	3
Dadu	...	1	...	4	2	7
Total ...	7	4	1	26	2	40

17. *Depredations of foreign criminal tribes in Sind.*—On the 2nd November 1934, the Bailiff of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, proceeded to the Imperial Bank with an attache case containing cash, Government securities and other miscellaneous documents. The total amount of cash was Rs. 2,538. The attache case was deftly removed from the counter when the Bailiff was receiving payment of a cheque. In the course of investigation six accused were arrested the same evening when about to leave by train. Enquiries made by the police revealed that the accused were members of the Kepmari Criminal Tribe of the Madras Presidency.

Five of the six accused proceeded to the Bank, two of them entered the building, and mingling with the crowd approached the counter, lifted the attache case and made a quick exit, joining the others outside.

On being sent for trial 4 of the accused were convicted by the City Magistrate, Karachi, and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and 1 year under

section 120-B, Indian Penal Code; the remaining two were each sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 380, Indian Penal Code, and Rs. 50 fine or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

18. *Wandering gangs.*—A gang of 8 persons belonging to the tribes of Bhils, Kuchras, Bhatis and Sansis found together in one gang were proceeded against under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Larkana, on the 27th November 1933, who sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were, however, released on furnishing security.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, writes :—

"It has been represented that a large number of the offences committed in the Sanghar and Khipro talukas are being committed by Kuchras (sometimes called Baghris) who are suspected to be encamped in Sinjhoro taluka. They were sent up in Crime Nos. 16 and 30 of 1934 of Tando Mitha Khan Police Station and were convicted. They are suspected in one or two crimes of Umarkot taluka. During the year two Kuchra women were sent up from taluka Mirpurkhas under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and were convicted. One gang of Kuchras was found in Digri taluka and is being prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The First Class Magistrate, Digri, released one on personal security on account of illness and he absconded. He released a second to find the first and eventually a third to find the other two and all three have absconded.

Gangs of Kuchras are sometimes noticed coming from Marwar side. They speak many dialects and when arrested they call themselves Marwaris.

It is proposed to find out the exact places where Kuchras are living and to collect evidence against wandering Kuchras with a view to sending them up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. These gangs invariably camp out in the jungle and the men of the gang disperse during the day. The women go to the nearest town and village for begging and reconnoitring likely houses to break into. The men commit the crime at night, perhaps days after when they are no longer in the vicinity. They are from all accounts clever burglars, snatch-thieves and pick-pockets. As there are no village police to keep a wandering gang register, it is difficult, if not impossible, to state the number of wandering gangs in the district."

In the Nawabshah district 3 men of the wandering gangs of Kuchras came under observation during the year. They were sent up, 2 under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 under section 411, Indian Penal Code, but all were let off by the Court.

Note by the Sind C. I. D.—The Sansis are called Kuchras in Sind.

19. *Repatriation of Hurs to Sind from Presidency Settlements.*—During the year under report one Hur was repatriated to Sind from the Presidency Settlements on probation.

20. The deportation of 26 Patharidars to Settlement in the Bombay Presidency and the restriction of movements of 93 Patharidars and members of their gangs have broken up the long connections of these gangs and curbed their criminal activities. Cattle-lifting has decreased in Sind in the year under report.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing statistics referring to registered members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

(*According*

Name of tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.						Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.			
		Number of registered persons received by transfer under										
		By registeration.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.		Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1,816	158	3	1	...	.	162	1,978	105	8	..	113
Jagiranis ...	173	..	...	...	...	...	...	173	3	12	...	15
Bhands ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1	...	...	1
Jokhias ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	34	2	...	...	2
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Khushaks ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	...	1
Shahanis ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	11	...	12
Shars ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Bangulanis ...	190	38	...	...	...	...	38	228	1	1	...	2
Zahiri Chanal Brohis.	...	28	...	...	..	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
Gangs.	439	221	1	1	...	...	223	662	11	1	1	13
Total ...	2,885	445	4	2	...	..	451	3,336	125	33	1	159

I

members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

to tribes).

Number of registered persons transferred under						Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered population at the end of the year.			Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.	Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	...	...	...	4	117	1,727	90	1,817	50	27	...	11	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	158	158	10	3	39	15	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	...	79	1	...	...	1	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	70	...	70	...	1	1	3	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32	..	32	16	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	2	2	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	19	...	3	2	2	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...
3	...	...	16	...	19	32	523	93	616	9	25	43	16	4	4
7	..	...	16	...	23	182	2,495	366	2,861	88	63	93	57	13	10

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.						Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.			
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.		Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hyderabad ...	47	...	...	...	..	...	...	47	1	...	...	1
Thar Parkar..	519	60	1	1	...	...	62	581	18	1	...	19
Nawabshah ...	1,589	126	2	1	...	...	129	1,718	93	8	...	101
Sukkur ...	285	56	1	...	...	...	57	342	5	13	...	18
Upper Sind Frontier.	270	94	...	...	...	...	94	364	4	...	...	4
Larkana ...	86	99	...	...	...	..	99	185	3	...	..	3
Dadu ...	89	10	..	...	...	...	10	99	1	11	1	13
Total ...	2,885	445	4	2	...	...	451	3,336	125	33	1	159

I-A.

criminal tribes for the year 1934, acccrding to districts.

Number of registered persons transferred under						Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered population at the end of the year.			Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.	Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	..	...	1	...	1	2	41	4	45	...	2	...	1	4	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	20	470	91	561	45	18	...	2	7	...
3	...	...	5	...	8	109	1,606	3	1,609	12	13	1	15	...	8
...	...	...	4	...	4	22	20	262	282	14	8	87	22	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	125	...	125	...	7	..	10	...	...
3	...	...	2	...	5	8	153	4	157	...	11	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	17	80	2	82	17	4	5	6	1	1
7	...	...	16	...	23	182	2,495	366	2,861	88	63	93	57	13	10

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1934.

(ACCORDING TO TRIBES.)

Name of tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.		Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General total columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Person liable for enheaced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under sec. 23, C. T. Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hurs ..	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...
Jagiranis ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	...
Bhands ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	...
Jokhias ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirias ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Khushaks ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Shahanis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Shars ...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	20	...	...	...
Bangulanis ...	...	...	2	2	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Gangs ...	...	...	5	5	4	3	...	...	4	...	17	9	1	27	2	50	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	13	23	8	5	...	...	10	..	39	15	1	55	3	117	...	...	...

STATEMENT II-A.

Statement showing convictions of members of the Criminal Tribes for the year 1934.

(ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.)

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.		Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.					General total of columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hyderabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	5	...	19	...	...	
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	11	...	19	...	...	
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	1	9	...	...	
Sukkur ...	...	...	4	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	50	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	13	23	8	5	...	...	10	...	39	15	1	55	3	117	...	...	

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1 ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	9	28	...	37	3	4	19
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	2	...	4	...	2	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	78	...	113	8	25	24
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	115	326	...	441	19	187	161
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	...	2	...	1	...
		TOTAL ...	166	136	...	602	30	221	206
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	145	229	...	374	2	25	150
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	16	26	...	42	3	5	15
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	60	92	...	152	1	10	50
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	22	...	29	6	2	16
15	377	Un-natural offence ...	17	78	...	95	7	11	25
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	17	...	18	...	5	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	2	30	...	32	...	12	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	142	638	...	780	8	466	164
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	12	...	14	...	7	3
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	204	1101	...	1305	24	884	249

A.—Part I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

True cases.														
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognisable.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	..	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	3	3	50	35	12	85	3	2	4	...	2	...	...	...
44	23	5	72	96	8	168	33	32	1	...	1	...	20	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	30	8	137	136	20	273	36	34	5	...	3	...	20	...
128	26	34	188	...	...	188	4	...	3	2	4	...	...	...
15	1	3	19	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	10	4	89	...	...	89	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	13	6	52	3	...	55	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	11	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	15	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	16	16	134	37	6	171	6	264	4	2	2	...	35	...
1	1	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	22	12	137	60	7	197	10	620	4	2	5	...	39	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concld.							
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	73	163	...	236	26	64	75
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
22-A	332 & 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	52	128	...	180	18	36	38
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	22	74	...	96	10	24	31
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	44	...	57	...	16	14
		TOTAL ...	756	2,656	...	3,412	105	1,567	838
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	44	...	78	3	5	40
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	63	163	...	226	32	34	73
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	73	...	100	11	32	24
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	8	29	...	37	1	13	9
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	504	2,787	34	3,257	117	277	528
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	637	3,096	34	3,699	164	361	674

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
44	15	3	62	29	1	91	7	2	6	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	12	3	85	21	9	106	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	...
23	4	4	30	12	2	42	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
21	2	4	27	...	...	27	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	122	103	859	173	29	1,032	38	201	17	9	17	...	75	...
15	7	6	28	2	...	30	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
54	12	20	86	7	2	93	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...
11	1	21	33	25	2	58	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	6	13	5	1	18	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
531	109	1,673	2,347	34	2	2,381	3	112	11	3	7	1	...	...
1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618	130	1,726	2,508	73	7	2,581	7	124	14	4	7	1	2	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	29	173	...	202	18	142	32
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	31	...	37	...	17	3
		TOTAL ...	35	204	...	239	18	159	35
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	583	1,585	3	2,165	131	234	514
		Theft { ordinary ...	350	2,398	119	2,629	103	321	386
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	89	198	...	287	16	81	81
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	169	283	...	452	16	86	115
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	76	192	...	268	7	128	72
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	60	230	1	289	12	183	42
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	5	...	7	2	...	1
		TOTAL ...	1,329	4,891	123	6,097	287	1,033	1,211
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,923	11,283	157	14,049	604	3,341	2,964
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	4	...	5	...	2	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	20	160	...	180	2	55	14
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	65	304	1	368	2	36	54
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	22	74	...	96	...	2	40
		TOTAL ...	108	542	1	649	4	95	109
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,031	11,825	158	14,698	608	3,436	3,073

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Remarks.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12 +13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8	1	...	9	79	2	88	1	102	1	...	..	...	...	...
13	...	4	17	1	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	4	26	80	2	106	1	114	1	...	...	...	...	...
597	127	516	1,243	36	12	1,279	3	3	24	1	21	...	2	...
743	47	992	1,901	32	16	1,933	9	2	26	3	8	...	12	...
71	11	17	99	129	21	228	5	10	2	...	8	...	2	...
176	42	12	230	9	5	239	6	2	3	1	1	...	...	...
33	4	18	55	544	13	599	3	88	...	...	6	...	...	...
36	9	5	51	266	28	317	2	141	1	...	1	...	2	...
2	...	2	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,658	240	1,562	3,583	1,022	95	4,605	28	246	56	5	45	...	18	...
3,030	523	3,403	7,113	1,484	153	8,597	110	1,419	93	18	72	1	115	...
2	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	10	3	106	5	4	111	2	14	1	...	2	...	...	...
237	17	17	272	61	49	333	7	2	4	...	1	...	...	...
43	9	2	54	10	7	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	36	22	434	77	60	511	10	16	5	...	3	...	...	...
3,405	559	3,425	7,547	1,561	213	9,108	120	1,435	98	18	75	1	115	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*							
2	131 to 136 -138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.		1	...	...	1	1
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...		9	61	1	17	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .		1	1	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....		...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.		1	...	...	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...		5	6	3	3	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.		38	144	...	148	70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.		550	1,320	28	820	259
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....		1	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...		605	1,533	32	992	344
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder		245	452	28	351	200
12	307	Attempts at murder ...		20	44	2	27	16
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...		129	227	1	210	130
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.		8	24	1	10	5
15	377	Unnatural offence ...		14	75	2	63	41
16	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....		2	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.		2	18	2	15	14
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt		231	1,152	20	915	195
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		4	4	1	7	2
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt		509	2,251	16	1,764	209
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.		230	380	29	313	134
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....		2	...	...	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.		128	223	2	248	115
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.		21	67	1	41	23
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.		12	43	...	39	21
		TOTAL ...		1,553	4,964	105	4,004	1,106

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	50	...	...	.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
78	17	34	102	19	64	...	...	...	...	9	...	19	...	...
561	52	741	641	42	454	...	...	...	281	151	...	180	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
648	70	831	743	61	518	1	...	...	282	160	...	199	...	...
151	65	309	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
11	5	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
80	5	139	11	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	4	24	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	\	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	87	352	118	18	84	4	1	...	91	639	...	12	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,555	91	698	212	23	172	7	...	...	275	1,514	...	34	...	..
179	95	236	181	6	125	...	...	...	32	7	...	25	...	...
...	...	2	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
													...	...
133	4	85	29	8	11	2	...	...	14	11	...	10		
18	4	42	73	17	43	...	...	..	4	2	...	1	...	...
18	...	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	4	...	...
2,898	311	1,959	642	72	448	19	2	...	428	2,180	..	98	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	142	152	16	...	139	91
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	119	200	9	...	197	115
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	35	67	...	...	61	21
28	428, 429... ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	24	2	...	10	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	369	1,757	124	...	1,413	808
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	16	...	...	...	16	1
		TOTAL ...	683	2,200	151	...	1,836	1041
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	75	451	...	...	390	25
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	26	1	...	23	14
		TOTAL ...	82	477	1	...	413	39
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle... ... / ordinary... ...	411 320	1,539 1,504	63 60	... ...	1,374 1,383	839 1000
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	56	155	7	...	146	75
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	175	459	18	...	467	254
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	90	226	10	...	184	48
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	126	424	12	...	404	71
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	3	...	...	2	2
		TOTAL ...	1,178	4,310	170	...	3,960	2,289
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	4,101	13,484	459	...	11,205	4,819

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	61	134	14	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
82	19	103	23	3	20	...	2	...	8	3	...	8	...	...
40	2	35	84	5	74	...	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	...
5	...	14	10	1	9	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
605	109	537	61	8	38	4	2	1	42	146	2	5	1	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
795	191	822	192	22	150	9	4	1	56	178	2	17	1	...
365	7	84	301	9	228	1	...	...	51	355	...	6	...	...
9	..	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...
374	7	87	303	11	228	1	...	...	57	368	...	6	...	...
535	268	462	92	25	47	6	2	...	33	7	4	4	1	...
383	116	352	65	25	39	5	1	...	23	8	...	20	...	...
71	66	46	210	22	141	...	...	...	12	10	...	5	...	...
213	60	133	31	6	19	1	...	...	15	13	...	5	...	...
136	35	82	893	24	720	...	...	...	39	106	...	3	1	...
333	15	73	872	52	685	1	...	...	60	281	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,671	560	1,148	2,171	154	1,657	13	3	...	188	425	4	45	2	...
6,386	1,139	4,848	4,051	320	3,001	43	9	1	1,011	3,311	6	365	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	19	149	1	...	134	97
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	95	434	4	...	442	362
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	19	434	1	...	350	324
		TOTAL ...	134	1,017	6	...	927	783
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,235	14,501	465	...	12,132	5,602

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close o year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	4	24	23	6	13	...	...	...	7	16	...	3	2	2
80	6	71	35	26	5	2	...	...	10	5	...	30	...	...
26	5	101	60	34	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
144	15	196	118	66	34	2	...	...	18	21	...	35	2	...
6,530	1,134	5,044	4,169	386	3,035	45	9	1	1,029	3,332	6	400	5	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.	Escaped.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	*Sections of I. P. Code.* 115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	50	170	220	5	21	40	108	45	...	...	...	1	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	11	14	...	3	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	61	181	242	10	28	57	68	78	...	...	...	1	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	6	14	20	6	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	8	11	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	59	61	...	...	6	52	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	125	443	568	21	55	118	234	138	...	...	...	2	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	5	10	15	5	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	5	10	15	5	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	24	269	293	18	150	89	6	30	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	31	31	...	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	179	1,647	1,826	104	955	475	101	190	...	...	1	1	...
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	203	1,950	2,153	122	1,107	591	108	224	...	...	1	1	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	9	92	101	6	43	34	2	15	...	...	...	1	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	30	266	296	38	117	93	9	39	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	25	128	153	7	75	44	7	20	...	...	...	...	...
21-A	422	Fraudulent deeds	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	64	487	551	51	235	172	18	74	...	...	...	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.	Escaped.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	124	490	614	43	233	138	27	171	...	...	..	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	25	155	180	10	72	52	6	40	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	99	1,065	1,164	48	723	233	55	115	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P, C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	9	75	84	...	1	16	39	28	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	5	6	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	51	59	13	20	13	3	10	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL ...	266	1,844	2,110	116	1,050	443	131	368	...	...	...	2	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,363	25,713	27,076	4	599	2,156	21,585	2,732	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ..	1,363	25,713	27,076	4	599	2,156	21,585	2,732	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,026	30,447	32,473	319	3,046	3,485	22,077	3,540	...	...	1	6	...

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summmons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	56	235	17	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	10	20	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	109	322	37	25
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	8	16	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	19	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	4	142	...	...
		TOTAL ...	194	754	54	29

B.—Part II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14(*c*)	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	9	60	142	56·35	77	16	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	12	10	50·00	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
443	43	131	79	22·01	142	47	...	...	...	1	...
24	6	7	3	18·75	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	10	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
146	...	20	124	87·32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
973	58	241	358	44·31	246	69	...	...	...	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband.	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	5	23	...	...
		TOTAL ...	5	23	...	...
CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	67	664	...	6
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	107	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	588	3,613	...	5
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	3	...	...
		TOTAL ...	655	4,388	...	11
CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	24	151	...	5
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	72	388	...	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	87	325	...	3
		TOTAL ...	183	864	...	9
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	3	8	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	608	1,948	3	31
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation... ...	61	341	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	330	2,533	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	...	2	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter V. III(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	38	220	87	24
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	46	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	52	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,049	5,145	98	58
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			1,489	26,779	66	1
		TOTAL ...	1,489	26,779	66	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,575	37,953	218	108

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	13	4	1	4·35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	13	4	1	4·35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
725	103	335	9	1·36	73	205	...	...	...	...	...
107	...	87	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,196	656	1,628	190	5·26	421	1,300	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	...	2	66·67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5,032	759	2,050	201	4·58	514	1,557	...	...	...	1	...
170	12	69	4	2·65	33	52	...	...	...	...	...
459	81	184	11	2·84	59	124	...	...	...	...	...
409	107	141	14	4·31	52	95	...	...	...	...	...
1,038	200	394	29	3·36	144	271	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,528	466	742	35	1·79	838	440	...	...	...	7	...
402	24	176	27	7·92	104	71	...	...	...	...	...
2,860	400	878	83	3·28	368	1,131	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	...	57	120	39·09	140	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	26	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	15	15	3	5·77	10	18	...	...	...	...	...
6,234	939	1,871	270	5·15	1,483	1,664	...	...	...	7	...
28,333	129	2,534	22,314	83·12	2,747	609	...	...	...	...	...
28,333	129	2,534	22,314	83·12	2,747	609	...	...	...	...	...
41,638	2,098	7,094	23,173	60·71	5,144	4,120	...	...	...	9	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, for the year 1934.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking ...	1,806	742	41·09	2,20,788	42,925	19
1. Theft ... *b* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	182	...	...	9,079	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	2,726	1,338	49·08	1.78,028	73,420	41·28
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	20	10	50·00	12,009	1,217	21·68
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	65	34	52·31	6,878	1,484	37·62
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	52	29	55·77	9,487	4,397	44·92
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	16	1	6·25	1,389	6	3·98
TOTAL ...	4,685	2,336	49·86	4,28,579	1,32,528	32 69
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	2	1	50·00	230	200	86·96
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	9	3	33·33	122	114	93·44
TOTAL ...	11	4	36·36	352	314	89·20

1. (*a*) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 4,477 was recovered during the year under report.

(*b*) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 10,072 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	Rs.	2,052
Sind Railways	„	4,085
Hyderabad District	„	2,060
Sukkur District	„	838
Larkana District	„	98
Thar Parkar District	„	90
Upper Sind Frontier District	„	..
Nawabshah District	„	112
Dadu District	„	737
Total ...	Rs.	10,072

2. (*a*) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 1,121

(*b*) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,329 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,61,379

(*c*) Value of property reported as recovered in 829 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 64,554

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
68	44	64·71	4,847	2,806	57·85

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(Sind Police.)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1934.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	1	1	3	7	35	21	141	8	40
Hyderabad District ...	...	1	1	1	4	24	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District ...	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	120	...	51
Larkana District ...	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	74	...	42
Thar Parkar District ...	...	1	...	1	2	20	...	55	...	41
Nawabshah District ...	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	53	...	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	54	...	35
Dadu District ...	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	62	...	61
Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	13	1	53	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	3	10	39	200	23	708	8	350

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	853	14	86	1,210	...	...	...	8,089
Hyderabad District ...	400	...	101	653	...	...	...	4,417
Sukkur District ...	683	...	104	994	...	...	...	5,585
Larkana District ...	338	...	98	576	...	...	...	2,580·7
Thar Parkar District ...	244	...	180	544	...	...	...	13,637
Nawabshah District ...	244	...	87	446	...	...	...	3,867
Upper Sind Frontier District.	255	...	101	462	...	...	...	2,105·1
Dadu District ...	255	...	124	527	...	...	...	6,443·98
Sind Railways ...	157	...	...	228	...	...	...	1,228
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,429	14	881	5,676	37,11,370	...	37,11,370	47,952·78

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,976	274,855	15	23	6·69	486·76	2,059	1·70
Hyderabad District ...	662,924	95,930	18	23	6·76	1015·20	1,745	2·67
Sukkur District ...	623,758	152,237	16	17	5·62	627·52	2,109	2·12
Larkana District ...	448,657	41,341	12	10	4·48	778·92	1,242	2·16
Thar Parkar District ...	468,040	8,835	14	32	25·07	860·37	836	1·54
Nawabshah District ...	496,612	29,839	12	15	8·67	1113·48	1,090	2·44
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259,709	15,400	7	8	4·56	562·14	841	1·82
Dadu District ..	338,394	16,361	14	26	12·23	642·11	1,124	2·13
Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	5·39	...	579	2·54
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	3,887,070	634,298	118	164	8·45	684·83	11,625	2·05

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1934.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	63	1,142	63	1,142	40	553	63	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	17	210	17	209	...	110	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	29	621	29	615	40	417	28	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District	34	958	33	950	40	525	30	...	4	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larkana District	22	552	21	547	45	408	20	1	3	1	17	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Thar Parkar District	22	520	22	519	30	463	21	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District	16	445	16	440	78	326	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District	20	424	20	421	49	369	19	...	1	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dadu District	23	502	22	496	30	840	21	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	262	5,390	259	5,355	352	4,011	239	3	16	5	93	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	627	63	483	44	85	202	111	511	26	2	1	1	...	11	19·92	·43	·91
Sind C. I. D.	...	31	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	...	265	17	142	4	7	13	37	95	7	...	...	1	...	3	17·26	·14	1·33
Hyderabad District	...	335	29	425	37	59	120	73	207	7	4	4	4	...	4	31·52	·09	·62
Sukkur District	...	256	33	525	55	270	132	95	228	14	3	4	3	1	11	28·99	·08	1·12
Larkana District	...	152	21	311	28	108	200	78	19	7	1	4	9	...	10	33·63	·71	1·76
Thar Parkar District	...	255	22	270	59	38	101	58	167	15	11	1	5	1	17	15·16	·55	3·14
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	373	16	164	22	45	80	48	157	4	5	...	5	...	8	55·92	·24	1·75
Nawabshah District	...	160	20	201	18	14	56	68	172	8	7	1	...	...	5	6·80	·45	1·13
Dadu District	...	353	22	253	19	102	106	49	99	8	4	2	1	...	2	5·60	·20	·39
TOTAL ...	...	2,607	259	2,790	286	728	1010	617	1,655	96	37	17	29	2	71	24·12	·32	1·26

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind

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For the Year 1923 – 24

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Bombay Govt 14/11/24

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

1. This report and the statements appended to it relate to the Presidency Proper and do not include the figures for Sind.

2. *Judicial Staff* (*Statement No. 1*).—The permanent Civil Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1923 consisted of 9 High Court Judges (including the Additional Judge); 15 District Judges; 2 Joint Judges; 7 Assistant Judges (including one under training); a Chief Judge and four Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court; 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 21 First Class Subordinate Judges and 105 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad and the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also 4 Inamdars and Jahagirdars exercising powers of Subordinate Judges under Regulation XIII of 1830.

The Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, presided over the High Court from 1st January to 10th June and from 24th October to 31st December 1923. His Lordship was on leave from 11th June to 23rd October 1923. During this period the Honourable Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Knight, officiated as Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

The Honourable Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Knight, from 1st to 14th January, from 15th February to 10th June and from 24th October to 31st December 1923. His Lordship was on leave from 15th January to 14th February and officiated as Chief Justice from 11th June to 23rd October 1923.

The Honourable Sir Amberson B. Marten, Knight, from 1st January to 10th June and from 10th August to 31st December 1923. His Lordship was on leave from 11th June to 9th August 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt from 1st January to 31st December 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji from 1st January to 31st December 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett from 1st January to 6th April and from 16th April to 31st December 1923. His Lordship was on leave from 7th to 15th April 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. C. Crump from 1st January to 31st December 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp from 27th June to 31st December 1923. His Lordship acted as a Judge from 27th June to 20th July and was appointed to be a Puisne Judge with effect from 21st July.

The Honourable Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla acted as an Additional Judge from 1st January to 31st December 1923.

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. C. Coyajee acted as an Additional Judge from 11th June to 20th July 1923 and as a Puisne Judge from 21st July to 23rd October 1923.

High Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

3. *Original Suits instituted (Statement No. 3).*—The number of civil suits pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1922 was 4,956, including 103 suits received by transfer from the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and the number instituted during 1923 was 5,256, including 39 suits received by transfer from the Bombay Court of Small Causes and 346 (including 2 suits received by transfer from the Bombay Court of Small Causes) restored during the year, making a total of 10,558 for disposal in 1923 as against 10,426 in 1922.

4. *Original Suits disposed of (Statement No. 5).*—The number of suits decided was 5,759, including 58 suits received by transfer from the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 4,799, including 86 suits received by transfer from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. The number pending at the close of the year was less than the number pending at the close of the previous year by 157. There were 2,349 suits pending over one year, showing an increase of 201 on the figures of the previous year.

Of the suits decided,

1,712	were dismissed for default or want of prosecution, including 32 Small Cause Court transferred suits,
3,270	were determined without contest, including 19 Small Cause Court transferred suits,
624	were decreed after contest, including 4 Small Cause Court transferred suits,
153	were dismissed after contest, including 3 Small Cause Court transferred suits.
5,759	

5. *Suits instituted and disposed of under the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.*—The number of suits pending at the end of 1922 was 24, and the number instituted during 1923 was 24, making a total of 48 for disposal in 1923. Of these 32 were decided and 16 remained pending at the close of the year.

Of the suits decided,

12	were determined without contest,
15	were decreed for Plaintiff after contest,
5	were decreed for Defendant after contest.
32	

There were two suits pending over one year at the close of the year.

6. *Suits instituted and disposed of under the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.*—No suits were pending at the end of 1922. Only one was instituted in 1923. It was dismissed for default or want of prosecution.

7. *Suits instituted and disposed of under the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Jurisdiction.*—The number of suits pending at the end of 1922 was 9 and the number instituted during 1923 was 9, making a total of 18 for disposal in 1923. Of these, 7 were decided and 11 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 7 suits pending over one year at the close of the year.

Of the suits decided,

1 was dismissed for default or want of prosecution,
4 were determined without contest,
2 were dismissed after contest.

7

8. *Insolvency Petitions.*—The number of petitions at the end of 1922 was 2,412 and the number instituted during 1923 was 1,284, making a total of 3,696 for disposal in 1923. Of these, 1,015 were decided and 2,681 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 1,451 petitions pending over one year at the close of the year.

Of the cases decided,

981 were determined without contest,
26 were decreed after contest,
8 were dismissed after contest.

1,015

9. *References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.*—One reference was made during the year, which has not been disposed of.

10. *Appeals to the Privy Council.*—Twenty-seven appeals were pending from the previous year and 6 were admitted during the year, making a total of 33 for disposal during the year. Of these,

3 were dismissed for default by the Bombay High Court,
2 were dismissed for default by order of the Privy Council,
7 were decided by the Privy Council who confirmed the decrees of the High Court,
7 were decided by the Privy Council who set aside the decrees of the High Court,
6 were pending before the Privy Council in England (including 4 despatched during the year),
8 were pending in the Bombay High Court.

33

11. *References to take Accounts, etc.*—The number of references to take accounts, to make enquiries as to estates to be administered or partitioned, as to debts and incumbrances, as to allowances to be made for maintenance, on questions of title, on questions affecting minors

in proposed terms of settlement, to settle conveyances and in like matters pending at the commencement of the year 1923 was 228. 273 references were filed in 1923 in the Office of the Commissioner for taking accounts and 220 references were disposed of by him during the year.

12. *Petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration, etc.*—During the year 748 petitions for probate and letters of administration, 10 pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, 47 petitions under the Indian Companies Act, 41 petitions under the Indian Trusts Act, 49 references under the Land Acquisition Act, and 386 petitions under the Guardian and Wards, Lunacy and Arbitration Acts, etc., making in all 1,281, were filed for disposal.

13. *Applications for the Execution of Decrees, etc. (Statement No. 13).*—The number of applications pending at the commencement of the year was 849 and the number of applications filed during the year was 2,801, making a total of 3,650 for disposal. Of these, 517 were disposed of by transfer to other courts, in 419 satisfaction was obtained in full, in 36 satisfaction was obtained in part, and 1,879 were wholly infructuous, making a total of 2,851, and 799 remained at the close of the year 1923.

Number of Darkhasts (decrees or orders) disposed of during the year, in which immoveable property was sold, was 26. Number of decrees received from other courts for execution during the year 1923 was 88.

14. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the High Court on the Original Side during 1923 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fees realized by means of stamps ..	12,08,733	15	1
Probate and Administration Duty ..	11,96,328	3	0
Admission Fees for Advocates and Attorneys	18,000	0	0
Total ..	24,23,062	2	1

Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
1/5th salary of the Honourable the Chief Justice and salaries of five Puisne Judges (including one Additional Judge) sitting on the Original Side (with compensation allowance)	2,06,254	15	0
Salaries of Gazetted Officers	1,32,104	14	0
Salaries of the Establishments on the Original Side	2,35,595	0	0
*Contingencies	41,220	6	6
Total ..	6,15,175	3	6

*These contingent charges for the offices of the Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, and Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors Court, were paid by Government as usual from January to March 1923, but from April to December 1923 they were paid out of the Suitors Fee Fund Investment Interest Account pursuant to the order of the Honourable the Chief Justice dated 9th April 1923.

15. *Taxing Office.*—The number of bills taxed during the year is as follows :—

Between party and party	2,276
Between attorney and clients	466

The Court fees for taxation during the year amounted to Rs. 87,240-9-0. This sum is also included in the item " Fees realised by means of stamps ".

16. *Financial Results.*—The following figures exhibit the financial results for the last three years including under the head of expenditure the salaries of the Judges :—

Year.	Probate and Administration duty.	Other Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1921	13,21,402 6 0	10,31,482 8 0	5,63,295 15 3
1922	13,12,889 9 0	11,92,595 0 7	6,31,895 1 3
1923	11,96,328 3 0	12,26,733 15 1	6,15,175 3 6

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

High Court.

I. Appeals under Section 15 of the Letters Patent.

17. (*Statement No. 7*).— Sixty-seven appeals from decrees on the Original Side were filed during the year and 41 were pending at its commencement. Of the total 108, 81 were decided and 27 remained pending at the close of the year, of which 3 were pending for more than a year. The number of appeals disposed of was less by 13 than in 1922. These 81 appeals were disposed of as under :—

15 Dismissed for default or not prosecuted,
42 Decrees of the Courts of first instance confirmed,
6 Decrees of the Courts of first instance modified,
14 Decrees of the Courts of first instance reversed,
4 Cases remanded to the Courts of first instance.

—
18
—

18. (*Statement No. 8*).— Twenty-eight appeals from orders on the Original Side were filed during the year and 7 were pending at its commencement. Of the total 35, 21 were decided and 14 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of

was less by 15 than in 1922. The disposals of the appeals were as follows:—

4 Dismissed or not prosecuted,

13 Orders of the Courts of first instance confirmed,

4 Orders of the Courts of first instance reversed.

—

21

—

19. (*Statement No. 7*).—On the Appellate Side, 51 appeals from decrees were filed during the year and 11 were pending at its commencement. Of the total 62, 44 were decided and 18 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was less by 9 than in 1922. The disposals of the appeals were as follows:—

36 Dismissed or not prosecuted,

7 Decrees appealed against confirmed,

1 Decree appealed against reversed.

—

44

—

II. Appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts.

20. *Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts* (*Statements Nos. 7 and 8*).—The statement in the margin shows the numbers of first and second appeals from decrees, and appeals from orders, of the provincial Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, which came before the High Court and were decided during the year. The institution of second appeals was more by 100 than in 1922, and the institutions of first appeals and appeals from orders were less by 6 and 13, respectively, than in that year.

——	Pending at the end of 1922.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending at the end of 1923.
Appeals from Original Decrees.	585	351	265	671
Appeals from Appellate Decrees	524	827	671	680
Appeals from Orders.	60	72	60	72
Total ..	1,169	1,250	996	1,423

21. *Appeals decided* (*Statements Nos. 7 and 8*).—The disposals of first and second appeals show an increase of 46 and 59, respectively, and that of appeals from orders shows a decrease of 25, on the figures of the previous year.

22. *Appeals pending* (*Statements Nos. 7 and 8*).—At the close of the year, 671 first appeals, 680 second appeals and 72 appeals from orders were pending. The aggregate total of the pending appeals is more by 254 than in 1922.

23. *Civil Work of the High Court* (*Statements Nos. 7 and 8*).—The following statement shows in detail the civil business which has come

before, and disposed of by, the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction during each of the past four years :—

	Instituted.				Disposed of.			
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923
Appeals from Original Decrees.	495	293	357	351	311	459	219	265
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	894	787	727	827	1,243	912	612	671
Appeals under the Letters Patent.	111	75	36	51	117	95	53	44
Appeals from Orders ..	68	77	85	72	62	73	85	60
Civil Extraordinary Applications.	337	312	419	386	315	311	355	344
Civil References ..	25	21	24	22	23	26	14	24
Applications for Review ..	38	46	27	27	43	45	25	21
Miscellaneous Applications ..	828	898	787	787	964	918	788	739

24. *Results of Appeals* (*Statement No. 7*).—Of the 265 appeals from original decrees decided, 46 were dismissed or not prosecuted. Of the remaining 219, decrees of lower Courts were confirmed in 163, reversed in 28, modified in 26 and remanded in 2.

Of the 671 appeals from appellate decrees decided, 369 were dismissed or not prosecuted. Of the remaining 302, decrees of the lower Courts were affirmed in 227, reversed in 54, modified in 19 and remanded in 2.

(*Statement No. 8*).—Of the 60 appeals from orders decided, 23 were dismissed or not prosecuted. Of the remaining 37, orders of the lower Courts were affirmed in 26, reversed in 9 and modified in 2.

25. *Appeals to the Privy Council.*—At the opening of the year, 7 appeals to the Privy Council were under preparation for despatch to England and 3 applications for leave were pending for orders. 15 new applications were filed during the year. Of the total number of applications for leave, 4 were rejected, withdrawn or compromised, in 3 leave was granted, and 11 applications for leave remained pending at the close of the year. During the year 6 appeals were despatched to England, and 4 appeals were under preparation.

26. *Results of Appeals to the Privy Council.*—During the year, 4 appeals from this Court were decided by the Privy Council with the result that all of them were dismissed with costs. 11 appeals were pending before the Privy Council at the end of the year.

27. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the High Court on the Appellate Side during the year 1923.

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fees realized by means of stamps in Registrar's office	1,92,742	5	0
Other miscellaneous receipts in cash ..	16,850	3	2
Fees realized by means of stamps in Translators' Department	3,024	8	0
Total ..	2,12,617	0	2

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
4/5 Salary of the Honourable the Chief Justice and the salaries of the three I. C. S. Puisne Judges, including acting allowances and exchange compensation allowance ..	2,02,238	11	0
Salaries of Gazetted Officers	40,972	8	0
Salaries of Registrar's Establishment ..	1,06,021	9	11
Salaries of the Translators' Department, Appellate Side	21,989	13	0
Contingencies*	11,941	2	6
Total ..	3,83,163	12	5

Expenditure of the High Court Press.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of the Establishment	9,666	15	0
Contingencies*	72	13	9
Total ..	9,739	12	9

Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

28. *Appeals instituted* (*Statement No. 7*).—4,071 appeals were instituted in 1923, showing a decrease of 137, as compared with the previous year. The number of appeals instituted was larger than in the previous year in 8, and smaller in 8, districts.

There were noticeable increases in Poona (93), Belgaum (68), Kolaba (39), and Sholapur (30), while there were noticeable decreases in Satara (186), Dharwar (67), Khandesh (45), Ahmednagar (33), Kanara (33) and Broach (25). In the remaining districts the variations were less than 25.

29. *Appeals disposed of* (*Statements Nos. 7 and 14*).—4,293 appeals were disposed of during the year, of which 775 were disposed of by First Class Subordinate Judges exercising appellate powers. These figures are more by 6 and 144 than the corresponding figures of the previous year.

There was an increase in disposals in 7 districts and was the greatest in Satara (409), followed by Dharwar (140), Thana (123), Poona (100) and Kolaba (30). On the other hand there was a noticeable decrease in

* *Vide* note on contingencies in paragraph 14.

Bijapur (279), Khandesh (183), Ahmedabad (138), Sholapur (57) and Ratnagiri (51).

30. *Appeals pending* (*Statement No. 7*).—There were 4,783 appeals pending at the close of the year, the number being less by 222 than at the end of 1922.

(*Statement No. 14*).—The number of appeals pending for more than a year fell from 1,704 to 1,689.

31. *Results of Appeals* (*Statement No.7*).—The results on the decision of the lower Courts of the appeals decided during the year were as follows:—in 2,265 cases, or 52·8 per cent. of the whole, the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed; in 440 cases, or 10·2 per cent., it was modified; and in 521 cases or 12·1 per cent. it was reversed; 256, or 6 per cent., appeals were remanded and 811, or 18·9 per cent., were either dismissed or not prosecuted.

32. *Miscellaneous Appeals* (*Statement No. 8*).—228 miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year and 119 were pending at its commencement. Of the total 347, 248 were disposed of during the year and 99 remained pending at its close. The number pending was less by 20 than in the previous year.

Original Jurisdiction.

1. Civil Courts in the Mofussil Subordinate to the High Court.

33. *Changes in Jurisdiction.*—During the year under report, the Amalner and Parola talukas in the Khandesh District were excluded from the special jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Court at Dhulia and included within the special jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Court at Jalgaon.

34. *Original Suits instituted* (*Statement No. 3*).—The number of suits instituted in 1923 was 1,14,425, showing a decrease of 7,119 on the figures of the previous year.

The decrease occurred in money and title suits to the extent of 6·5 and 3·2 per cent. respectively, the number of money suits instituted being 92,517 against 98,916 in 1922 and that of title suits being 21,908 against 22,628 in 1922.

(*Statement No. 4*).—The total value of suits instituted in 1923 amounted to Rs. 4,61,33,848, showing an increase of Rs. 87,26,118 on the total for 1922.

35. *Local Distribution* (*Statement No. 3*).—The number of suits instituted in 1923 was smaller than in the previous year in 11, and larger in 5 districts.

The decrease was most marked in the Districts of Khandesh (3,942), Nasik (896), Thana (874) and Kolaba (656) and occurred chiefly in money suits. There was marked increase in the Districts of Ahmednagar (708) and Poona (346).

The largest number of suits was instituted in Khandesh (20,080), where the number of money suits (17,648) was the heaviest in the Presidency. In no other district except Ahmedabad and Poona did

institutions exceed 10, 000. Institutions were between 8,000 and 9,000 in the District of Nasik, between 6,000 and 7,000 in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, between 5,000 and 6,000 in Dharwar, Thana and Satara, between 4,000 and 5,000 in Surat, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, between 3,000 and 4,000 in Bijapur and between 2,000 and 3,000 in Broach, Kolaba and Kanara, the lowest figure, 2, 275, being in Kanara.

36. *Number of suits disposed of* (*Statement No. 5*).—In addition to the 114,425 suits instituted during the year, and the 53,235 suits pending trial from the previous year, 1,574 suits were revived, or received on remand or review, making a total of 1,69,234 for disposal.

The number of suits disposed of was 118,299, a decrease of 3,086 on the figure of 1922.

Of the total number disposed of, 108,545 were disposed of by Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, that is, Courts of Subordinate Judges, 8,756 by Small Caues Courts. 973 by District Courts and 25 by Unpaid Tribunals, that is, by Inamdars and Jahagirdars.

37. *Results of Suits decided* (*Statement No. 5*).—Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 11,569 or 9·8 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 52,453 or 44·3 per cent. without contest, 53,675 or 45·4 per cent. with contest, and in 602 or ·5 per cent. a compromise was effected.

Of the 53,675 suits decided on contest, 47,190 or 87·9 per cent. resulted in favour of plaintiffs and 6,485 or 12·1 in favour of defendants.

38. *Suits disposed of by Inamdars and Jahagirdars* (*Statement No. 5*).—The Unpaid Tribunals disposed of 25 original suits, of which 4 were contested. In 1922 the figures were 39 and 8 respectively.

39. *Suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges* (*Statement No. 5*).—The number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges was 108,545, a decrease of 2,485 on the figures of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the number of cases decided under the ordinary procedure and was in the uncontested suits, the contested suits showing a slight increase on the figures of the previous year. The number of contested suits decided in exercise of Small Cause Court powers shows a marked increase (1,789) and that of uncontested suits a marked decrease (2,173). The number of suits decided under the ordinary procedure was 57,473 and under the Small Cause Court procedure, 51,072. Of these, 51 per cent. and 40·9 per cent. respectively, were contested. The percentage of suits decided after contest both under the ordinary and Small Cause Court prodecures shows an increase, as compared with the previous year.

40. *Suits disposed of by Small Cause Court Judges* (*Statement No. 5*).—The Provincial Small Cause Courts disposed of 8,756 original suits, of which 3,670 were contested. The latter shows a decrease of 971 as compared with the previous year.

41. *Suits disposed of by District, Joint and Assistant Judges (Statement No. 5).*—The District Courts disposed of 973 original suits, of which 417 were contested. The latter shows a decrease of 17 as compared with the previous year.

42. *Pending Suits (Statement No. 5).*—The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 50, 935, as against 53, 235 in the previous year.

(Statement No. 14).—Of the pending cases, 6,170 had been pending for more than a year, which shows an increase of 106 on the figures of the previous year. Of the suits pending for over one year, 247 were in the Courts of District Judges, 5,852 in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, 61 in the Small Cause Courts and 10 in the Courts of Inamdars and Jahagirdars, the figures showing a decrease of 128, and an increase of 170, 55 and 9 respectively, as compared with 1922.

The number of suits pending over a year was the largest in Khandesh (1,071), followed by Poona (813), Ahmedabad (662), Belgaum (621) and Dharwar (614). As compared with the figures of the previous year, the number of year-old suits shows a marked increase from 799 to 1,071 in Khandesh, from 426 to 614 in Dharwar, from 280 to 401 in Sholapur and from 57 to 134 in Kanara, while a noticeable decrease from 844 to 662 in Ahmedabad, from 418 to 300 in Ratnagiri and from 252 to 149 in Surat.

43. *Execution proceedings (Statement No. 13).*—There were 49,901 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year, and 108,733 applications were made during the year. Realization was complete in 27,722 cases and partial in 30,265. In 51,168 cases proceedings were returned as infructuous, and 49,457 remained pending at the close of the year, while 22 were disposed of by transfer. The total amount realized in Courts other than Small Cause Courts was Rs. 72,11,089-13-5.

Debtors were imprisoned in 167 cases, movable property was sold in 692 and immoveable property in 2,657 cases.

44. *Miscellaneous Cases (Statement No. 6).*—The number of miscellaneous cases instituted fell from 9,492 to 9,461. The number disposed of rose from 9,329 to 9,380 and that of pending rose from 3,216 to 3,297. Of the cases disposed of, 1,015 were disposed of without trial, 3,168 without contest, 88 on reference to arbitration, and 5,109 were contested. Of these 5,109 contested cases, 3,310 or 64·7 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiffs.

II. Bombay Small Cause Court.

45. *(Statements Nos. 3 & 5).*—The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1923, and the number pending at its close were 33,966, 32,746 and 6,738, respectively. Institutions and disposals show an increase of 5,515 and 5,193, respectively. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was more by 1,220 than in 1922.

(*Statement No. 4*).—The increase in institutions occurred in suits not exceeding Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, while there was a slight decrease—5—in suits not exceeding Rs. 10 and a decrease of 244 in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000.

The total value of the litigation was Rs. 1,10,92,631 as against Rs. 99,07,514 in the preceding year.

46. *Mode of disposal* (*Statement No. 5*).—Of the 32,746 suits disposed of, 992 were disposed of without trial, 28,140 were decided without contest, and 3,566 were decided after contest, and 48 upon reference to arbitration.

47. *Execution of Decrees* (*Statement No. 13*).—Of the 14,479 applications for the execution of decrees dealt with during the year, including 1,219 pending from the previous year, 12,903 were disposed of, and 1,576 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the latter, 211 were more than three months old. Of the applications disposed of, 4,958 resulted in whole or partial satisfaction of the decrees granted, 7,302 were returned as wholly infructuous and 643 were transferred to other Courts.

The total amount realized was Rs. 16,44,478 as compared with Rs. 17,29,947 in the previous year.

48. *Coercive Processes* (*Statement No. 13*).—In order to enforce the execution of decrees imprisonment was resorted to in 70 cases, and sale of moveables in 436. These figures are less by 57 and more by 12 respectively, than those of 1922.

General.

49. Compared with the figures of 1922, when there was an increase of more than 6,500 in the number of institutions of suits and more than 2,800 in the number disposed of, the number of suits instituted in the Subordinate Judges Courts in 1923 decreased by more than 7,000 and the number disposed of by nearly 2,500. As the result of increasing the limit of Small Cause Court powers of Subordinate Judges, 9,166 more Small Cause suits were disposed of by them than in the year 1920. The number of pending suits in those Courts has decreased from 49,800 in 1920 to 47,000 in 1923.

The number of appeals disposed of by District Courts was only 6 more than in the previous year, the First Class Subordinate Judges exercising Appellate powers having disposed of 775 appeals as against 631 in 1922 and 159 only in 1921.

The number of suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court in 1923 was less by 530, and 632 more suits were disposed of than in the preceding year. The Judges ordinarily constituting the Second Division Bench of the Appellate Side were, as in the previous year, engaged for the most part of the year in clearing off arrears of suits on the Original Side. In spite of the decrease in the total institutions and the increase in the total disposals, the arrears of suits on the Original Side increased from 7,401 to 7,507.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court the total number of institutions of appleals increased from 1,205 to 1,301 and the total number of disposals from 969 to 1,040. In consequence of the employment of two of the Appellate Side Judges on the Original Side for the most part of the year, the total arrears of appeals on the Appellate Side further increased from 1,180 to 1,441.

50. *Inspection.*—During the year 1923 no Inspection tour was undertaken by the Administrative High Court Judge. The Honourable the Chief Justice, however, visited the Courts at Sholapur, Bijapur, Nasik and Dhulia. The proposed visit to the Courts at Dharwar and Karwar had to be abandoned owing to His Lordship's illness.

During the year the District and Assistant Judges inspected the Courts of 29 Subordinate Judges.

51. *Receipts and Charges of the Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The total receipts of all the Courts (Civil and Criminal) have risen from Rs. 85,55,523 to 93,79,564 and the total charges from Rs. 44,16,168 to 45,67,685. These figures are supplied by the Accountant General, Bombay, in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5042 dated 11th August 1893.

52. The District Judge of Sholapur assembled a Judicial Conference of the Judges subordinate to him, where points touching on the practice and procedure of Civil Courts were discussed.

N. D. GHARDA,
Registrar.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

1. *Judicial Staff* (*Statement No. 1*).—The Criminal Judicial Staff, employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1923, consisted of 9 High Court Judges ; 15 Sessions Judges ; 5 Additional Sessions Judges ; 2 Assistant Sessions Judges ; 354 First Class Magistrates ; 344 Second Class Magistrates ; 239 Third Class Magistrates ; 240 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards under Bombay Act I of 1889 and 97 Village Panchayats under Bombay Act IX of 1920.

In addition to the above, the number of Police Patels in the Presidency exercising powers under Section 14 of the Village Police Act, VIII of 1867, was 21,298. Out of these, 505 have also been invested with powers under Section 15 of the said Act.

There were 51 Benches of Magistrates inclusive of those in the City of Bombay, constituted from among 414 Honorary Magistrates.

2. *Offences reported* (*Statement No. 11*).—There were 1,83,916 criminal offences reported during the year, showing an increase of 14,862 on the figures of 1922. In the Districts of Surat, Nasik, and East Khandesh, and in the City of Bombay there was a noticeable increase in the number of offences reported during the year, while on the other hand there was a decrease in the Districts of Kanara, Kaira and Ahmednagar. Of the total number of offences reported, 45,608 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,38,308 under the Special and Local Laws.

3. *Complaints dismissed* (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code) *and complainants fined* (Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code). (*Statement No. 11*).—The number of complaints dismissed under Section 203 was 6,122 and the number of complainants fined under Section 250 was 271.

4. *Cases found to be true.*—Of the total number of cases under inquiry, 1,77,318 were found to be true and the number of cases brought to trial, including those found to be true and pending from the previous year, was 1,79,947. Compared with 1922 the number of cases found to be true and the number of cases brought to trial show an increase of 15,065 and 13,933, respectively.

5. *Murders reported as true.*—Out of 640 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 189 were murders. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 640 and 223.

These murders may be classified as under :—

Murders from motives connected with women	..	58
Murders of children for the sake of their ornaments	..	6
Other murders for the sake of gain	..	37
Murders arising out of other causes	..	88
		189

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

I. Presidnecy Magistrates' Courts.

6. *Cases in Presidency Magistrates' Courts* (*Statement No. 11*).—The total number of cases brought to trial during the year in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates and before the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates was 105,567. This number is more by 9,045 than that of 1922. The number of cases under Special and Local Laws was 93,904 or 9,178 more than in 1922, while cases under the Penal Code fell from 11,796 to 11,663. The increase under the former head was most marked in offences under the City of Bombay Police Act which rose from 45,489 to 53,307. The number of offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act rose from 12,940 to 14,734; under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act from 5,718 to 6,744; under the Motor Vehicles Act from 1,299 to 1,365, and under the Prevention of Gambling Act from 949 to 1,036. There was a noticeable decrease in offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act from 16,384 to 15,038; under the Railways Act from 699 to 567; under the Bombay Rent Act from 215 to 151, and under the Merchant Shipping Act from 114 to 4. As regards the offences under the Penal Code there was an increase in offences of theft, of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, of criminal trespass, and of offences relating to marriage which rose from 3,215, 1,558, 613 and 80 to 3,376, 1,653, 709 and 125 respectively. On the other hand there was a noticeable decrease in offences of hurt, of criminal force and assault, of offences against the public tranquility and of offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, which fell from 1,728, 1,491, 99 and 82 to 1,529, 1,289, 28 and 36, respectively.

(*Statements Nos. 2 and 9*).—During the year 1,04,619 regular and 1,529 miscellaneous cases were disposed of and only 948 regular cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, cases of 220 persons were committed to the High Court.

7. *Results of Trials* (*Statement No. 9*).—The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Magistrates was 1,13,762. Of the persons tried 14,902 were acquitted or discharged, 97,493 were convicted, 44 were transferred, 220 were committed to the High Court, 22 were sent to Military Authorities and 1,081 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons tried for offences under the Penal Code, 6,337 were convicted and 9,982 acquitted or discharged. The results of the trials before each of the two classes of Magistrates during the year are shown below :—

	Acquitted or Discharged	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Stipendiary Magistrates ..	13,541	20,867	60·6
Benches of Honorary Magistrates ..	1,361	76,626	98·3

8. *Punishments (Statement No. 12).*—Of the persons convicted, 6,490 were punished with imprisonment, 78,741 with fine, and 547 with whipping. 17,507 convicted persons were warned and discharged, 68 were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga and 826 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

The sentences of imprisonments passed were for the following terms :—

Not exceeding ..	15 days ..	.. 3,948
	6 months ..	.. 2,208
	2 years ..	.. 334

The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 5,04,008. Rs. 4,14,610 were realized, of which Rs. 18,969 were paid as compensation to complainants.

In addition to these sentences, 16 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accusations having been found to be frivolous or vexatious.

II. Magistrates including Village Officers and Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards.

9. *Results of Trials (Statement No. 9).*—The aggregate number of persons under trial before these tribunals was 1,15,508. Of these, the cases of 1,063 persons were committed or referred to the Sessions and the cases of the remainder, that is, of 1,14,445 persons were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. 54,134 or 47·3 per cent. out of the total 1,14,445, were convicted and 59,051 or 51·6 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The cases of 244 persons were transferred, while 329 persons died, and 687 escaped during their trials.

The total number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates and Village Officers at the close of the year 1923 was 7,444 as compared with 6,297 in 1922.

The general results of trials before Magistrates of each class are as follows :—

Class of Magistrates.	Number of Persons.		Percentage of convictions.
	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1	52	98·1
District and Divisional Magistrates ..	15	93	86·1
Honorary Magistrates	3,004	2,994	49·9
Special Magistrates	997	1,136	53·3
Benches of Magistrates	5,706	9,452	62·4
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ..	48,025	39,723	45·3
Village Officers	1,303	677	34·2
Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees	....	7	100·0

10. *Punishments* (*Statement No. 12*).—The sentences passed on persons convicted were as follows :—

Imprisonment	8,820
Fine	44,976
Whipping	280
Ordered to give security	2,184

Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 2,280 were for terms not exceeding 15 days, 5,365 for terms not exceeding 6 months ; 1,165 for terms not exceeding 2 years and 10 for terms exceeding 2 years.

Sentences of whipping were passed on 280 persons, as against 362 in the preceding year.

The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 6,15,356. Rs. 5,05,814 were realized, out of which Rs. 35,321 were paid as compensation to complainants.

In addition to the above, 255 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accusations having been found to be frivolous or vexatious. The figure for the last year was 462.

III. Courts of Session.

11. *Results of Trials* (*Statement No. 9*).—There were 2,118 persons or 479 less than in 1922, under trial. The cases of 1,855 persons were decided, while those of 263 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 1,855 persons tried, 973 or 52·5 per cent. were convicted and 822 or 44·3 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of 57 persons were referred to the High Court under Sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while 2 persons died and 1 escaped during trial.

12. *Punishments* (*Statement No. 12*).—The following sentences were passed by the Courts of Session :—

Death		44
Transportation or Penal Servitude		91
Imprisonment		831
Fine		147
Whipping		6
Ordered to give security		8

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms :—

Not exceeding ..	15 days	41
	6 months	95
	2 years	223
Exceeding 2 years		472

Fines to the amount of Rs. 31,738 were imposed by Courts of Session, as compared with Rs. 27,665 in the preceding year. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 10,249 as compared with Rs. 14,608 in 1922. The amount of fines realized and paid as compensation fell from Rs. 2,451 to Rs. 1,754.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

I. Appeals.

13. The number of appeals decided during the year was 1,887, as against 2,094 in the preceding year.

14. *Magistrates' Courts* (*Statement No. 10*).—The number of persons whose appeals were decided by Courts of Magistrates was 1,501. Of these, appeals of 233 were summarily dismissed, and sentences on 750, whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed, making a total of 983 wholly unsuccessful appellants, or 65·5 per cent. Of the remainder, 166 appellants or 11·1 per cent., obtained a modification of the sentences passed on them, and 319, or 21·3 per cent., their total annulment. The cases of 32 appellants were otherwise disposed of, and the case of 1 appellant abated owing to his death. As compared with 1922, the results were less favourable to appellants.

15. *Sessions Courts* (*Statement No. 10*).—During the year, the number of persons whose appeals were decided by Courts of Session was 1,738. The appeals of 468 persons (or 26·9 per cent.), were summarily dismissed ; 638 appellants, whose appeals were admitted, were altogether unsuccessful ; 259 obtained an alteration of sentence ; 363 were acquitted, and the cases of 10 appellants were otherwise disposed of.

The proportions of persons whose appeals were wholly unsuccessful, successful in obtaining a modification of the original orders and successful in obtaining their reversal, were 63·6, 14·9 and 20·9 per cent., respectively. Of those concerned in admitted appeals only, the proportions were 50·2, 20·4 and 28·6 per cent. If admitted appeals only are considered, these results were, on the whole, less favourable to appellants than in the previous year, the percentage of successful appellants in 1923 being 49 against 52·1 in 1922.

II. Superintendence, Reference and Revision.

16. *Magistrates' Courts* (*Statement No. 10*).—The cases of 140 accused persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made by complainants, came before District Magistrates for revision. The number was less by 27 than in 1922. Of the total, applications of 97 persons were rejected, those of 5 were otherwise disposed of, and the cases of 38 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

17. *Sessions Courts* (*Statement No. 10*).—Including the cases of accused persons, who themselves applied for revision of the orders passed on them in the Courts of Magistrates, and of those against whom such applications were made by complainants, the cases of 606 persons were decided on revision by Courts of Session during the year. The number was less by 79 than in 1922. Applications of 490 persons were rejected, and those of 114 persons were otherwise disposed of. In two cases the proceedings abated owing to the death of the accused.

High Court.

I. Original Jurisdiction.

18. *Commitments to the High Court* (*Statement No. 9*).—One case was pending at the opening of the year and 170 cases were brought to trial during the year. Of these, 168 were decided during the year, and 3 remained pending at its close. Altogether 223 persons were tried, of whom 189 were convicted and 34 acquitted.

19. *Punishments* (*Statement No. 12*).—The following sentences were passed :—

Death	..	..	..	2
Transportation or Penal Servitude			..	21
Imprisonment	..	..	..	165
Fine	..	..	..	8
Whipping	..	..	..	2

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms :—

Not exceeding	..	15 days	..	9
	..	6 months	..	7
	..	2 years	..	28
Exceeding	..	2 years	..	121

The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 11,050 and Rs. 5,050 were realized during the year.

II. Appellate Jurisdiction.

20. (*Statement No. 10*).—At the opening of the year, 59 appeals were pending before the High Court from sentences or orders of Criminal Courts, including 3 by the Local Government against acquittal orders. During the year 683 appeals were preferred and 683 were decided, leaving 59 pending at its close. The numbers preferred and decided were less by 82 and 121, respectively, than in the preceding year. The number of pending appeals shows no variation.

Of the appeals preferred against sentences, 534 were from Courts of Session and 142 from Courts of Presidency Magistrates, while 7 were preferred by the Local Government against orders of acquittal.

21. *Results of Appeals.*—525 appeals against sentences passed by Courts of Session were decided. The sentences of the lower Courts were upheld in 466 cases, reversed in 19 and modified in 31. Seven appeals were returned for presentation to proper Courts, 1 related to sanction matter, and 1 abated owing to the appellant's death.

148 appeals against sentences by Presidency Magistrates were decided. The sentences were upheld in 138 cases, reversed in 4 and modified in 4. One appeal related to sanction matter and 1 to property matter.

The results of appeals decided, as affecting individuals, were as follows :—Appeals of 519 persons were summarily dismissed under

Section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In admitted appeals, sentences of 168 appellants were confirmed, of 48 altered, of 32 reversed, and of 7 otherwise disposed of. The case of 1 person abated owing to his death.

In appeals against acquittal orders, sentences were passed by the High Court on 13 persons, while 70 persons were acquitted.

Ten appeals by the Local Government against orders of acquittal were disposed of during the year. In one case 17 accused persons were acquitted, 15 of offences under Sections 148 and 326, Indian Penal Code, and 2 under Sections 148, 326 and 302, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court upheld the order of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal. In the second case, the accused was acquitted of an offence under Section 202, Indian Penal Code, by a First Class Magistrate. The High Court set aside the order of acquittal, convicted the accused under that section and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. In the third case, 2 accused persons were acquitted of offences under Sections 395 and 398, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court upheld the order of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal. In the fourth case, 4 accused persons were, on appeal, acquitted of an offence under Section 332, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court upheld the order of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal. In the fifth case, 22 accused persons were acquitted of an offence under Section 5 of the Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887, by a Presidency Magistrate. The High Court upheld the order of the Presidency Magistrate, and dismissed the appeal. In the sixth case, 10 accused persons were acquitted of an offence under Section 5 of the Prevention of Gambling Act, by a Presidency Magistrate. The High Court upheld the order of the Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal. In the seventh case, the accused was acquitted of offences under Sections 302 and 392, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court set aside the order of acquittal, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life under Section 302, and for 10 years' transportation under Section 392, Indian Penal Code. In the eighth case, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, acquitted the accused in appeal preferred against the order of a Second Class Magistrate, convicting him of an offence under Section 411, Indian Penal Code. The High Court set aside the order of acquittal, convicted the accused under that section and sentenced him to imprisonment to the period already undergone and retained the order of fine. In the ninth case, the accused was acquitted of an offence under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court set aside the order of acquittal, convicted the accused under that section and sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the tenth case, 24 accused persons were acquitted of offences under Sections 302, 325, 149 and 114, Indian Penal Code, by a Sessions Judge. The High Court upheld the order of acquittal of the Sessions Judge in respect of 15 accused, but set it aside as regards 9, convicted them under Sections 147, 328 and 342, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced two of them to two

years and six months rigorous imprisonment each, and seven to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

III. Superintendence, Reference and Revision.

22. *References under Section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure.*—Two references were pending in the High Court at the opening of the year, and 7 were submitted to it during the year. Nine references were decided during the year and none remained pending at its close. The result of the 9 cases disposed of was that the verdict of the jury was accepted in one case and set aside in 8.

23. *References under Section 374, Code of Criminal Procedure.*—Thirty-four references under this Section were submitted to the High Court during the year for confirmation of death sentences, and 6 were pending at its opening. Thirty-four references, involving 43 persons, were decided during the year and 6 remained pending at its close. The death sentences were confirmed in the case of 28 persons, commuted to that of transportation for life in the case of 10 and to that of rigorous imprisonment for 10 years in the case of 1. The remaining 4 persons were acquitted, their sentences having been reversed.

24. *Revision.*—During the year, 63 cases were reported for the orders of the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 9 were pending at its opening. Of these, 62 were decided during the year, and 10 remained pending at its close. The number reported was less by 12 than in 1922. In 20 cases the orders sent up for revision were set aside, in 1 the proceedings were quashed and in 7 new trials were ordered. Sentences were reduced or altered in 8 and enhanced in 10. In 14 cases the High Court declined to interfere, 1 case was a transfer matter and 1 was placed on dormant file.

Under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, orders were passed in 237 cases, an increase of 12 on the figures of the previous year. Of these, 212 came before the High Court on application and 25 were taken up by the Court on review of Criminal Returns or otherwise of its own motion.

Of the 212 applications for the issue of rule, 128 were rejected. Of 84 rules issued, 38 were finally discharged, 30 were made absolute in their entirety, in 14 the orders complained of were modified and 2 were withdrawn.

In 11, out of the 25 cases taken up by the High Court *suo motu*, the orders passed by the lower courts were not disturbed, in 10 the sentences were enhanced, and in 4 reduced.

25. *Applications for transfer.*—Fifty-seven applications under Section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for transfer of cases (56 original cases and 1 appeal) from one Court or District to another were received during the year, and 4 were pending at its opening. Of these 61, 57 cases were decided during the year, while 4 remained pending at its close. Twenty-one were summarily rejected and in 5 transfers were

granted without the issue of a rule. In 31 applications rules were issued, with the result that transfers were granted in 11 and refused in 19. One application was allowed to be withdrawn.

26. *Miscellaneous Applications.*—Six applications for bail, 4 for stay of proceedings, 10 for disposal of property, 14 for sanction, 5 for compensation, 7 for maintenance and 5 for miscellaneous purposes were disposed of by the High Court during the year.

General.

27. The following table shows the numbers of the Original and Appellate Criminal Cases disposed of during the year as compared with those of the last year :—

Year.	Total number of cases decided.			
	Original.		Appellate.	
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1922 ..	1,62,089	2,312	2,898	744
1923 ..	1,75,166	2,357	2,570	634

28. During the year under report, 12 persons were tried for offences against the State, of whom 10 were convicted, 1 was acquitted and 1 died during trial.

29. *Executions* (*Statement No. 12*).—During the year under report, 29 persons were executed.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 2nd August 1924.

N. D. GHARDA,
Registrar.

STATEMENTS APPENDED TO THE REPORTS.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the in the Presidency of Bombay on

Name of Presidency.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Courts but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Number. Judges of Chief Court of Province.
1	2	3	4	5
Territory subject to the High Court of Bombay. { Civil ...	.....	15	102	9 (*a*)
{ Criminal ...	.....	21	190	9 (*a*)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising in the Presi

Civil.

Designation.	Europeans.	Indians.	Remarks.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges ...	6	3	* Besides these, there were 2 Indian Registrars and 3 European Cantonment Magistrates, exercising civil powers.
District Judges	8	7	
Joint Judges	.....	2	
Assistant Judges	3	4	
Small Cause Court Judges	.....	7*	
Subordinate Judges, First Class ...	.....	21	
Subordinate Judges, Second Class ...	.....	105	

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

No. 1 (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction the 31st day of December 1923.

of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
.....	17 (*b*)	10 (*c*)	105 (*d*)	(*a*) Includes the Chief Justice. (*b*) Includes two Joint Judges. (*c*) Includes 7 Assistant Judges, 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 21 First Class Subordinate Judges, 2 Registrars and 3 Cantonment Magistrates. (*d*) Besides these there were 4 Inamdars and Jahagirdars exercising civil powers. (*e*) These are District Magistrates, Presidency Magistrates, Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges. (*f*) These are Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Assistant Sessions Judges. (*g*) These are stipendiary 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates other than those shown in columns 7 and 8. Besides these there were 26 Special, and 414 Honorary Magistrates, 21,298 Police Patils, 240 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 97 Village Panchayats.
.....	16 (*e*)	64 (*f*)	109 (*g*)	

Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Indians, dency of Bombay.

Criminal.			
Designation.	Europeans.	Indians.	Remarks.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges...	6	3	* These include 20 District Magistrates, 6 Presidency Magistrates, 62 Sub-Divisional Magistrates. 26 Special Magistrates and 414 Honorary Magistrates.
Sessions Judges	8	7	
Additional Sessions Judges	1	4	
Assistant Sessions Judges	.....	2	
Magistrates, First Class*	56	298	
,, Second Class*	2	342	
,, Third Class*	1	238	
Police Patils	.....	21,298	

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Cases Decided in, and of Bombay in

Name of Presidency.	Number of			
	Civil.			
	Original.		Appellate.	
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5
Territory subject to the High Court of Bombay.	1,57,859	1,44,484 *	5,354	329

Note.—Columns 10 and 11.—The Judicial Receipts and Charges should care being taken that the Charges on account

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.

No. 2 (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Receipts and Charges of, the Courts in the Presidency the year 1923.

Cases Decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
Criminal.						
Original.		Appellate.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	
1,75,166	2,357	2,570	694	93,79,564	45,67,685	* Includes all applications for execution of decrees, Insolvency applications and other miscellaneous applications. † These are all cases of Revision under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, of Buildings are included in Column 11.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits institu

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.				
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.						
Civil Courts.						
Unpaid Tribunals	22	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	83,471	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	8,975	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	49	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts						
Total ...	92,517	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.						
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	33,966	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33,966	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Statistics in these columns have not been shown as per order of the

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.

No. 3—(CIVIL).

ted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

Title and other Suits.						
Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Mortgage Suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	...	..	1	9	31	
10,033	1,319	5,741	4,05)	21,133	1,04,604	
.	...		51	54	9,029	
60	...	21	631	712	761	
10,101	1,319	5,752	1,736	21,908	1,14,425	
...	...	...	..	..	33,966	
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,574	
...	...	...	...	...	40,510	

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, dated 27th February 1922.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing Number and Value of Civil Suits instituted

Class of Tribunals.	Number of			
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.	Value Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.	Value Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Value Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.				
Civil Courts.				
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	11	3	10
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	3,373	27,655	22,440	38,050
Small Cause Courts	190	2,441	2,023	3,707
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... / Chief Courts of Districts	12	44	42	190
Total ...	3,575	30,151	24,508	41,957
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.				
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	89	4,605	6,893	15,696
Superior Courts *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	89	4,605	6,893	15,696

* *Note.*—Statistics against the Sub-head "Superior Courts" have not been shown

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

No. 4—(CIVIL).

in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

suits instituted.					
Value Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Value Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.	Value above Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total number of suits instituted.	Total value of suits.
6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a. p.
2	2	.....	3	31	9,237 3 3
5,779	4,539	659	2,109	1,04,604	4,17,67,691 7 10½
668	.....	.....	.....	9,029	15,36,420 11 7
107	189	81	96	761	28,20,498 12 5
6,556	4,730	740	2,208	1,14,425	4,61,33,848 3 1½
4,290	2,393	.....	.....	33,966	1,10,92,631 13 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,290	2,393	.....	.....	33,966	1,10,92,631 13 0

as per order of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, dated 27th February 1922.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Results of Trial of Civil Cases in Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of excluding Transfers.					Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks
		Without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.		On reference to arbitration.		
				Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								
Civil Courts.								
Unpaid Tribunals	52	8	11	2	2	2	27	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	155,591	10,299	48,062	43,616	5,980	588	47,046	
Small Cause Courts	12,075	871	4,215	3,361	297	12	3,319	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,516	391	165	211	206	...	543	
Total ...	169,234	11,569	52,453	47,190	6,485	602	50,935	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	39,484	992	28,140	2,716	850	48	6,738	
Superior Courts	*14,321	1,714	4,267	665	168	...	7,507	
Total ...	53,805	2,706	32,407	3,381	1,018	48	14,245	
Grand Total ...	(a) 223,039	14,275	84,860	50,571	7,503	650	65,180	

* Also 748 applications for Probate and Letters of Administration were disposed of.

(a) The number of cases pending at the close of the last year was 66,154. If this be deducted from the total in column 2, the balance is 156,885 instead of 154,965. This is due to there being 1,920 revived suits.

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 13 of statement No. 3. If, after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 13 of statement No. 3, the difference should be explained.

Column 4.—When under Order IX, rule 8, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant or when a case in which defendant appears but a plaintiff does not and the defendant does not confess judgment and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

His Magesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the general results of trial of Civil Cases in Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Class of Court	Number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of (excluding Transfers).					Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Without trial.	Without Contest.	With Contest.		On Reference to Arbitration.		
				Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								
Civil Courts.								
Unpaid Tribunals	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	10,113	920	3,561	2,793	1,427	88	2,645	
Small Cause Courts	182	...	119	136	112	...	85	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,711	61	158	375	260	...	567	
Total ...	12,677	1,013	3,168	3,310	1,799	88	3,297	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	10,110	6,266	2,886	553	383	...	352	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,110	6,266	2,886	553	383	...	352	

* Statistics against the sub head "Superior Courts" have not been shown as per order of the Honourable the Chief Justice, dated 27th February 1922.

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General (1)—Cases under Order XXI, rule 58, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial Cases.

(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement No. 8 should not be shown in this Statement.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay. 30th July 1924.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Appeals from Decrees.							
	Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Appeals disposed of (excluding Transfers).					Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Dismissed or not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.								
Civil Courts.								
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. / Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	(a) 9,076	811	2,265	440	521	256	4,783	
Total ...	9,076	811	2,265	440	521	256	4,783	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Original Decrees.	1,106	97	212	32	43	6	716	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	1,351	369	227	19	54	2	680	
Total ...	2 457	466	439	51	97	8	1,396	
Grand Total ...	*11,533	1,277	2,704	491	618	264	6,179	

(a) These include 775 appeals disposed of by First Class Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges invested with Appellate powers.

* This includes 6,166 appeals pending at the close of the preceding year.

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. Appeals, transferred from one Court to another in the same Province, will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Appeals disposed of (excluding Transfers).					Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Dismissed or not prosecuted	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								
Civil Courts.								
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	347	67	121	10	36	14	99	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...								
Total ...	347	67	121	10	36	14	99	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Chief Court of Province—								
Appeals from Original Orders ...	36†	4	13	...	4	...	15†	
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	132	23	26	2	9	...	72	
Total ...	168*	27	39	2	13	...	87	
Grand Total ...	(a)515	94	160	12	49	14	186	

* In addition to these the following Miscellaneous work was disposed of by the High Court Appellate Side.

12 Applications to withdraw or transfer Suits and Appeals, section 24, Civil Procedure Code.
11 Applications for leave to Appeal as a pauper, Or. XLIV, r. 1, Civil Procedure Code.
21 Applications for Review of Judgment, section 114, and Or. XLVII, r. 1, Civil Procedure Code.
7 Applications for leave to Appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council, Or. XLV, r. 7, Civil Procedure Code.
143 Applications for stay of execution, Or. XLI, r. 5, Civil Procedure Code.
344 Applications under the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction.
24 Civil References; of these:—
5 were under the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869),
16 " " the Aden Act (Bombay Act II of 1864),
2 " " the Indian Income Tax Act (XI of 1922),
1 was " the Indian Limitation Act (IX of 1908).

24

566 All other applications under the Civil Procedure Code not especially mentioned above, including 332 disposed of by the Registrar;
and
2,342 Applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

† Includes 1 Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

(a) This includes 186 appeals pending at the close of the preceding year.

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only Appeals from Orders under section 104 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also Appeals in Miscellaneous and Judicial Cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement No. 6.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement Showing the General Results of trials Presidency of Bombay

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Persons whose — Discharged or acquitted.
1	2	3	4
Village Officers	1,302	2,019	1,303
Subordinate Magistrates—			
Special Magistrates under section 14	1,896	2,215	997
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,917	6,559	3,004
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	86,220	*1,31,176	61,566
Benches of Magistrates	89,538	94,574	7,067
Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards ...	7	7	.....
District and Divisional Magistrates—			
Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	83	108	15
Chief Magistrates of Districts	40	56	1
Courts of Session	913	2,118	822
Superior Courts	.....	294	41
Total ...	1,83,916	*2,39,126	74,816

*Includes 22 sent to

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts of Session" includes cases decided by Sessions Judges
Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts" includes cases decided by the High Court
Column 3.—That is the total of the entries in Columns 4 to 8. The cases of persons which decided or in which pending
Column 5.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the pending if orders have
Column 6.—These cases will also be shown against the Courts who made the
Column 7.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column
Column 8.—An insane accused, who has been sent to a Mental Hospital, should be or acq
General.—The figures in this Statement should agree with those in Statement No.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 2nd August 1924.

No. 9 (CRIMINAL).

of Criminal Cases in the Tribunals of various classes in the in the year 1923.

cases were disposed of			Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.		
				Particulars of column 7.		
Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.		Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
5	6	7	8	9		
677	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
1,136	7	13	62	13	.....	.....
2,994	81	22	458	4	6	12
60,590	1,192	1,201	6,605	274	681	246
86,078	.....	68	1,361	38	.....	30
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
973	57	3	263	2	1	.....
244	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
1,52,844	1,340	1,307	8,797	331	688	288

Military Authorities. ·
on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.
on reference under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by at the end of the year, if not decided.
punishment or for confirmation of sentence, will be entered in column 6, and not in column 5 reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted according to the orders passed by it or as not been passed.
reference, entry being made as directed above.
of remarks, showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other Provinces.
kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted uitted.
11, and should include nothing else.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing General Results of Appeals and Revisions in

Tribunals.	Number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered.
1	2	3	4	5
Appeals.				
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,615	233	750	166
„ Courts of Session	1,874	468	638	259
Superior Courts—				
By persons convicted	844	519	168	48
By Government from judgment of acquittal	83	.....	70	13
Total ...	4,416	1,220	1,626	486
Revision.				
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	80	97	.....	.....
„ Courts of Session	531	490	.....	.....
„ Superior Courts	543	246	102	93
Total ...	1,154	833	102	93
Grand Total ...	‖ 5,570	2,053	1,728	579

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts" includes other Magistrates
Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same
the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for Revision" in the heading of this column
made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own
fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned in the column of remarks. In
in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 9 according to the result of such
returns.
Column 4.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered
Column 7.—In this column should be entered (1) orders of discharge set aside by Superior
trials or further inquiries ordered, (3) cases referred to the High Court, and (4) all other cases
General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code,
cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court.
In columns 4 to 6 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for "Magistrates of Districts" and
to the High Court.

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 2nd August 1924.

No. 10—(CRIMINAL).

Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923.

Persons.				
Sentence reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
319	32	*1	114	* Died.
363	10	.....	136	
32	7	†1	69	† Died.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
714	49	2	319	
.....	5	.....	38	
.....	114	‡2	64	‡ Died.
118	20	.....	66	‖ In the applications for revision made on behalf of complainants there were 301 accused persons involved and these must be added to the grand total of Column 2 to make it equal to the total of Columns 3 to 9.
118	139	2	168	
832	188	4	487	

authorized to hear appeals under section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.
province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of
should be held to include only accused persons on whose behalf an application for revision is
motion. Where such application is made or such steps are taken on behalf of a complainant the
the latter case the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing
application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of

in this column.
Courts under Section 436, Criminal Procedure Code, (2) proceedings quashed in appeal and new
which do not fall under columns 4, 5 and 6.
should be entered in Column 3, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose

"Courts of Session" persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement of nature of offences reported and number of persons
Presidency of Bombay,

Description of Offence.	Number of Cases.		
	Offences reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	12	12	12
Offences relating to the Army and Navy—Chapter VII of the Indian Penal Code.	2	2	2
Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code.	839	770	838
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Offences by or relating to Public Servants—Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.	83	83	84
Attempts at do.	4	4	4
Contempts of the lawful authority of public Servants—Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code.	314	310	322
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI of the Indian Penal Code.	520	499	529
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	3
Offences relating to coins—Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code.	19	19	24
Offences relating to Government Stamps—Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code.	9	9	9
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code.	80	75	78
Attempts at do.	2	2	2
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code.	669	658	671
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Offences relating to religion—Chapter XV of the Indian Penal Code.	32	30	34
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI—			
Offences affecting life	533	518	640
Attempts at do.	20	20	29
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	63	59	67
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Hurt	13,297	11,655	12,096
Attempts at do.	16	16	16
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	868	731	764
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Criminal force and assault	2,887	2,481	2,543
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	189	159	178
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Rape	58	56	68
Attempts at do.	1	1	4
Unnatural offence	16	16	17
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Offences against property, Chapter XVII—			
Theft	7,911	7,600	7,894
Attempts at do.	102	99	99
Extortion	90	72	82
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and dacoity	613	572	629

No. 11—(CRIMINAL).

tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the in the year 1923.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.				
Under trial including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Complainants fined under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	1	10	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	1
4	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,794	2,241	2,052	11	490	56	4	3	...	8
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
169	62	103	...	4	.....	.....	...	...	...
4	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
474	164	276	1	33	4	1	1	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
684	241	325	3	115	17	1	1	1	1
3	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
32	11	18	...	3	.....	.....	...	...	...
10	4	6	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
82	9	56	...	17	.....	.....	...	...	...
4	.....	4	...	...	... ..	.....	...	...	...
751	148	569	...	34	9	.....	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
92	63	27	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,073	457	432	15	169	15	1	...	...	15
37	13	20	...	4	.....	.....	...	...	...
103	30	56	...	17	2	... ...	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
28,857	24,381	2,592	115	1,769	1,525	82	4	1	110
35	31	4	...	...	.....	3	...	...	...
1,780	1,398	238	...	144	129	8	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,359	4,373	729	4	253	393	14	2	...	2
4	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
386	205	110	2	69	30	.....	...	...	2
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
98	54	32	...	12	1	.....	...	...	...
4	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
23	13	9	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
11,072	2,792	7,645	25	610	242	51	5	4	16
111	11	100	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...
220	127	65	2	26	17	... ..	2	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,955	874	739	12	330	33	7	4	...	8

Description of Offence.	Number of Cases.		
	Offences reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.
1	2	3	4
Offences against property, Chapter XVII—			
Attempts at robbery and dacoity... ...	3	3	4
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	329	242	262
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Criminal breach of trust	1,466	1,145	1,230
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Receiving of stolen property	957	947	982
Attempts at do.	1	1	1
Cheating	1,139	911	980
Attempts at do.	25	25	26
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	31	34
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Mischief	2,652	2,245	2,430
Attempts at do.	8	1	1
Criminal trespass	2,804	2,506	2,647
Attempts at do.	14	14	14
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.	109	92	105
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Criminal breach of contracts of service—Chapter XIX of the Indian Penal Code ...	17	9	9
Offences relating to marriage—Chapter XX of the Indian Penal Code.	1,193	967	1,024
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Defamation—Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code.	302	228	254
Attempts at do.	.....	.....	.....
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII of the Indian Penal Code.	5,292	4,432	4,481
Attempts at do.	6	1	1
Offences under Special and Local Laws—			
Apprendices Act XIX of 1850 ...(India).	.....	.....	.....
Arms Act XI of 1878 ... ... ,,	328	228	234
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859. ,,	301	229	285
Cantonment Act XV of 1910 ... ,,	1,362	1,362	1,374
Cantonment code of 1912 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ... ,,	1,334	1,177	1,251
Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838. ,,	2	2	2
Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 ... ,,	1	1	1
Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898. ,,	886	874	907
Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 ... ,,	925	922	947
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, ,,	14	11	11
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 ... ,,	87	87	87
Factories Act XII of 1911 ... ,,	26	26	26
Foreigners' Act III of 1864 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Forest Act VII of 1878 ... ,,	671	667	699
Income Tax Act XI of 1922 ... ,,	1	1	1
Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 ... ,,	1	1	1
Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910 ... ,,	2	2	2
Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 ... ,,	20	20	20
Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 ... ,,	68	68	68

No. 11—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.				
Under trial including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Complainants fined under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	.....	9	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
404	232	135	1	36	84	.....	...	...	1
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,460	630	707	7	116	303	8	1	...	6
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,338	375	838	1	124	4	3	...	...	1
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,413	758	509	14	132	210	7	5	1	8
27	4	23	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...
63	32	21	...	10	6	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
6,352	5,362	697	1	292	362	23	...	1	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,658	3,738	1,462	13	445	272	20	...	1	12
15	1	14	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
190	74	81	1	34	14	.....	1	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
36	33	2	...	1	9	.....	...	...	...
2,360	1,884	240	8	228	218	4	5	...	3
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
634	543	33	1	57	73	3	1	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
8,928	8,011	509	6	402	832	19	1	1	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
256	30	220	1	5	.....	.....	1	...	...
325	220	62	15	28	31	.....	...	...	15
2,252	311	1,960	...	11	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,182	2,463	580	14	125	146	11	...	1	13
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,412	602	1,529	1	280	11	.....	1	...	...
* 1,103	75	996	1	30	2	.....	1	...	...
11	9	2	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...
† 92	4	87	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
33	2	22	...	9	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,401	533	784	1	83	9	.....	1	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
20	1	19	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
74	10	64	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...

* 1 sent to Military Authorities.
† 1 do. do.

Description of Offence.	Number of cases.		
	Offences reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.
1	2	3	4
Indian Official Secrets Act XIX of 1923, (India).	.....	.....	.....
Indian Steamship Act VII of 1884 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Land Customs (Bombay) Act XXIX of 1857. ,,	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy Act IV of 1912 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Shipping Act XXI of 1923 ... ,,	6	6	7
Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 ... ,,	2,106	2,091	2,058
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Opium Act I of 1878 ... ... ,,	137	137	137
Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 ... ... ,,	6	6	6
Poisons Act I of 1904 ... ... ,,	4	4	5
Police Act V of 1861 ... ... ,,	1	1	1
Ports Act XV of 1908 ... ... ,,	22	22	22
Post Office Act VI of 1898 ... ... ,,	7	7	11
Prisidency Banks Act V of 1879 ... ,,	1	1	1
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882 ,,	.....	.....	.....
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 ,,	15,771	15,771	15,773
Printing Press and Rigistration of Books Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act XIV of 1922. ,,	4	4	4
Prisons Act IX of 1894 ... ... ,,	23	23	23
Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 ... ,,	11	10	9
Railways Act IX of 1890 ... ... ,,	1,405	1,402	1,417
Registration Act XVI of 1908 ... ... ,,	2	2	2
Salt Act XII of 1882 ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 ... ,,	31	31	31
Stamp Act II of 1899 ... ... ,,	6	6	6
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 ... ... ,,	1	1	1
Transport of Salt Act XVI of 1879 ,,	.....	.....	.....
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ... ,,	1	1	1
Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act VIII of 1912 ,,	.....	.....	.....
Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay)	4,349	4,343	4,355
City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 ... ,,	54,268	53,359	53,307
Districts Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890. ... ,,	8,994	8,984	9,146
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1890. ,,	1,209	1,208	1,214
Irrigation Act VII of 1879 ... ,,	30	30	30
Jail Acts II of 1874 and IX of 1894 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 ... ,,	58	57	60

No. 11—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Number of Persons.					Remarks.				
Under trial including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Complainants fined under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
27	5	22	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
* 2,143	364	1,741	2	34	15	.....	...	...	2
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
167	4	161	...	2	.....	.....	...	...	...
6	3	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
7	1	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
22	1	21	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
15	6	8	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
15,800	129	15,649	4	18	2	.....	2	2	...
4	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
37	1	36	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
9	8	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...
1,693	128	1,523	1	40	3	.....	...	...	1
6	.....	6	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
31	4	26	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...
7	2	5	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,797	322	4,410	4	61	1	.....	...	4	...
55,262	1,220	54,014	3	16	909	.....	...	...	3
10,3 1	925	9,255	55	149	5	.....	31	17	7
2,617	227	2,303	...	87	.....	.....	...	...	...
33	13	20	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
76	12	63	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...

* 2 sent to Military Authorities.

Description of Offence.	Number of cases.		
	Offences reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.
1	2	3	4
Markets and Fairs Act IV of 1862 (Bombay).	1	1	1
Medical Act IV of 1912 ... ,,	1	1	2
Motor Vehicles Act II of 1904 ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Municipal (District) Act III of 1901 ... ,,	15,416	15,374	16,355
Municipal (Bombay) Act III of 1888 ... ,,	15,522	15,460	14,734
Police Regulation XII of 1827 ... ,,	1	1	1
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883. ,,	2	2	2
Prevention of Adulteration Act II of 1899 ,,	.....	.....	.....
Public Conveyances Act VII of 1920 ... ,,	11,282	11,261	11,350
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878 ,,	4	4	4
Salt Act II of 1890 ... ... ,,	90	89	91
Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act III of 1875 ,,	10	10	10
Tramways Act I of 1874 ... ... ,,	17	17	21
Attempts at do. ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Vaccination (District) Act I of 1892 ... ,,	32	32	41
Village Police Act VIII of 1867 ... ,,	1,359	1,358	1,380
Village Sanitation Act I of 1889 ... ,,	7	7	7
44 and 45 Vic. Chap. 58 Statute ... ,,	21	21	21
57 and 58 Vic. Chap. 60 Statute ... ,,	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Entertainments Duty Act I of 1923 ,,	2	2	2
Bombay Rent Act II of 1918 ... ,,	157	157	153
Compulsory Education Act I of 1918 ... ,,	2	2	2
Total ...	1,83,916	1,77,318	1,79,947

Notes.—Column 1,—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to
(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences
(3) When giving the list of Special and Local Laws against which offences quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or the year are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prose

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2 less the number of cases declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which fined under section

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one court to another *in the same province* remarks, showing respectively the number of persons

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are Committed or referred. If of that statement, the difference should correspond

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 2nd August 1924.

NO. 11—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Number of Persons.					Remarks.				
Under trial including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Complainants fined under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
17,288	2,6[illegible]8	12,617	930	1,053	35	.....	250	649	31
14,734	3,004	11,055	...	675	62	.....	...	...	...
1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
11,598	430	11,077	19	72	21	.....	...	1	18
7	4	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
96	4	92	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
17	15	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
22	7	15	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
41	3	[illegible]	12	4	.....	.....	8	4	...
2,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	33	.....	.....	...	...	...
7	.....	7	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
* 22	1	8	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
239	52	167	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
† 2,37,786	74,816	1,52,811	1,307	8,797	6,122	271	331	688	288

* 18 sent to Military Authorities.
† Includes 22 sent to Military Authorities.

which they relate.
abetted.
have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act
should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act,

cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, Cr. P. C., for the first time during
cuted, or may have turned out to be false.

dismissed under section 203, Cr. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate*
were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious and in which the complainant was
250, Cr. P. C.

are not to be entered in this column. A note should be added in the column of
who died, escaped or were transferred.

the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases
the total of column 6 of Statement No. 9 be deducted from the total of column 3
with the total of column 5 of this statement

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the punishments inflicted in Criminal Cases in the

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons executed.	Number of persons					
		Death.	Transportation or Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Fine or forfeiture.	Whipping.	Give security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Courts	...	...	...	144	383	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—							
Special Magistrates under Sec. 14 ...	...	...	...	71	1,062	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	...	...	...	218	2,801	4	37
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,756	42,031	701	2,941
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	2,024	76,509	115	61
Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—							
Cases referred under Secs. 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	77	3	6	24
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	20	21	1	6
Courts of Session	...	...	91	831	147	6	8
Superior Courts	29	31	41	171	8	2	...
Total ...	29	31	132	16,312	123,872	835	3,077

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts of Session"—Includes cases decided by Sessions

Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts"—Includes cases decided by the High

Column 12.—Includes fines realized during the year though imposed in previous exercise of Original

Column 13.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, zed" in columns 11 and 12 for

General (1).—The total of column 5 should correspond with the total of columns 14 should be shown in the remarks column, the total of the remainder

(2) —This statement is meant to exhibit every sentense passed, and where number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a under Section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, or for confirmation such higher Court, and not against

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 2nd August 1924.

No. 12—(CRIMINAL).

by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay year 1923.

sentenced to		Total amount of fines			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				
Fine of									
Rs. 10 and under.	Over Rs. 10.	Imposed.	Realized.	Paid as compensation.	15 days and under.	Above 15 days to 6 months.	Above 6 months to 2 years.	Above 2 years.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
363	...	563 10 0	563 10 0	.....	144	...	...	...	
981	81	3,146 8 0	2,936 13 0	.....	7	40	24	...	
2,434	367	32,953 10 0	32,189 1 0	1,514 0 0	82	95	41	...	
27,063	11,968	8,49,176 10 6	6,65,003 15 9	49,788 4 7	4,279	7,137	1,332	8	
74,412	2,067	2,31,755 7 1	2,19,117 2 1	2,989 9 0	1,712	279	33	...	
7	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	.....	...	...	...	...	
2	1	120 0 0	255 3 9	.....	4	21	50	2	
8	13	1,351 [illegible]	354 0 0	.....	...	1	19	...	
2	145	31,733 0 0	10,249 0 0	1,754 2 0	41	95	223	472	
...	8	11,0[illegible] 0 [illegible]	5,050 0 0	.....	10	7	31	123	
106,222	17,[illegible]	11,62,1[illegible]3 1 7	[illegible],721 2 4	53,045 15 7	6,279	7,675	1,753	605	

Judges on ref[illegible]rence un[illegible] [illegible]ction 123, Criminal Procedure Code.

Court on ref[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ons [illegible]7 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

years. This column is i[illegible] [illegible] to show the realized portion of fines imposed by Officers in the Jurisdiction only.

Act V of 1[illegible]. T[illegible] [illegible] should al[illegible] be shown under the head *fines* " imposed " and " realithey form part of such fines.

to 17 (both inclusive [illegible] [illegible] the number of persons sentenced to forfeiture, which in column [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of columns 9 and 10.

two penalties are inflicted on the [illegible] offender to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 9, it is necessary to note cases such as those in foot-note. As [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] referred for higher punishment or for orders of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against the Court making the reference.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,

Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications
Presidency of Bombay

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs. a. p.
Civil Courts.								
Unpaid Tribunals ...	35	...	7	2	10	16	2	1,537 5 3
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	1,49,716	...	26,363	28,348	47,787	47,218	21,788	71,78,524 6 7½
Small Cause Courts ...	8,634	2	1,261	1,887	3,337	2,147	644	1,75,033 0 8
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	249	20	91	28	34	76	59	31,028 1 7
Chief Courts of Districts ...								
Total ...	1,58,634	22	27,722	30,265	51,168	49,457	25,493	73,86,122 14 1½
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	14,479	643	2,278	2,680	7,302	1,576	211	16,44,478 5 2
Superior Courts	3,650	517	419	36	1,879	799	(a)	(a)
Total ...	18,129	1,160	2,697	2,716	9,181	2,375	211	16,44,478 5 2

Note.—Column 2—Total of the

(a) Statistics in these columns have not been shown as per order

Statement showing the number and duration of Darkhasts disposed of during the year
Presidency of Bombay (*vide* Government

By whom immoveable property was sold.	Total number of Darkhasts in which immoveable property was sold.	Number of Darkhasts in		
		Less than a year.	Over 1 year.	Over 2 years.
1	2	3	4	5
By the Civil Courts	1,091	395	510	151
By the Collectors	1,566	194	663	384

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

No. 13—(CIVIL).

for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the in the year 1923.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was					Remarks.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under r. 83, O. XXI, section 2 of schedule III or section 73 of Act V of 1908.	Was attached, but subsequently released under r. 55, O. XXI.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
84	117	572	[illegible]	3,055	187	2,785	32	2,624	99	253	34,875	
83	118	120	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
...	11	...	5	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	35	
167	616	692	747	3,057	187	2,788	32	2,627	99	253	34,992	
70	1,335	436	494	...	...	...	...	546	...	...	1,333	
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
70	1,335	436	494	...	...	...	...	546	...	...	1,333	

entries in columns 3 to 7.
of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, dated 27th February 1922.

1923, in which immoveable property was sold by the Collectors or the Civil Courts in the letter No. 875, dated 16th February 1904).

Column 2 which were pending.

Over 3 years.	Over 4 years.	Over 5 years.	Over 6 years.	Over 7 years.	Over 8 years.	Over 9 years.	Over 10 years.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	55	70	10	5	1	1	2

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

STATEMENT No. 14

Judicial Statement No. 14 showing the amount of work disposed

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	41	174	306	152	84	241
Court of the Joint and Additional Sessions Judge.	55	34	...	61	...	...
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	29	19	...	3	...	...
Court of the Extra Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge.	24	...	...	6	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Ahmedabad.	...	...	3,303	189	1,379	1,660
Court of the Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	343	...	...
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	496	...	...
Court of the Second Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	496	...	...
Court of the Third Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	400	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.	...	...	2,217	1,471	456	306
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.	...	...	...	290	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Viramgam.	...	...	1,576	1,249	327	387
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dholka.	...	...	1,564	1,374	190	569
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka.	...	...	616	445	171	220
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kaira.	...	...	1,204	1,090	114	196
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kapadvanj.	...	...	1,003	701	302	331
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Borsad.	...	...	3,496	2,983	513	459
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Umreth.	...	...	2,378	1,898	480	416
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Godhra.	...	...	2,299	1,700	599	421
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dohad.	...	...	1,891	1,144	747	378
Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad.	...	...	5	5	...	1
Court of the Judge, Small Causes, Ahmedabad.	...	...	5,217	2,984	1,957	1,340
Court of the Registrar, Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	276	...	...
Total ...	149	227	27,075	19,756	7,319	6,935

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

of by the various Courts in each District in the Presidency Proper.

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
*1,103	*218	*575	*610	60	219	31	164	* Columns 8 to 11 do not include miscellaneous appeals shown in Statement No. 8.
...	*25	..	...	7	30	11	...	
...	*6	..	...	1	14	2	...	
...	*94	...	...	...	10	2	..	
...	89	...	...	96	158	53	...	
...	...	.	...	...	45	129	...	
...	...	...	...	786	210	68	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15	64	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	47	...	
...	...	...	...	1,089	76	16	...	
...	...	...	...	320	27	7	...	
...	...	...	...	711	68	36	...	
...	...	...	...	1,088	64	10	...	
...	...	...	...	270	27	19	...	
...	...	...	...	1,133	39	1	...	
...	...	...	...	658	61	15	...	
...	...	...	...	2,195	126	4	...	
...	...	...	...	1,918	78	22	...	
...	...	...	...	1,564	59	49	...	
...	...	...	...	1,296	41	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	16	.	...	1,600	182	61	...	
...	...	...	...	117	.	...	...	
1,103	728	575	610	14,937	1,553	662	164	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	32	38	4	2	2	...
Court of the Assistant Judge ...	...	...	31	31	...	99
Do. First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Ahmednagar.	...	...	2,211	1,385	826	764
Do. Subordinate Judge, Sangamner.	...	...	2,405	1,834	571	800
Do. Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon.	...	...	974	489	485	268
Do. Subordinate Judge, Newasa.	...	...	489	262	227	142
Do. Subordinate Judge, Rahuri.	...	...	972	560	412	244
Do. Subordinate Judge, Kopargaon.	...	...	893	559	334	204
Do. Subordinate Judge, Karjat.	...	...	326	237	89	103
Do. Subordinate, Judge, Jamkhed.	...	...	414	236	208	154
Do. Subordinate Judge, Parner.	...	...	839	540	299	312
Do. Jahagirdar of Miri ...	...	...	11	...	11	6
Do. Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar.	...	...	108	89	19	19
Total ...	32	38	9,707	6,224	3,483	3,115
Belgaum.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	25	53	28	14	10	17
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	12	2	...	4	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, Regular.	...	...	1,109	518	591	668
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, Small Causes.	...	...	1,042	728	314	350
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hongal, Regular.	...	...	989	589	400	364
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hangal, Small Causes.	...	...	49	28	21	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Gokak, Regular.	...	...	420	163	257	152
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Gokak, Small Causes.	...	...	127	80	47	18
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, Regular.	...	...	933	461	472	419
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, Small Causes.	...	...	415	344	71	81
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Athni, Regular.	...	...	865	583	282	362
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Athni, Small Causes.	...	...	346	271	75	96
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hukeri, Regular.	...	...	628	339	289	305
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hukeri, Small Causes.	...	...	138	84	54	31
Court of the Desai of Vantmuri ...	...	...	18	13	5	4
Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.	...	...	56	53	3	13
Total ...	37	55	7,163	4,272	2,891	2,880

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.								
Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
363	195	167	178	16	53	...	30	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1,167	66	118	...	
...	...	...	...	2,376	85	34	...	
...	...	...	...	734	38	54	...	
...	...	...	...	386	23	29	...	
...	...	...	...	713	16	8	...	
...	...	...	...	1,133	27	9	...	
...	...	...	...	313	8	2	...	
...	...	...	...	275	13	20	...	
...	...	...	...	681	44	27	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	
363	196	167	178	7,711	372	307	30	
603	199	299	235	5	73	4	43	
...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	563	152	218	...	
...	...	...	...	368	...	21	...	
...	...	...	...	432	78	53	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	126	33	88	...	
...	...	...	...	24	...	3	...	
...	...	...	...	541	89	112	...	
...	...	...	...	110	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	504	69	22	...	
...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	167	26	94	...	
...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	
603	304	299	235	2,008	521	621	43	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bijapur.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	38	38	10	7	3	6
Court of the Assistant and Additional Sessions Judge.	9	1	...	...	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P. Bijapur, Regular.	...	...	626	374	252	300
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, Small Causes.	...	...	1,571	1,268	303	378
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, Regular.	...	...	1,137	808	329	415
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, Small Causes.	...	...	971	879	92	171
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, Regular.	...	...	615	385	230	230
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, Small Causes.	...	...	757	566	191	150
Total ...	47	39	5,6 7	4,287	1,400	1,650
Broach.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	(*a*) 38	(*b*) 47	41	27	14	20
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.	...	...	1,617	1,157	460	464
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar.	...	...	1,193	904	289	359
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Jambusar.	...	...	978	802	176	194
Total ...	38	47	3,829	2,890	939	1,037
Dharwar.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	31	56	41	16	25	36
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	19	16	...	...	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, Regular.	...	...	1,243	491	752	623
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, Small Causes.	...	...	1,003	703	300	202
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hubli, Regular.	...	...	1,413	768	645	591
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hubli, Small Causes.	...	...	1,088	869	219	197
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Gadag, Regular.	...	...	1,369	791	578	601
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Gadag, Small Causes.	...	...	833	605	228	215
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Haveri, Regular.	...	...	1,297	890	407	499
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Haveri, Small Causes.	...	...	467	393	74	63
Total ...	50	72	8,754	5,526	3,228	3,027

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
217	76	103	98	6	34	1	12	
...	28	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	10	...	.	405	86	44	...	
...	...	...	...	665	...	8	...	
...	...	...	...	657	107	5	...	
...	...	...	...	395	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	300	61	24	...	
...	...	...	...	412	...	...	...	
217	114	103	98	2,840	291	82	12	
*155	*94	*61	*114	8	32	6	26	(*a*) These include 28 cases of the Panch Mahals District.
...	...	...	...	1,090	142	95	...	(*b*) These include 23 appeals of the Panch Mahals District.
...	...	...	...	701	33	18	...	*Columns 8 to 11 do not include miscellaneous appeals shown in Statement No. 8.
...	...	...	...	790	39	...	...	
155	94	61	114	2,589	246	119	26	
*649	*290	*260	*419	2	73	8	81	*Columns 8 to 11 do not include miscellaneous appeals shown in Statement No. 8.
...	*99	...	...	...	22	...	...	
...	...	...	...	731	228	303	...	
...	...	...	...	282	...	6	...	
...	...	...	...	645	241	178	...	
...	.	..	...	351	...	2	...	
...	...		...	485	160	93	...	
...	...	..	...	162	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	803	155	24	...	
...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	
649	389	260	119	3,560	882	614	81	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kanara.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	14	57	6	3	3	1
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, Regular.	...	...	320	204	116	134
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, Small Causes.	...	...	615	501	114	118
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kumta, Regular.	...	...	727	363	364	303
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kumta, Small Causes.	...	...	74	60	14	11
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Honavar, Regular.	...	...	430	271	159	183
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Honavar, Small Causes.	...	...	560	450	110	144
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sirsi, Regular.	...	...	429	273	156	156
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sirsi, Small Causes.	...	...	190	148	42	26
Total ...	14	57	3,351	2,273	1,078	1,076
Khandesh.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	49	163	34	14	19	20
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	13	10	...	1	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, Regular.	...	...	1,410	850	560	742
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, Small Causes.	...	...	3,216	2,672	544	740
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, Regular.	...	...	1,087	664	423	427
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, Small Causes.	...	...	3,156	2,521	635	651
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Yaval, Regular.	...	...	2,459	1,606	853	754
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Yaval, Small Causes.	...	...	763	616	147	223
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bhusaval, Regular.	...	...	1,053	650	403	313
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bhusaval, Small Causes.	...	...	2,306	1,744	562	384
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, Regular.	...	...	2,151	1,462	689	1,061
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, Small Causes.	...	...	2,442	2,025	417	877
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Amalner, Regular.	...	...	1,642	785	857	978
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Amalner, Small Causes.	...	...	1,231	890	341	341
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Erandol, Regular.	...	...	1,009	501	508	409
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Erandol, Small Causes.	...	...	1,793	1,172	621	642
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Shirpur, Regular.	...	...	1,967	1,204	763	727
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Shirpur, Small Causes.	...	...	200	199	1	140
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, Regular.	...	...	1,180	613	567	643
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, Small Causes.	...	...	1,767	1,140	627	564
Total ...	62	173	30,866	21,329	9,537	10,636

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.								
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
272	190	82	124	6	13	...	...	
...	...	...	...	316	92	8	...	
...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	284	15	83	...	
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	361	37	15	...	
...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	515	68	27	...	
...	...	...	...	104	...	1	...	
272	190	82	124	2,452	225	134	...	
1,051	96	803	689	9	42	8	593	
...	62	...	...	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	944	150	174	...	
...	...	...	...	2,575	...	12	...	
...	...	...	...	1,225	186	61	...	
...	...	...	...	2,081	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	2,322	90	51	...	
...	...	...	...	828	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,259	76	11	...	
...	...	...	...	1,985	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,121	143	114	...	
...	...	...	...	1,302	...	8	...	
...	...	...	...	1,484	39	317	...	
...	...	...	...	570	...	9	...	
...	...	...	...	1,651	31	81	...	
...	...	...	...	393	...	27	...	
...	...	...	...	1,936	82	51	...	
...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,226	57	142	...	
...	...	...	...	609	...	4	...	
1,051	158	893	689	23,830	902	1,071	593	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolaba.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Thana.	...	11	5	...	4	1
Court of the Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.	4	4	...	...	...	...
Court of the Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana.	1	...	...	1	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., Thana.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Alibag.	...	...	998	718	280	318
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Pen.	...	...	813	643	170	206
Do. do. Roha.	...	...	763	602	161	157
Do. do. Mahad	...	...	1,157	809	348	380
Total ...	5	15	3,736	2,773	963	1,062
Nasik.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	29	79	22	14	8	8
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Nasik, Regular.	...	...	707	393	314	243
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Nasik, Small Causes.	...	...	2,273	1,913	360	391
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Satana, Regular.	...	...	433	378	55	156
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Satana, Small Causes.	...	...	356	334	22	33
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Malegaon, Regular.	...	...	698	434	264	189
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Malegaon, Small Causes.	...	...	1,439	1,134	305	212
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, Regular.	...	...	591	343	248	154
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, Small Causes.	...	...	1,503	1 264	239	278
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Yeola, Regular.	...	...	669	423	246	268
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Yeola, Small Causes.	...	...	1,132	851	281	306
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, Regular.	...	...	618	366	252	189
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, Small Causes.	...	...	1,190	934	256	185
Total ...	29	79	11,631	8,781	2,850	2,612

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.								
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
*197	*39	*109	*90	...	14	*1	16	*Columns 8 to 11 do not include miscellaneous appeals shown in Statement No. 8.
...	44	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	653	57	20	...	
...	...	...	...	488	34	18	...	
...	...	...	...	687	24	19	...	
...	...	...	...	1,018	81	80	...	
197	88	109	90	2,846	213	138	16	
503	60	298	266	2	62	1	98	
...	145	...	...	699	168	21	...	
...	...	...	...	2,437	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,039	57	...	...	
...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	595	49	13	...	
...	...	...	...	630	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	723	43	3	...	
...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,014	100	16	...	
...	...	...	...	598	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1,107	38	4	...	
...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	
503	205	298	266	10,370	517	61	98	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Poona.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	25	65	657	397	260	223
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	20	38	103	82	21	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.	...	...	2,986	1,554	1,432	1,516
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Vadgaon.	...	...	963	800	163	244
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Talegaon.	...	...	1,071	676	395	363
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sasvad.	...	...	710	533	177	258
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Baramati.	...	...	1,499	970	529	546
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Khed.	...	...	1,585	1,105	480	575
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Junnar.	...	...	1,095	732	363	340
Court of the Jahagirdar, Malegaon ...	...	...	23	12	11	11
Court of the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.	...	...	2	...	2	2
Court of the Judge, Small Causes, Poona.	...	...	6,689	5,349	1,340	1,489
Total ...	45	103	17,383	12,210	5,173	5,567
Ratnagiri.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	15	19	7	1	6	4
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Ratnagiri.	...	...	830	486	211	285
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri.	...	...	...	133	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dapoli.	...	...	825	590	230	274
Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge, Dapoli.	...	...	...	5	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chiplun.	...	...	1,273	632	413	415
Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge, Chiplun.	...	...	...	228	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Devrukh.	...	...	1,163	730	433	512
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rajapur.	...	...	758	511	247	311
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Devgad.	...	...	700	406	203	320
Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge, Devgad.	...	...	...	91	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Malvan.	...	...	830	365	364	352
Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge, Malvan.	...	...	...	101	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Vengurla.	...	...	469	326	143	115
Total ...	15	19	†6,855	†4,605	†2,250	†2,588

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
*698	*141	*305	*301	11	112	135	33	*Includes applications under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
...	252	...	...	...	48	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,915	406	484	...	
...	...	...	...	657	36	9	...	
...	...	...	...	842	...	32	...	
...	...	...	...	637	34	17	...	
...	...	...	...	1,053	62	61	...	
...	...	...	...	1,048	46	40	...	
...	...	...	...	958	74	29	...	
...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	4,670	215	...	...	
698	393	305	301	11,807	1,038	813	33	
708	193	431	392	6	46	3	164	
...	84	...	...	386	60	17	...	
...	...	...	...	68	13	...	...	
...	...	...	...	721	52	14	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	746	43	31	...	
...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	622	26	58	...	
...	...	...	...	449	49	9	...	
...	...	...	...	539	41	15	...	
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	637	49	131	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	253	21	22	...	
708	277	431	392	†4,466	400	300	164	†Exclusive of the statistics of Village Munsiffs.

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Satara.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	32	51	39	6	11	10
Court of the Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	35	8	...	22	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Appellate Powers, Satara.	...	...	1,830	1,206	624	715
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Wai.	...	...	1,138	786	352	355
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Karad.	...	...	1,403	976	427	597
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Patan.	...	...	618	373	245	283
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur.	...	...	629	372	257	240
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dahiwadi.	...	...	485	258	227	173
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tasgaon.	...	...	840	606	234	211
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Vita.	...	...	627	318	309	230
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Islampur.	...	...	1,068	601	467	438
Total ...	67	59	8,677	5,524	3,153	3,252
Sholapur.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	24	31	15	9	6	10
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur.	...	...	3,452	2,486	966	1,190
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Barsi.	...	...	1,664	1,004	660	563
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur.	...	...	1,732	1,210	522	405
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Karmala.	...	...	811	584	227	260
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madha.	...	...	980	718	262	327
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sangola.	...	...	365	144	221	175
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Malsiras.	...	...	495	166	329	165
Total ...	24	31	9,514	6,321	3,193	3,095

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.								
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,306	413	371	847	2	66	4	85	
...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	427	...	...	1,019	126	168	...	
...	...	...	...	1,022	55	25	...	
...	...	...	...	1,037	109	43	...	
...	...	...	...	310	35	75	...	
...	...	...	...	417	19	45	...	
...	...	...	...	255	52	17	...	
...	...	...	...	681	26	4	...	
...	...	...	...	252	38	21	...	
...	...	...	...	798	62	97	...	
1,306	935	371	847	5,693	588	499	85	
551	54	497	284	22	79	4	247	
...	...	...	...	1,560	146	117	...	
...	...	...	...	860	54	104	...	
...	...	...	...	783	145	18	...	
...	...	.	..	516	55	10	...	
.	...	.	...	538	35	13	...	
...	...	...	...	99	21	63	...	
...	...	...	...	201	7	73	...	
551	54	497	284	1,579	542	401	247	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surat.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	26	62	123	81	42	51
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.	...	...	3,952	1,062	933	1,061
Court of the Addl. First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.	...	...	...	1,426	...	...
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.	...	...	...	332	...	...
Court of the Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.	...	...	...	199	...	...
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bulsar.	...	...	2,033	1,620	413	640
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Olpad.	...	...	506	404	102	197
Total ...	26	62	6,614	5,124	1,490	1,949
Thana.						
Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	14	33	42	11	23	21
Court of the Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.	40	27	...	5	...	...
Court of the Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge.	12	...	...	3	...	...
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P. Thana.	...	...	2,552	1,986	566	781
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kalyan.	...	...	1,206	1,028	178	390
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bhiwandi.	...	...	660	536	124	271
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Murbad.	...	...	426	290	146	180
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bassein.	...	...	495	377	118	221
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dahanu.	...	...	1,200	849	351	408
Court of the Subordinate Judge, Panvel.	...	...	1,811	1,329	492	482
Total ...	66	60	8,392	6,404	1,988	2,754

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns, 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suit pending more than a year at the end of the year under report	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
275	117	158	142	10	134	16	67	
...	...	...	...	475	83	113	...	
...	...	...	...	553	59	...	...	
...	...	...	...	282	134	...	...	
...	...	...	...	185	22	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,151	142	7	...	
...	...	...	...	360	37	13	...	
275	117	158	142	3,006	611	149	67	
*425	*93	*174	*216	2	33	8	30	*Columns 8 to 11 do not include miscellaneous appeals shown in Statement No. 8.
...	121	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	35	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	2	...	...	1,397	151	77	...	
...	...	...	...	921	44	9	...	
...	...	...	...	345	19	11	...	
...	...	...	...	225	7	20	...	
...	...	...	...	254	24	21	...	
...	...	...	...	739	60	28	...	
...	...	...	...	1,571	68	25	...	
425	251	174	216	5,454	402	199	30	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consolidated Totals of Districts.						
Ahmedabad	149	227	27,075	19,756	7,319	6,935
Ahmednagar	32	38	9,707	6,224	3,483	3,115
Belgaum	37	55	7,163	4,272	2,891	2,880
Bijapur	47	39	5,687	4,287	1,400	1,650
Broach	38	47	3,829	2,890	939	1,037
Dharwar	50	72	8,754	5,526	3,228	3,027
Kanara	14	57	3,351	2,273	1,078	1,076
Khandesh	62	173	30,866	21,329	9,537	10,636
Kolaba	5	15	3,736	2,773	963	1,062
Nasik	29	79	11,631	8,781	2,850	2,612
Poona	45	103	17,383	12,210	5,173	5,567
Ratnagiri	15	19	6,855	4,605	2,250	2,588
Satara	67	59	8,677	5,524	3,153	3,252
Sholapur	24	31	9,514	6,321	3,193	3,095
Surat	26	62	6,614	5,124	1,490	1,919
Thana	66	60	8,392	6,104	1,988	2,764
Total ...	706	1,136	1,69,234	118,299	50,935	53,235
Bombay.						
Court of Small Causes, Bombay ...	...	...	39,484	32,746	6,738	5,518
Total ...	...	...	39,484	32,746	6,738	5,518

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,103	528	575	610	14,937	1,533	662	164	
363	196	167	178	7,741	372	307	30	
503	304	200	235	2,998	621	621	43	
217	114	103	98	2,840	291	82	12	
155	91	64	114	2,589	246	119	26	
649	389	260	419	3,560	882	614	81	
272	190	82	124	2,452	225	134	...	
1,051	158	893	689	23,839	902	1,071	593	
197	88	109	90	2,846	213	138	16	
503	205	298	266	10,370	517	61	98	
698	393	305	301	11,807	1,033	813	33	
708	277	431	392	4,466	400	300	164	
1,306	935	371	847	5,693	588	499	85	
551	54	497	284	4,579	542	401	247	
275	117	158	142	3,006	611	149	67	
425	251	174	216	5,454	402	199	30	
9,076	4,293	4,783	5,005	109,177	9,278	6,170	1,689	
...	...	...	...	12,903	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12,903	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH COURT.						
Original Side.						
High Court of Judicature General and Extraordinary Jurisdiction.	...	...	10,558	5,759	4,799	4,956
Do. Admiralty	...	...	1	1	...	...
Do. Testamentary	...	...	48	32	16	24
Do. Insolvency	...	...	3,696	1,01	2,681	2,412
Do. Parsi Chief matrimonial...	...	...	18	7	11	9
High Court, Criminal Sessions ...	168	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	168	...	14,321	*6,314	7,507	7,401
HIGH COURT.						
Appellate Side.						
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Appellate Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOR THE YEAR 1923—*continued.*

Work.								
Appeals.				Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation columns 17 and 18 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of original suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Remarks.
Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
144	102	42	48	2,851	...	2,349	3	*In addition to this 748 applications for probate and letters of administration were disposed of.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
144	102	42	48	2,851	...	3,809	3	
936	265	671	586	...	...	...	352	
1,351	671	680	524	...	...	...	182	
132	60	72	60	...	...	...	20	
2,419	996	1,423	1,169	...	...	...	554	

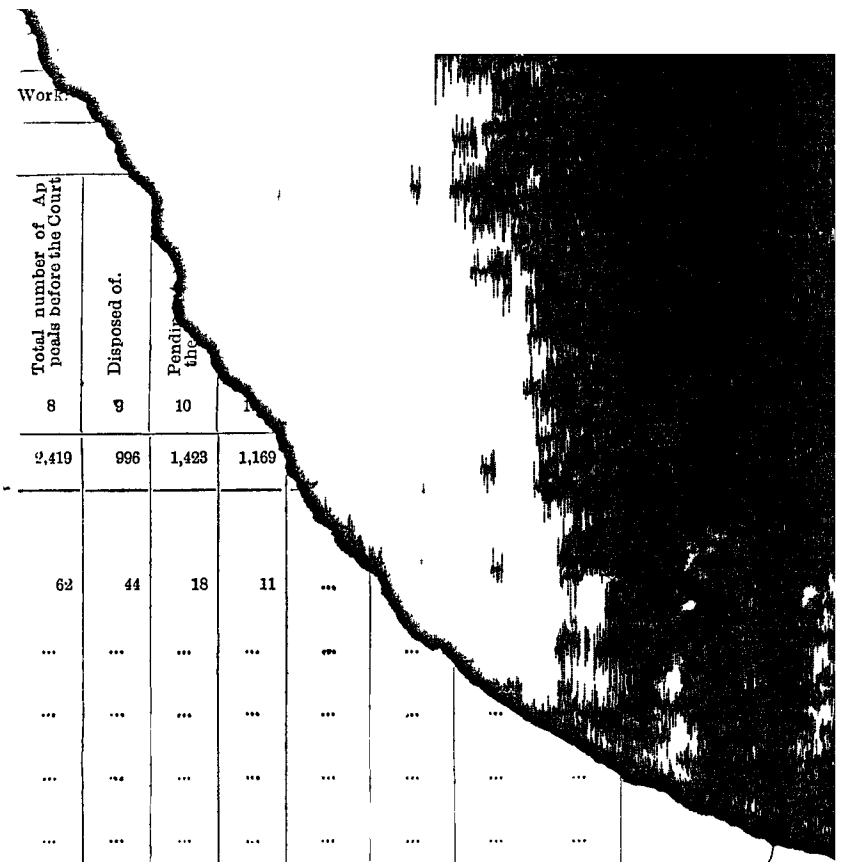
STATEMENT No. 14

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil			
			Original.			
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HIGH COURT—*concluded*.						
Appellate Side—concluded.						
Appeals under the Letters Patent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Appeals by persons convicted.	...	673	...	...	...	...
Criminal Appeals by Government ...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Do. References under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	62	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Cases called for on review of Criminal Returns.	(c) 25	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Applications for revision by accused persons and Complainants.	212	...	...	...	...	...
Do. References under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	9	...	...	...	...	...
Confirmation cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	34	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	(b) 342	683	...	...	...	...

(a) In addition the following miscellaneous matters were disposed of :—
24 Civil References.
344 Applications under Extraordinary Jurisdiction.
12 Applications to withdraw or transfer appeals under section 24, Civil Procedure Code.
11 Applications for leave to appeal as pauper under Order XLIV, Rule 1, Civil Procedure Code.
21 Applications for review of judgments, under section 114, Civil Procedure Code.
7 Applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council, Order XLV, Rule 7, Civil Procedure Code.
143 Applications for stay of execution, Order XLI, Rule 5, Civil Procedure Code.
566 Other Applications of miscellaneous nature.

1,128

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 30th July 1924.



Work.

Total number of Appeals before the Court	Disposed of.	Pendi... the...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	10	1...				
2,419	996	1,423	1,169				
62	44	18	11	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,481	(a) 1,040	1,441	1,180	...	...	...	557

(b) Besides these the following miscellaneous applications were disposed of :—

57 Applications for transfer.
6 Applications for bail.
10 Applications for disposal of property.
4 Applications for stay of proceedings.
14 Applications for sanction.
5 Applications for compensation.
7 Applications for maintenance.
5 Applications of miscellaneous nature.

108

(c) Besides these R. and P. in 43 cases were called for but on perusal no action was taken.

S. M. MOBEDJINA,
Assistant Registrar.

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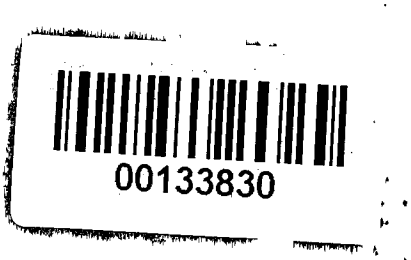
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